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P R E F A C E.

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ON the utility of a work of this nature it is scarce necessary to expatiate. No part of the kingdom, perhaps, can present more attractive scenes than the environs of London; in which the man of leisure may find amusement, and the man of business the most agreeable relaxation. With respect, indeed, to rural scenery, the country, described in the following Tour, does not exhibit Nature in her more sublime and stupendous views: it presents no savage mountains crowned with perennial snows, no vast extent of uncultivated wilds, no tremendous cataracts; no, wonderful expanse of waters; but rural elegance and rural beauty appear in their most fascinating forms. Royal palaces, magnificent seats, and elegant villas interspersed, afford inexhaustible gratifications for curiosity; in some, the finest collections of paintings, inestimable antiques, venerable decorations of ancient splendour, or all the exquisite embellishments of modern taste. Here, extensive prospects charm the eye with undescribable variety: there, the landscape, less extensive, invites the pensive mind to contemplation; or the creative powers of Art exhibit an Elysium, where Nature once appeared in her rudest form.

To assist the inhabitants of the Metropolis, or its occasional visitors, in the choice of their excursions, is a principal object of this publication: to be an entertaining companion in these excursions is another. With this view, the Editor has not only described whatever he found curious in the works of Nature or of Art, but where any place has been distinguished by some memorable circumstance, he has not forgotten how much the incidental recollection of it may improve the sources of conversation, nor what pleasure a well-cultivated mind may derive from contemplating the favourite retreats of the benefactors and ornaments of mankind; where the statesman mused, in solitude, on the welfare of his country, or meditated on the instability of sublunary grandeur; where the philosopher enriched the age with his sublime discoveries; or the poet "informed

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"the page with music, image, sentiment, and thought;" where a Richard Cromwell preferred the scenes of innocence and peace to all the glory of guilty greatness; where a Lyttelton received the first convictions of religious truth; or an Addison exemplified, in a happy death, the pleasures and importance of a virtuous life. It is natural to view such scenes with a degree of enthusiasm, and to consider the ground we tread as almost sacred. This sentiment, indeed, is too natural to be novel; it is as old as Tully: "Movemur enim," says that admirable writer, "nescio quo pacto, locis ipsis, in quibus eorum, quos diligimus aut admiramur, adsunt vestigia. Me quidem ipsæ illæ nostræ Athenæ, non tam operibus magnificis exquisitisque antiquorum artibus delectant, quam recordatione summorum virorum, ubi quisque habitare, ubi sedere, ubi disputare sit solitus."

The fluctuations of property, as was expected, have rendered many alterations indispensable in the present edition of this work. Of these, the Editor has endeavoured to procure the most accurate information. Beside all the corrections to the present day, the additions and improvements have been so numerous, that this eighth edition may be almost considered as A NEW WORK; and the Editor flatters himself, that in none of the articles will such information be sought for in vain, as can reasonably be expected in a work, professedly intended as a Pocket Companion.

It would be illiberal not to acknowledge here, the great assistance which the Editor has derived from the three quarto volumes, already published, of "The Environs of London, by the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A. M."—a work not calculated merely to gratify the poring and laborious Antiquary, but to afford information and amusement, most agreeably blended, to the Gentleman and the Man of Taste.

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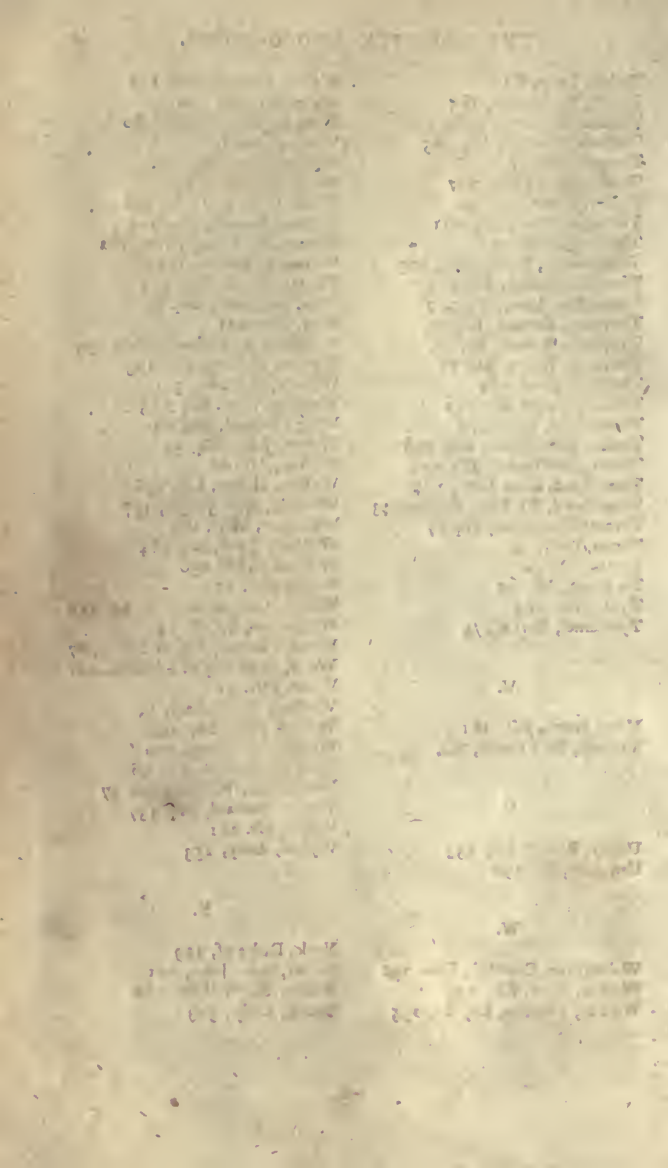
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CONCISE ACCOUNT

OF THE

METROPOLIS.

ORIGIN AND EXTENT.

LONDON was certainly a considerable, opulent, and commercial city, in the reign of the Emperor Nero. It is represented as such by Tacitus; and Ammianus Marcellinus, who wrote in the reign of Julian the Apostate, calls it "vetustum oppidum, an ancient city." Its Roman names were Londinum, or Londinium, and Augusta.* The first is still retained in its modern appellation: the last is the favourite of the poets. Thus Congreve:

Rise, fair Augusta, lift thy head;
With golden towers thy front adorn;
Thy lovely form, and fresh-reviving state,
In crystal flood of Thames survey.

This metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largest and most opulent in the world, consists of the cities of London and Westminster and the borough of Southwark. The two former are situated on a gentle ascent, on the north side of the Thames; the latter is seated on the opposite bank, in a level, and once very marshy ground. The extent of the whole from Limehouse and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall, is above seven miles; but the

* Augusta was a name given to seventy cities in the Roman provinces, in honour of Augustus. Hence London, as the capital of the Trinobantes, in Britain, was called Augusta Trinobantina.

greatest breadth is only three miles. The curious reader, who would contrast the ancient state of London with its present great extent, may find amusement, by consulting Fitz-Stephen's account of it, in the reign of Henry II; the plan of London as it existed in the time of Queen Elizabeth; and Mr. Pennant's "Account of London."

Of this wonderful contrast some idea may be formed, from an anecdote of the Earl of Burlington: "When that Nobleman was asked why he built his house in Piccadilly *so far out of town*, he answered, "because he was determined he would have no building beyond him." Little more than half a century has *so* inclosed Burlington House with new streets, that it is now in the heart of that part of the town.

GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, considered in this extensive view, as the METROPOLIS, consists of the CITY, properly so called; the city of Westminster; the suburbs in the county of Middlesex; and the borough of Southwark.

The City is divided into twenty-six wards, each governed by an Alderman. From the Aldermen, the chief magistrate, the Lord Mayor, is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 Common-Councilmen, who sit in one court, with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and thus form, as it were, the city parliament, which enacts the bye laws and regulations of the corporation. There is likewise a Recorder, a Common Serjeant, two Sheriffs (who are also Sheriffs of Middlesex), a Chamberlain, a Town Clerk, a City Remembrancer, a Water Bailiff, a Common Hunt, and many inferior officers.

WESTMINSTER, which was once a mile from London, but is now united to it, is a distinct city, the government of which, both civil and ecclesiastical, was once vested in the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; but, since the Reformation, the civil part has been committed to laymen. The High Steward, who is generally a Nobleman of rank, is chosen by the Dean and Chapter, and has an Under Steward who officiates for him, and is commonly Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. Next to him is the High Bailiff, chosen also by the Dean and Chapter. His power resembles that

of a Sheriff, for by him juries are summoned, and he makes the return at the election of Members of Parliament.

The SUBURBS are under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Middlesex, who, beside their County Hall, on Clerkenwell Green, have an office in Bow-Street, long distinguished for public spirit and activity. But as there were other Justices of Peace, who degraded the dignity of Magistracy, by prostituting it to mercenary views, an Act of Parliament passed in 1792, by which seven other public offices were established, beside that in Bow-Street.* Three Magistrates officiate at each of these: and, to deprive them of all temptation to corrupt practices, they are prohibited from taking any fees, in lieu of which they have each an annual salary of 400*l*. The fees of office, which are paid as usual, are appropriated to defray the expences of these new establishments.

SOUTHWARK was long independent of the city of London: but, in consequence of the inconveniencies arising from the escape of malefactors from the great capital into this place, Edward III granted it to the City, in consideration of the annual payment of 10*l*. It was then called the village of Southwark: it was afterward named the bailiwick, and the corporation of London appointed the Bailiff. In the reign of Edward VI, it was formed into a twenty-sixth ward, by the name of Bridge Ward Without. On the death of the Alderman of this ward, he is succeeded by the next in seniority, to whichever ward he may belong; this ward being considered as a sinecure, and, consequently, the most proper for "The Father of the City." The city has likewise a High-Bailiff and Steward here.

CHURCHES.

To begin with the public buildings of the metropolis, the Cathedral of *St. Paul*, as the most conspicuous, claims our first attention. This noble fabrick is 2292 feet in circumference, and 340 in height to the top of the cross.

* These offices are in Queen-Square, Westminster; Great Marlborough-Street; Hutton-Street; Worship-Street, Shoreditch; Lambeth-Street, Whitechapel; High-Street, Shadwell; and Union-Street Southwark.

In the magnificence of exterior architecture, it is inferior to none in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome. The reader may find a copious account of the whole, in a small book entitled, "The Curiosities of St. Paul's Cathedral." The inside of this church will one day be distinguished for a magnificence unknown to our ancestors, and even to the present age: it is now destined to be the receptacle of the monuments of such illustrious men, as may do honour to their country by their talents and their virtues. Two are already placed in it; the first, for the great philanthropist Mr. Howard, and the second, for the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson. The House of Commons, moreover, have since voted monuments to be placed in this Temple of the British Worthies, to the memory of those gallant officers, Lord Rodney, Captain Robert Faulknor, and General Thomas Dundas.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, the collegiate church of St. Peter, is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture. It is said to have been founded by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, in the year 610. Having been destroyed by the Danes, it was rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, in 1066. "An abbey," says Mr. Pennant, "is nothing without relics. Here were to be found the veil and some of the milk of the Virgin, the bladebone of St. Benedict, the finger of St. Alphage, the head of St. Maxilla, and half the jaw-bone of St. Anastasia." Henry III pulled down the Saxon pile, and began to build the present magnificent structure in 1245. The great work was carried on slowly by succeeding princes; but it can hardly be said to have been finished before the time of Sir Christopher Wren, who built the two towers at the west end. This church is 360 feet in length within the walls, at the nave it is 72 broad, and at the cross 195. Here most of our monarchs have been crowned, and many of them interred.

It gives them crowns, and does their ashes keep;
There made like gods, like mortals there they sleep;
Making the circle of their reign complete,
These suns of empire, where they rise they set.

WALLER.

This structure contains a great number of monuments of Kings, Statesmen, Heroes, Poets, and persons distinguished

guished by genius, learning, and science. For an account of these, as well as of the chapel of Henry VII adjoining, which Leland calls "The Wonder of the World," we must refer to a small book entitled "An Historical Account of Westminster Abbey." Nothing, indeed, can be more solemn than a solitary walk in this mansion of the illustrious dead; nor can any thing be more just and beautiful than Mr. Addison's reflections on this subject: "When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me: when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out: when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tomb-stone, my heart melts with compassion: when I consider the tombs of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow: when I see Kings lying by those who deposed them; when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world by their contests and disputes; I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together."

ST. STEPHEN'S WALBROOK is a small church, of exquisite beauty, the master-piece of Sir Christopher Wren. Perhaps Italy itself can produce no modern building that can vie with this in taste and proportion. There is not a beauty which the plan would admit of, that is not to be found here in the greatest perfection; and foreigners very justly call our taste in question, for understanding the graces no better, and allowing it no higher degree of fame. Over the altar is a beautiful picture of the martyrdom of St. Stephen, by West. The character of the Saint is fully expressed in his angelic countenance, resigned to his fate, and full of certain hope.

Bow Church, in Cheapside; St. Bride's, in Fleet Street; St. Dunstan's in the East, near the Tower; and St. Martin's in the Fields; are among the other churches most distinguished for fine architecture. The parish churches, in what are called the Bills of Mortality, amount to 146; namely, ninety-seven within the walls, sixteen without the walls,

twenty-three out parishes in Middlesex and Surry, and ten in the city and liberties of Westminster.

Beside these churches, that belonging to the Temple, one of our celebrated seats of law, merits particular attention. It was founded by the Knights Templars in the reign of Henry II, upon the model of that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The reader will find a full description of this church, and its curious ancient monuments, in Mr. Pennant's Account. Among the illustrious persons of later date, interred in this church, were the celebrated lawyer Plowden, Treasurer of the Temple in 1572 (of whom Camden says, that in integrity he was second to none of his profession) and Selden, the best skilled of any man in the English constitution, and in the various branches of antiquity; but, who, toward the close of his life, was so convinced of the vanity of all human knowledge, as to say, that the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th verses of the second chapter of the Epistle to Titus, afforded him more consolation than all he had ever read.

There are likewise a great number of chapels for the established church, foreign protestant churches, Roman catholic chapels, meetings for the dissenters of all persuasions, and three synagogues for the Jews.

PALACES AND PARKS.

The magnificence of royalty is not to be found in the palaces of the metropolis. The palace of ST. JAMES was originally an hospital for leprous females, dedicated to that Saint. It was surrendered to Henry VIII, who erected on its site the present palace; of which it has been observed, that notwithstanding its mean exterior appearance, it is the most commodious for the parade of royalty of any in Europe. He likewise laid out a large piece of ground adjoining into a park, and formed a canal and walks, calling it, in conformity to the former name of the contiguous building, St. James's Park. Charles II. enlarged and improved this spot, adorning it with plantations of trees; but, a few years ago, it was rendered still more beautiful by the genius and taste of Brown, the distinguished pupil of the illustrious Kent, who, in the most happy manner, adopted and improved the principles of gardening which were laid down
by

by his predecessor. The beauty of this park is heightened by its being contiguous to another of less extent, called "The Green Park." In this too is a fine piece of water on the most elevated part. This is recruited every tide from the Thames, by the water-works at Chelsea; and it forms a reservoir for the supply of the houses in the neighbouring parts. Here the Deputy Ranger, Lord William Gordon, has a neat lodge, surrounded by a shrubbery, which has a pleasing rural effect, although so near the houses in Piccadilly. A fine ascent in this park, called "Constitution Hill," from the salubrity of the air, leads to Hyde Park, another royal demesne. This is adorned with a noble piece of water, called "The Serpentine River," and with diversified plantations of various kinds of trees, which, together with its elevated situation, commanding extensive views, render it a captivating scene. Hence it is the place of fashionable morning resort, for the nobility and gentry, both in carriages and on horseback. Near the eastern edge of this park, is a fine basin of water, supplied by the Chelsea water-works, from which the houses in Grosvenor square, and its vicinity, are provided.

The QUEEN'S PALACE stands in the most favourable situation that St. James's Park could furnish. It was erected by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, in 1703, and called Buckingham House, until it was purchased, in 1761, for the royal residence; when it acquired its present name. In 1775, Parliament settled this house upon the Queen, in case she should survive his Majesty, in lieu of Somerset House. Here is a fine collection of prints, and a great variety of pictures, by the most eminent masters.

CARLTON HOUSE, the residence of the Prince of Wales, the gardens extending to St. James's Park, is a stately building, on which vast sums have been expended; but it is not yet completed.

The BANQUETING HOUSE, at Whitehall, was begun in 1619, from a design by Inigo Jones.* It is only a small part of the vast plan of a palace, intended to be worthy of the residence of the British Monarchs, but left incomplete,

* It is remarkable, that this great Architect, who was Surveyor of the Works, had only 8s. 4d. per diem, and 46l. per ann. for house rent, a clerk, and incidental expences.

on account of the unhappy times that followed. The ceiling of this noble room was painted by Rubens, who had 3000*l.* for his work. The subject is the Apotheosis of James I. It forms nine compartments. One of the middle represents our pacific monarch on his earthly throne, turning with horror from Mars and other discordant deities, and giving himself up, as it were, to the amiable goddesses he had always adored, and to her attendants, Commerce and the Fine Arts. A few years ago, this ceiling underwent a repair by the masterly hand of Cipriani. Little did James think, that he was erecting a pile, from which his son was to step from the throne to the scaffold! The Banqueting House has been long converted into a chapel; and George the first granted a salary of 30*l.* a year to twelve Clergymen (six from Oxford, and six from Cambridge) who officiate a month each.

Beside the Royal Palaces, there are many fine houses of the Princes of the Blood, and of the Nobility and Gentry. Of these we shall only mention the most distinguished, namely, the Earl of Aldborough's, Stratford Place; Apsley House, Earl Bathurst's, Hyde Park Corner; the Duke of Bedford's, Bloomsbury Square; the Duke of Bolton's, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury; the Earl of Chesterfield's, Audley Street; the late Duke of Cumberland's, Pall-Mall; the Duke of Devonshire's, and the Earl of Egremont's, Piccadilly; the Bishop of Ely's, Dover Street; Foley House, near Portland Place; the Duke of Gloucester's, Upper Grosvenor Street; Earl Harcourt's, and the Earl of Hoptoun's, Cavendish Square; the Marquis of Lansdown's, Berkeley Square; the Duke of Leeds', St. James's Square; Manchester House, the duke of Manchester's, Manchester Square; the Duke of Marlborough's, Pall Mall; Lord Melbourne's, Whitehall; the Duke of Norfolk's, St. James's Square; the Duke of Northumberland's, in the Strand; Burlington House, the Duke of Portland's, Piccadilly; Earl Spencer's, St. James's Place; the Earl of Uxbridge's, Burlington Street; Lady Charlotte Wynne's, St. James's Square; the Duke of York's, Piccadilly; Lord Grenville's, in the Green Park, &c.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

WESTMINSTER HALL, now the seat of Parliament, and of the Courts of Law, stands on the site of a Royal Palace built by Edward the Confessor. The stairs to it on the river still retain the name of Palace Stairs; and the two Palace Yards belonged also to this extensive pile. Many parts of it exist to this day, appropriated to other uses. The great hall was rebuilt in it's present form, by Richard II, who, in 1399, kept his Christmas in it, with his characteristic magnificence; the number of his guests, each day, being ten thousand. This great hall exceeds, in dimension, any in Europe, which is not supported by pillars. Its length is 270 feet; the breadth 74; and the height in proportion. Parliaments often sat in this Hall: and, in 1397, when it was very ruinous, Richard II built a temporary room for his Parliament, formed with wood, and covered with tiles. It was open on all sides, that the constituents might see and hear every thing that passed: and, *to secure freedom of debate*, he surrounded the House by 4000 Cheshire Archers, with bows bent, and arrows notched, ready to shoot. This fully answered the intent; for every sacrifice was made to the royal pleasure. The Lords now meet in a room, hung with tapestry, which records our victory over the Spanish Armada; and the Commons assemble in a place, which was once a chapel, built by King Stephen, and dedicated to his name-sake, the Protomartyr.

Courts of Justice, even in early times, sat in this Hall, where our Sovereigns themselves once commonly presided; for which reason it was called *Curia Domini Regis*; and one of the three courts now held here is called the Court of King's Bench. In this Hall was held, what was called "The High Court of Justice," for the trial of the unfortunate Charles I. Here also was carried on the impeachment against his arbitrary Minister, Thomas Earl of Strafford, who had been once the *zealous patriot*, Sir Thomas Wentworth. In mentioning this, Mr. Pennant relates an anecdote, to shew the simplicity of one part of the manners of the times. "The Commons," says this entertaining writer, "who had an inclosed place for themselves, at a certain hour pulled out of their pockets bread and cheese, and bottles

bottles of ale ; and, after they had eat and drunk, turned their backs from the king, and made water, much to the annoyance of those who happened to be below.* His Lordship was brought into the Hall by eight o'clock in the morning."

The GUILDHALL of the City, situated at the end of King's Street, Cheapside, was built in the year 1431.† Its great Hall is 153 feet long, fifty broad, and fifty-eight high ; in which are placed two tremendous wooden giants, the pictures of several of the Kings and Queens of England, with whole lengths of their present Majesties by Ramsay, and the twelve Judges who distinguished themselves in determining the differences between Landlords and Tenants, on rebuilding the City, after the fire. Here is likewise a fine picture of the late Lord Chief Justice Pratt, afterward Earl Camden ; a marble whole-length statue of Mr. Beckford, who was twice Lord Mayor ; and a magnificent cenotaph, to the memory of the Earl of Chatham, both executed by Bacon. The front of this hall has been rebuilt in the Gothic style by Mr. Dance. In this Guildhall the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas hold sittings at Nisi Prius : the City elections are also held, and all the business of the corporation transacted here.

The SESSIONS HOUSE, in the Old Bailey, in which the criminals both of London and Middlesex are tried, is a large modern structure.

The COUNTY HALL for Middlesex was built by Mr. Rogers, on Clerkenwell Green, in 1781. The front toward the Green is composed of four columns, three quarters, of the Ionic order, and two pilasters, supported by a rusticated basement. The county arms are placed in the tympanum of the pediment. Under the entablature are two medallions, representing Justice and Mercy. In the centre, is a medallion of his Majesty, decorated with festoons of laurel and oak leaves ; and, at the extremities, are medallions of the Roman fasces and sword, the emblems of

* Mr. Pennant quotes, as his authority, the Letters of Provost Bailie of Scotland, 1641.

† Before the year 1711, the Court-hall, or Bury, as it was called, was held at Alderman's Bury, so denominated from the meeting of the Aldermen there.

Authority and Punishment. The execution of these designs was by the masterly hand of Nolliken.

DOCTORS COMMONS, or the College of Civilians, is situated to the south of St. Paul's Cathedral. Here are held the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the Court of Admiralty; but the trial of offences on the high seas, under the jurisdiction of the latter, is commonly transferred to the Old Bailey.

MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICES.

The Tower, to the east of London Bridge, is surrounded by a wall and ditch, which inclose several streets, beside the building properly called the Tower. Here are some artillery; a magazine of small arms for 60,000 men, ranged in beautiful order; a horse armoury, in which are fifteen figures of our Kings on horseback; and the civil branch of the Office of Ordnance. Here are likewise the crown and other regalia, the Mint, and the Menagerie. The circumference is about a mile. It contains one parish church, and is under the command of a Constable and Lieutenant Governor. The Tower was a palace during 500 years; but ceased to be so on the accession of Queen Elizabeth. The most ancient part, called the White Tower, was founded by William the Conqueror, in 1078. It is vulgarly attributed to Julius Cæsar; and to this the poet thus alludes:

Ye towers of Julius, London's lasting shame,
With many a foul and midnight murder fed,*
Revere his consort's faith,† his father's fame,‡
And spare the meek usurper's holy head.§

GRAY.

The Horse Guards, a light and elegant structure, was rebuilt in 1754, at the expence of 30,000l. It stands opposite the Banqueting House. It contains apartments for the Officers and Privates of the Life Guards, a troop of which constantly do duty here. The War Office is in this place, and here courts-martial for the Army are occasionally held.

* Henry VI. George Duke of Clarence, Edward V. his brother, &c.

† Margaret of Anjou, consort of Henry VI.

‡ Henry V.

§ Henry VI.

The **ORDNANCE OFFICE**, for the Military department, is a handsome building in St. Margaret's Street, Westminster.

The **ADMIRALTY**, rebuilt in the late reign by Ripley, is a large structure, the clumsiness of which is veiled, in some degree, by a handsome screen, designed by Adam. Here the higher departments of the business of the Navy are transacted, and the Lords of the Admiralty have houses. On the top of this building a telegraph is just erected, for the speedy communication of intelligence between London and Dover.

OFFICES COMMERCIAL AND FISCAL.

The **ROYAL EXCHANGE**, the resort of all the nations of the world, rises before us with the full majesty of commerce. Whether we consider the grandeur of the edifice, or the vast concerns transacted within its walls, we are equally struck with its importance. The original structure was built, in 1567, by Sir Thomas Gresham, one of the greatest merchants in the world, after the model of that of Antwerp. In 1570, Queen Elizabeth went to the Bourse, as it was then called, visited every part, and then, by sound of trumpet, proclaimed it the Royal Exchange. Being destroyed by the great fire in 1666, it was rebuilt, in its present form, by the City and the Company of Mercers, at the expence of 80,000*l.* and was opened in 1669. In each of the principal fronts is a piazza, and in the centre an area. The height of the building is 56 feet, and from the centre of the south side rise a lantern and turret 178 feet high, on the top of which is a vane, in the form of a grasshopper, the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham. The inside of the area, which is 144 feet long, and 117 broad, is surrounded by piazzas, forming walks, to shelter the merchants, in bad weather. Above the arches of these piazzas is an entablature extending round, and a compass pediment in the middle of each of the four sides. Under that on the north are the king's arms, on the south those of the city, on the east those of Sir Thomas Gresham, and on the west those of the Mercers' company. In these intercolumniations are twenty-four niches, twenty of which are filled with the statues of the Kings and Queens of England. In the centre of the area is a statue of Charles II, in a Roman habit, encompassed with iron rails. This a new statue, by Bacon, placed here
in

in 1792, in the room of another of that King. In this area the merchants meet every day. These merchants are disposed in separate classes, each of which have their particular station, called their walk.

The BANK OF ENGLAND, a magnificent structure, is situated in Threadneedle Street. The centre, and the building behind, were erected in 1733. Before that time, the business was carried on in Grocer's Hall. The front is a kind of vestibule; the base is rustic, and the ornamental columns above are Ionic. Within is a court leading to a second building, containing the hall, and other offices. Within a few years have been added two wings of uncommon elegance, designed by the late Sir Robert Taylor.

The CUSTOM HOUSE, to the west of the Tower, is a large irregular structure of brick and stone, before which, ships of 350 tons can lie, and discharge their cargoes. It was built in 1718, on the site of a former Custom House, destroyed by fire. In Mr. Pennant's Account of London, are some curious particulars of the produce of the customs at different times, from the year 1268 (when the half-year's customs, for foreign merchandize in London, came only to 75l. 6s. 10d.) to the quarter ending April 5, 1789, when the produce for the year amounted to 3,711,126l.

The EXCISE OFFICE, in Broad Street, is a building of magnificent simplicity, erected, in 1768, on the site of Gresham College.

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE, in Leadenhall Street, was built in 1726. The front is very confined; but it has great extent in depth, and contains all the offices necessary for transacting the business of a commercial company. What would be the reflections of an old Roman, could he rise from the slumber of ages, and revisit this island, which his compatriots then considered as beyond the boundaries of the world,* and a voyage of difficulty and danger†, should

* Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.

Virg.

A race of men from all the world disjoin'd.

Dryden.

† Servēs iturum Cæsarem in ultimos.

Orbis Britannos.

Hor.

Propitious guard our Cæsar, who explores

His vent'rous way to farthest Britain's shores.

Francis.

he behold this structure, and be informed that it was the capital, as it were, of a republic of commercial Sovereigns, who possessed extensive territories in distant regions of the globe, maintained vast armies, engaged in bloody and expensive wars, and now created, now dethroned, and now restored the mighty chiefs of nations!—The fact would appear incredible: the appearance of this structure, at least, would nor vouch for the truth of it; for, as Mr. Pennant justly observes, “It is not worthy of the Lords of Hindoostan.”

The **SOUTH SEA HOUSE** is a noble building, with two spacious rooms for transacting the business of the South Sea annuities; the upper room, more particularly, being a lofty, spacious, and particularly grand, although unadorned, piece of architecture, surpassing any room of the kind in the Bank of England.

The **GENERAL POST OFFICE** is situated in Lombard Street. As a building, it merits no distinction.

SOMERSET PLACE, a stupendous and magnificent structure, on the site of one of the most beautiful remains of the architecture of the sixteenth century, was begun to be built, according to the plan of the late Sir William Chambers, when the nation was engaged in a war with America, France, and Spain. The design, in erecting this fabrick, was to bring together the most considerable public offices. Accordingly, here are now the following offices: the Auditors of Imprests, Clerk of the Estreats, Duchy Courts of Lancaster and Cornwall, Hackney Coach, Hawkers and Pedlars, Horse Duty, Lord Treasurer’s Remembrancer’s, Lottery, Navy, Navy Pay, Pipe and Comptroller of the Pipe, Salt, Sick and Hurt, Signet, Stage Coach Duty, Stamp, Surveyor of Crown Lands, Tax, Victualling, and Wine Licence offices.

The King’s barge houses are likewise comprehended in the plan, with a dwelling for the Barge-master; beside houses for the Treasurer, the Pay-Master, and six Commissioners of the Navy; for three Commissioners of the Victualling and their Secretary; for one Commissioner of the Stamps, and one of the Sick and Hurt; with commodious apartments in every office for a Secretary, or some other acting officer, for a Porter, and their families.

The

The front of this structure, toward the Strand, consists of a rich and ornamental basement, supporting an excellent example of the Corinthian order, containing a principal and Attic story. In this front, are apartments for the Royal Academy, and for the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.

The grand entrance, by three lofty arches, leads into a spacious quadrangle, on each side of which, to the east and west, a street is to be formed, beyond which the wings are to be carried.

The front to the Thames is erected on a noble terrace; 53 feet wide; and the building, when finished, will extend about 1100 feet. This terrace, which is unparalleled for grandeur, and beauty of view, is supported on a rough rustic basement, adorned with a lofty arcade of 32 arches, each 12 feet wide, and 24 high. The grand semicircular arch in the middle of the basement, is that intended for the reception of the King's barges. The length of the arcade is happily relieved by projections, distinguished by rusticated columns of the Ionic order.

The south or principal front, erected on this terrace, consists of a rustic basement, over which the Corinthian order prevails.

The TREASURY, which has a noble elevated front, is situated near the Parade in St. James's Park. Gloomy, and massy passages lead through into Downing-Street and Whitehall. What is called "The Cockpit," forms a part of this building, and is now the council-chamber for the Cabinet Ministers.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Of this huge, ponderous residence of the Lord Mayors of the City, Mr. Pennant is content to observe, in the words of Pope's character of Cromwell, that it is "damned to everlasting fame." It is built of Portland stone, and has a portico of six lofty fluted columns of the Corinthian order in the front; the same order being continued in pilasters, both under the pediment and on each side. The basement story is very massy, and built in rustic; and on each side rises a flight of steps of considerable height, leading up to the portico, in the middle of which is the door to the apartments and offices. The columns support a large angular

pediment, adorned with a noble piece in basso relievo, representing the dignity and opulence of the city of London, executed by Sir Robert Taylor. Beneath this portico are two series of windows extending along the whole front; and above this is an Attic story, with square windows, crowned by a balustrade. The building has an area in the middle, and the apartments are extremely noble, particularly "The Egyptian Hall."—The first stone was laid in 1739; the expence of building it was 42,638*l.* and the sum voted for furnishing it, in 1752, was 4000*l.*

THE MONUMENT.

This noble column was erected, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666, when the damage occasioned by the devouring element was estimated at 10,716,000*l.* It was begun in 1671, and finished in 1677, by Sir Christopher Wren. It is a fluted Doric column, 202 feet high. On the west side of the pedestal is a bass-relief by Cibber. It is an emblematical representation of this sad catastrophe; and King Charles is seen surrounded by Liberty, Genius, and Science, giving directions for the restoring of the city. The inscription, imputing the calamity to the Papists, is now universally considered as unjust: a circumstance, in course to which Pope not improperly alludes:

Where London's column pointing at the skies,
Like a tall bully lifts his head and lies.

BRIDGES.

LONDON BRIDGE, to the west of the Tower, was first built of wood, about the beginning of the 11th century. The present stone bridge was begun in 1176, and finished in 1209. The length of it is 915 feet, the exact breadth of the river in this part. The number of arches was 19, of unequal dimensions, and greatly deformed by the enormous sterlings, and by houses on each side, which overhung and leaned in a terrible manner. These were removed in 1756, when the upper part of the bridge assumed a modern and very noble appearance. But the sterlings were suffered to remain, although they contract the space between the piers so greatly, as to occasion, at the ebb of every tide

tide, a fall of five feet, or a number of temporary cataracts, which, since the foundation of the bridge, have occasioned the loss of innumerable lives.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, universally allowed to be the finest in the world, was built by Mr. Labelye, a native of Switzerland. The first stone was laid in 1739; the last in 1747; but, on account of the sinking of one of the piers, the opening of the bridge was retarded till 1750. The whole of the superstructure is of Portland stone, except the spandrels of the arches, which are built of Purbeck. It is 1223 feet in length. It has thirteen large, and two small semicircular arches: the centre arch is 76 feet wide; the other arches, on each side, decreasing in width four feet. The architect asserted, that the quantity of stone used in this bridge was nearly double to that employed in St. Paul's Cathedral, and that the whole expence did not exceed 218,800*l*.

The utility of such a bridge must have been unquestionable, at the time when the design of erecting it was formed; yet such was the contracted policy which then actuated the city of London, that they presented a petition to Parliament against this noble undertaking. Great opposition too was made to the building of a stone bridge. The plan and estimate of one composed of wood was laid before the Commissioners, and favourably received; but, on urging the architect to fix a sum for keeping it in repair, for a certain number of years, he declined making any proposals; notwithstanding which, the wooden project had many friends; and it was only by a small majority in the House of Lords that the plan for a stone bridge was carried. The minority, on this occasion, obtained the appellation of "wooden Peers."

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, that elegant addition to the magnificence of the metropolis, was built by Mr. Mylne. The first stone was laid in 1760, and the whole was completed in 1768, at the expence of 152,840*l*. 3*s*. 10*d*. The length of this bridge is 995 feet; the breadth of the carriage-way 28, and of the foot-paths seven feet each. It consists of nine elliptical arches, the centre one of which is 100 feet wide; and both this and the arch on each side, are wider than the celebrated Rialto at Venice. The Ionic pillars

pillars projecting from the piers give a happy relief to the whole, and appear singularly light and beautiful from the River. These columns support recesses, for foot passengers, in the balustrades of the bridge. This noble structure is built of Portland stone; but its decay is already too visible, while Westminster Bridge has stood half a century without receiving the smallest injury from time. London and Westminster, the river Thames, and the adjacent country, are viewed from no other spot with more advantage than from this bridge.

MUSEUMS.

The **BRITISH MUSEUM**, which is open to the public gratis, according to a prescribed form of rules,* was founded by Parliament, in 1753, in pursuance of the will of Sir Hans Sloane, Baronet, who directed his executors to offer to the public, his collection of natural and artificial curiosities and books, for the sum of 20,000*l*. This offer being accepted, the noble building called Montague House, which had been built by the first Duke of Montague, was purchased for their reception. At the same time were purchased for 10,000*l*. the MSS. collected by Edward Harley first Earl of Oxford. Here are likewise the collections

* Such literary gentlemen as desire to study in it, are to give in their names and places of abode, signed by one of the officers, to the committee; and if no objection is made, they are admitted to peruse any books or manuscripts, which are brought to them by the messenger, as soon as they come to the reading-room, in the morning at nine o'clock; and this order lasts six months, after which they may have it renewed. There are some curious manuscripts, however, which they are not permitted to peruse, unless they make a particular application to the committee, and then they obtain them; but they are taken back to their places in the evening, and brought again in the morning.—Those who come to see the curiosities, are to give in their names to the porter, who enters them in a book, which is given to the principal librarian, who strikes them off, and orders the tickets to be given in the following manner: In May, June, July, and August, forty-five are admitted on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, viz. fifteen at nine in the forenoon, fifteen at eleven, and fifteen at one in the afternoon. On Monday and Friday fifteen are admitted at four in the afternoon, and fifteen at six. The other eight months in the year forty-five are admitted, in three different companies, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at nine, eleven, and one o'clock.

made by Sir Robert and Sir John Cotton ; and large sums have since been voted to augment this noble repository. His late Majesty presented to it the libraries of the Kings of England, from the reign of Henry VII ; and his present Majesty, an interesting collection of the tracts published in the reigns of Charles I and II. Antiquities brought from Italy were purchased by Parliament, for 8,410*l.* in 1762 : and many benefactions have augmented the library, particularly those of the late eccentric Edward Wortley Montague, and of our philosophical Envoy at Naples, Sir William Hamilton, K. B. The late Rev. Dr. Gifford, one of the librarians, also made this public foundation a present of a fine set of paintings by Vandyck, preserved in the greatest perfection ; and one copy of every book entered in the hall of the Company of Stationers is always sent here.— This Museum is under the direction of forty-two Trustees, twenty-one of whom are appointed to act in consequence of their being great officers of state. Two are chosen as descendants of the Cottons, two for Sloane's collection, and two for the Harleian manuscripts, beside fifteen elected by the others. A committee of three at least is held every other Friday, and a general meeting once a quarter.

The LEVERIAN MUSEUM is situated in Great Surry Street, on the south side of Blackfriars Bridge. This magnificent and instructive Museum was collected by the late Sir Ashton Lever, and contains the most astonishing collection of specimens in every branch of natural history that had ever been formed by an individual. Sir Ashton having obtained an act of parliament, empowering him to dispose of this Museum by a lottery, to consist of 36,000 tickets, at a guinea each, found so little avidity in the public to adventure, that he had sold no more than 8,000 tickets when the appointed time of drawing arrived ; the event of which proved very unfortunate to him, for this invaluable treasure was transferred to the possessor of two tickets only, James Parkinson Esq. who, by his elegant disposition of the Museum in the present building, erected, on purpose for its reception, appears to have well merited his good fortune.

Another MUSEUM, consisting of anatomical preparations, and natural curiosities, collected by the late Dr. William Hunter,

Hunter, who built a spacious edifice for their reception, in Windmill Street, Haymarket, is now open to the public, and is to continue so for thirty years from the time of his death in 1783.

In a large volume, devoted solely to the Metropolis, we might have given a minute description of the Inns of Court, the Colleges, the Societies of Artists and Learned Men, the Public Schools, the Places of Diversion, the Public Halls, Hospitals, and Prisons; but as the principal design of this Work is to serve as a companion to the reader, in his excursions into the country round London, our limits will not permit us to be more copious: and we shall, therefore, mention the principal remaining objects in the Metropolis in a very cursory way.

Of the Inns of Court, or Societies for the Study of the Law, the principal are the Middle and Inner Temples, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. These are very spacious, and have large gardens, which, at certain times of the day, are open to the public. The others are Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, Serjeants' Inn, New Inn, Lyon's Inn, Barnard's Inn, Furnival's Inn, and Staples' Inn.

The College of Physicians, unfortunately hidden in Warwick Lane, was built by Sir Christopher Wren. On the top of the dome is a gilt ball, and on the summit of the centre is the cock, the bird of Æsculapius.—Gresham College, erected in 1581, by Sir Thomas Gresham, for seven Professors in divinity, civil law, astronomy, geometry, rhetoric, physic, and music, stood on the site of the present Excise Office: but, in 1768, the reading of the lectures was removed to a room over the Royal Exchange, and the Professors were allowed an additional 50*l.* a year, in lieu of their apartments in the College. These professorships are now mere sinecures.—Sion College, near London Wall, was founded, in 1603, by the Rev. Thomas White. It is governed by a President, two Deans, and four Assistants; and all the Clergy within the bills of mortality are its Fellows. Here is a large library for their use, and almshouses for ten men and ten women.

The Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and the Royal Academy of Artists, have noble apartments in Somerset Place. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts,

Manufactures,

Manufactures, and Commerce, have a handsome house in the Adelphi; in the great room of which is a fine series of paintings by Mr. Barry.

Of the Public Seminaries, the most distinguished are Westminster School, adjoining the Abbey, and, though not originally founded, yet nobly endowed by Queen Elizabeth; St. Paul's School, founded, in the beginning of the 16th century, by Dean Colet; the Charter House, founded, about the same time, both for a school and hospital, by Thomas Sutton, Esq. and a School, in Suffolk Lane, Upper Thames Street, founded, in 1561, by the company of Merchant Taylors.

With respect to the Places of Diversion, the Opera Houses have been remarkably unfortunate: that in the Hay-market, called the King's Theatre, having been destroyed by fire, on the 17th of June 1789; and the Pantheon, in Oxford Street, the most magnificent structure of the kind in Europe, which had been fitted up for the performance of Operas, having met with a similar fate, on the 14th of January 1792. Both, however, have been since rebuilt; as have the two Theatres Royal in Covent Garden and Drury Lane. For the dramatic entertainments in Summer, is a small Theatre Royal in the Hay-market. Sadler's Wells, near Islington, for pantomimes and rope-dancing; Astley's Amphitheatre, near Westminster Bridge (burnt down, Aug. 24, 1794, but rebuilt) and the Royal Circus, in St. George's Fields, both for equestrian exercises, and other amusements, meet with considerable success. For the higher ranks of life, are many noble rooms for concerts; as in Hanover Square; the Freemason's Tavern in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields; and the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand.—Ranelagh and Vauxhall are described in the following Tour.

Of the Public Halls, the most distinguished, in point of architecture, are Surgeons' Hall in the Old Bailey; Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster-Lane; Ironmongers Hall, Fenchurch Street; and Fishmongers' Hall, near London Bridge. We mention Stationers' Hall, in Ludgate Street, and Apothecaries' Hall, near Bridge Street, Blackfriars, because, in the former, a great trade is carried on in almanacks and school-books;

books ; and, in the latter, great quantities of chemical and galenical preparations are vended, although no prescriptions are made up.

The principal hospitals are Christ's Hospital, near Newgate Street, a royal foundation, for orphans and poor children ; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, another royal foundation for the sick and lame ; Bridewell, in New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, once a royal palace, but now a royal hospital, for the apprenticing of the industrious youth, and a prison for the dissolute ; Bethlem, in Moorfields, another royal hospital, for lunatics ; St. Luke's in Old Street Road, also for lunatics ; St. Thomas's, in the Borough, the fourth royal hospital, for the sick and lame ; and for the same purpose are Guy's Hospital, adjoining ; the London Hospital, in Whitechapel Road ; the Middlesex Hospital, near Berners Street ; the Westminster Infirmary, near Petty France, and St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner. The Foundling Hospital, in Lamb's Conduit Fields ; the Asylum, at Lambeth, for orphan girls ; the Magdalen Hospital, in St. George's Fields, for penitent prostitutes ; the Marine Society, in Bishopsgate Street ; the Small Pox Hospital, at Pancras ; the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, and many others for the same purpose, are also excellent institutions. A great number of Dispensaries, for the relief of the poor, have been lately established, by voluntary contributions, for dispensing medicines to the sick, who keep to their houses, under the direction of a Physician to each dispensary, and proper assistants.

Of Prisons there are a melancholy number : the principal are Newgate, a stupendous structure ; the New Compter, in Giltspur-Street ; the Fleet Prison, for Debtors ; the King's Bench, in St. George's Fields, for the same purpose, and for the prisoners of the court ; the Penitentiary House, in Cold Bath Fields ; and a new County Gaol and Sessions House for Surry, at Newington Butts.

Some of the Squares and Streets in the Metropolis are magnificent ; and many of those which cannot boast of grandeur are long, spacious, and airy.

The principal Squares are Bedford Square, Berkeley Square, Bloomsbury Square, Cavendish Square, Finsbury Square,

Square, Fitzroy Square, Golden Square, Grosvenor Square, Hanover Square, Leicester Square, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Manchester Square, Portman Square, Queen's Square Bloomsbury, Red Lion Square, St. James's Square, Soho Square, &c.—Portland Place forms, perhaps, the most magnificent street in the world; Stratford Place is truly elegant; and the Adelphi Terrace, to whatever criticism it may be liable in point of architecture, is the admiration of foreigners for the noble view which it affords of the River, the bridges and other public buildings, and of the fine hills beyond Southwark and Lambeth:

Such, on a very cursory view of it, is the Metropolis of Great Britain; to the extent, opulence, and splendour of which many causes have contributed. These we cannot better enumerate than in the words of Dr. Aikin. "The broad stream of the Thames," says that ingenious writer, "flowing between London and Southwark, continually agitated by a brisk current, or a rapid tide, brings constant supplies of fresh air, which no buildings can intercept. The country round, especially on the London side, is nearly open to some distance, whence, by the action of the sun and wind on a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgment for stagnant air or water." The cleanliness of London, as well as its supply of water, are greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, together with many good springs within the city itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. All these are advantages with respect to health, in which this metropolis is exceeded by few.

"Its situation with regard to the circumstance of navigation is equally well chosen: had it been placed lower on the Thames, beside being annoyed by the marshes, it would have been more liable to insults from foreign foes; had it been higher, it would not have been accessible, as at present, to ships of large burden. It now possesses every advantage that can be derived from a seaport, without its dangers; and, at the same time, by means of its noble river, enjoys a very extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, which supply it with all sorts of necessaries, and

*The
Best
Nursery
for
Seamen*

and in return receive from it such commodities as they require. With the great article of fuel, London is plentifully supplied by sea from the northern collieries; and to this circumstance the nation is indebted for a great nursery of seamen, not depending upon foreign commerce; which is a principal source of its naval superiority. Corn and various other articles are with equal ease conveyed to it from all the maritime parts of the kingdom, and great numbers of coasting vessels are continually employed for this purpose.

“London, therefore, unites in itself all the benefits, arising from navigation and commerce, with those of a metropolis at which all the public business of a great nation is transacted; and is at the same time the mercantile and political head of these kingdoms. It is also the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, as ministering to demands of studied splendour and refined luxury; others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general, with this difference, that only the finer and more costly of their works are performed here. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is the silk weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery; the engraving of prints; the making of optical and mathematical instruments, are likewise principally or solely executed here, and some of them in greater perfection than in any other country. The porter-brewery, a business of very great extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To its port are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast East India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson’s Bay.

“Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to the number of inhabitants. Paris and Constantinople may dispute the latter with it. Its population, like that of all other towns, has been greatly overrated, and is not yet exactly determined; but it is probable that the residents in London, Westminster, Southwark, and all the out parishes, fall short of 600,000.”

AMBULATOR;

OR, A

TOUR ROUND LONDON.

☞ The Distances on the Kent Roads are computed from London Bridge; the Croydon, Reigate, and Epsom Roads from Westminster Bridge; the Kingston Road from the Stone's End in the Borough; the Brentford Road from Hyde Park Corner; the Uxbridge and Edgware Roads from Tyburn Turnpike; the Barnet Road from where Hickeys Hall stood in St. John Street; the Ware Road from Shoreditch Church; and the Essex Road from Whitechapel Church.

A

ABBOT'S LANGLEY, a village in Herts, four miles from St. Albán's, famous for being the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspeare, the only Englishman that obtained the papal dignity. Such was the unbounded pride of this pontiff, who assumed the name of Adrian IV, that, when the Emperor, Frederic I, went to Rome, in 1155, to receive the imperial diadem, the Pope insisted that he should prostrate himself, kiss his feet, hold his stirrup, and lead the white palfrey on which he rode. Frederic did not submit to this without reluctance; and, as he took hold of the wrong stirrup, he observed, that "he had not yet been taught the profession of a groom." On a subsequent dispute, this Pope wrote a letter to the degraded Monarch, which displays the detestable pretensions of the court of Rome, in those gloomy ages: "Whatever you have as Emperor, you have from us; for, as Pope Zacharias transferred the Empire from the Greeks to the Germans, so can

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we

we transfer it from the Germans to the Greeks. It is in our power to bestow it upon whom we will. Besides, we are appointed by God to rule over kingdoms and nations, that we may destroy, pluck up, build, plant, &c."—Yet did this haughty Pope leave his mother to be maintained by the alms of the church of Canterbury.—Langley Bury, near this village, was built by Lord Chief Justice Raymond, who bequeathed it to Sir John Filmer, Bart. It is the residence of Mr. Barton Hotham. *See Cecil Lodge.*

ACTON, a village, five miles from London, on the road to Uxbridge. The parish is supposed to derive its name from the quantity of oak timber it produced; *ac*, in the Saxon language, signifying *an oak*; and the hedge-rows still abound with that tree. Half a mile from East Acton, are three wells of mineral water, which, about the middle of the present century, were in great repute for their medicinal virtues. The assembly-room was then a place of very fashionable resort; and the neighbouring hamlets of East Acton and Friar's Place were filled with persons of all ranks, who came to reside there during the summer season. These wells have long ago lost their celebrity, fashion and novelty having given the preference to springs of the same nature, at a greater distance from the metropolis. The site of the wells is the property of the Duke of Devonshire; and the assembly-room, being nearly in ruins, is about to be converted into two tenements. At Acton resided Francis Lord Rous, one of Cromwell's Peers; and, on the site of his house, now stands a modern mansion, called the Bank House, the property of Samuel Wegg, Esq. Richard Baxter, the celebrated nonconformist divine, resided also, many years, in a house* near the church, where he constantly attended divine service, and sometimes preached; having a licence for so doing, provided he uttered nothing against the doctrines of the church of England. The great and good Sir Matthew Hale was his contemporary at Acton, and very intimate with him. This is the more pleasing to observe, as that age was not remarkable for religious

* This house was purchased, some years ago, by Mr. Wegg, and pulled down.

moderation: The celebrated parliamentary general Skippon resided also in a house near the church, which is now the property of James Stratton, Esq.

On the left hand of the entrance of the village from London are the house and extensive grounds of Lieutenant General Morris. Among several monuments in the church, is one to the memory of Anne Lady Southwell, who died in 1636. On each side of the monument hangs a wooden tablet, inscribed with panegyrical verses, of which the following may serve as a specimen:

The *South* wind blew upon a springing well,
Whose waters flow'd, and the sweet stream did swell.
To such a height of goodness, &c. &c.

At the entrance of Acton, on the London side, is a conduit made for the benefit of the public, and endowed by Thomas Thorney, in 1612, with a rent-charge of 20s. per ann. to keep it in repair; the overplus to be distributed to the poor.

ADDINGTON, a village, three miles to the E. of Croydon, at the foot of a range of hills, to which it gives the name of Addington Common. On the brow of the hill, toward the village, is a cluster of small tumuli, about 25, in number. In this parish is Addington Place, the handsome seat of James Trecothick, Esq. who is Lord of the Manor of Addington, and holds it by the tenure of making his Majesty a mess of pottage at his coronation.

ADDISCOMBE PLACE, near Croydon, a handsome seat, the property of Captain Charles Clarke, is let to Lord Hawkesbury for his life. His Lordship has not only beautified the house, but greatly improved the plantations. On the east front of the house is this inscription in Roman capitals: "Non faciam vitio culpave minorem—I will not reduce the estate by any vice or folly of mine."

ALBAN's, St. an ancient borough in Herts, 21 miles from London. It is seated on the Ver, a N. W. branch of the Coln; and it has its name from St. Alban, who was born here of Pagan parents, but, having been converted to the Christian faith, was the first martyr in England, and

was interred on a hill in the neighbourhood. A monastery was erected, and dedicated to him by King Offa. This town is governed by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, &c. Here are three churches, beside the ancient abbey church, called St. Alban's, which is now a parish church, having been purchased by the inhabitants of Edward VI. for 400*l*.

In this ancient edifice is the effigy of Offa, on his throne, with a Latin inscription, thus translated:

The founder of this church, about the year 793,
Whom you behold ill-painted on his throne
Sublime, was once for *MERCIAN OFFA* known.

The shrine of St. Alban stood on the east part of the church; and this inscription is still to be seen: "St. Albanus Verolamensis, Anglorum Protomartyr, 17 Junii 293."

In the south aisle is the monument of Humphry (brother to Henry V) commonly distinguished by the title of the Good Duke of Gloucester. The inscription, in Latin, alludes to the pretended miraculous cure of a blind man detected by the Duke, and is thus translated:

Interr'd within this consecrated ground,
Lies he whom Henry his protector found:
Good Humphry, Gloster's Duke, who well could spy
Fraud couch'd within the blind impostor's eye.
His country's light, the state's rever'd support,
Who peace and rising learning deign'd to court;
Whence his rich library, at Oxford plac'd,
Her ample schools with sacred influence grac'd:
Yet fell beneath an envious woman's wile,
Both to herself, her King, and country vile;
Who scarce allow'd his bones this spot of land:
Yet spite of envy shall his glory stand.

In 1703, in digging a grave, a vault was discovered, with a leaden coffin, in which his body was preserved entire, by a kind of pickle; but the flesh was wasted from the legs, the pickle at that end being dried up.

Coins, and other pieces of Roman antiquities, dug up on the site of Verulam, are deposited in the vestry.

Not

Not the least vestige remains of Offa's magnificent abbey, except the church, and the gateway, a large square building. A murder was the true source of Offa's munificence: he invited Ethelbert, Prince of the East Angles, to his court, on pretence of marrying him to his daughter, beheaded him, and seized his dominions. The *pious* Offa had recourse to the usual expiation of murder in those melancholy ages, the founding of a monastery.

To the south of St. Stephen's church are the remains of the church and house of St. Julian, founded for lazars by Gaufridus, Abbot of St. Alban's.

In the church of St. Michael is the monument of the illustrious Viscount St. Alban's, (more commonly, but erroneously, styled Lord Bacon) whose effigy is in alabaster, with a Latin inscription, by Sir Henry Wotton, of which the following is a translation:

Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, Viscount St. Alban's, or, by more conspicuous titles, of sciences the light, of eloquence the law, sat thus: who, after all natural wisdom and secrets of civil life he had unfolded, Nature's law fulfilled, 'Let compounds be dissolved!' in the year of our Lord 1626, of his age 66. Of such a man, that the memory might remain, Thomas Meautys, living his attendant, dead his admirer, placed this monument.

This panegyric, as it respects the literary character only of this great man, will be universally allowed; and the gratitude of the faithful old servant, thus extended beyond the grave, will be ever pleasing to a virtuous mind: but we must here subjoin two poetical characters of this philosopher, as awful lessons of instruction to all who contemplate splendid talents, without adverting to the superior splendour of moral excellence.

If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shin'd
The wisest, or ghtest, meanest of mankind.

POPE.

Thine is a Bacon, hapless in his choice,
Unfit to stand the civil storm of state,
And through the rude barbarity of courts,
With firm, but pliant virtue, forward still
To urge his course: him for the studious shade
Kind Nature form'd; deep, comprehensive, clear,

D 3

Exact,

Exact, and elegant; in one rich soul,
 Plato, the Stagyrte, and Tully join'd.
 The great deliverer he! who, from the gloom
 Of cloister'd monks, and jargon-teaching schools,
 Led forth the true Philosophy, there long
 Held in the magic chain of words and forms,
 And definitions void: he led her forth,
 Daughter of Heaven! that, slow-ascending still,
 Investigating sure, the chain of things,
 With radiant finger points to Heaven again.

THOMSON.

In the centre of St. Alban's stood one of the magnificent crosses, erected by Edward I, in honour of his Queen Eleanor. A building was erected in its stead, in 1703, which retains the name of "The Cross."

On the river is a curious mill, erected for the purpose of polishing diamonds, but now employed in the cotton manufactory of Messrs. Gill and Maxey. On its banks also is Holywell House, the seat of Countess Dowager Spencer, built by Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, who here founded nine almshouses for thirty-six persons. In Holywell House is preserved the portrait of the Duchess, in white, exquisitely handsome. "In this," observes Mr. Pennant, "are not the least vestiges of her diabolical passions, the torments of her Queen, her husband, and herself."—On ascending into the town, up Fishpool Street, is a bottom on the right, which was once a great pool. The Saxon Princes are supposed to have taken great pleasure in navigating on this piece of water. Anchors have been found on the spot; which occasioned poets to fable that the Thames once ran this way. Drayton, addressing the river Ver, says:

Thou saw'st great burden'd ships through these thy vallies pass,
 Where now the sharp-edged sith shears up thy springing grass;
 And where the seal and porpoise us'd to play,
 The grasshopper and ant now lord it all the day.

Near the town is a Roman fortification, supposed to have been the camp of Ostorius, the Proprætor: the common people call it "The Oyster Hills." But Mr. Pennant, who calls this *bury* or mount, Osterhill, conjectures it to have been the site of the Saxon palace at Kingsbury.

St. Alban's

St. Alban's is famous for the victory obtained in 1455, over Henry VI, by Richard Duke of York; the first battle fought in that famous quarrel, which lasted thirty years, and is computed to have cost the lives of eighty princes of the blood, and to have annihilated, almost entirely, the ancient nobility of England. In 1461, a second battle was fought here, in which Queen Margaret defeated the great Earl of Warwick.

ALBINS, in the parish of Stapleford Abbot, in Essex, 16 miles from London, the seat of the Rev. Thomas Abdy Abdy, is ascribed to Inigo Jones: "but," says Mr. Walpole, "if he had any hand in it, it must have been during his first profession, and before he had seen any good buildings." The house is handsome, has large rooms and rich ceilings, but all entirely of the King James's Gothic."

ALBURY HOUSE, in the parish of Cheshunt, the seat of John Russell, Esq. part of whose garden is inclosed by a fragment of the wall which surrounded Theobalds Park.

AMWELL, a village near Ware, 21 miles from London, famous for giving rise to the New River, which, proceeding in a direct course by the church, receives a spring which flows with great abundance. In this village are Amwell Bury, the villa of F. Franco, Esq. and the house and gardens of Mrs. Wood. These gardens were laid out by the late Mr. Scott, who has rendered the village interesting to the sentimental traveller, by a beautiful poem called "Amwell." In the churchyard, is the following curious epitaph:

That which a Being was, what is it? show:
That Being which it was, it is not now.
To be what 'tis, is not to be, you see:
That which now is not, shall a Being be.

ANKERWYKE HOUSE, the seat of Simon Harcourt, Esq. is situated in the parish of Wraybury, Bucks, on the side of the Thames opposite Runny Mead. It was formerly a Benedictine nunnery, built in the reign of Henry II.

ANKERWYKE PURNISH, delightfully situate on Cooper's Hill, in the parish of Egham, is the seat of Lord Shulldham, during the life of his Lady, the widow of Simon Harcourt,

Harcourt, Esq.—Near it was the house of Sir John Denham, the bard of Cooper's Hill; but not a trace of it remains.

ASCOT HEATH, six miles from Windsor, on the road to Bagshot, is a celebrated race-ground, on which the King's plate of 100 guineas is annually run for, and many other plates and sweep-stakes, that usually constitute five days sport. These races commence a fortnight after Whitsuntide, and are frequently attended by the Royal Family. Near the course is the lodge for his Majesty's huntsmen, where the royal stag-hounds are kept. This fine heath is thus noticed by an ingenious poet:

As my devious course I steer,
Fancy, in fairy vision clear,
Bids, to beguile my 'tranced eyes,
Past joys in sweet succession rise:
Refreshing airs she bids me breathe
Where, Ascot, thine enchanting heath,
Impregnated with mild perfume,
Bares its broad bosom's purple bloom;
Gives me to view the splendid crowd,
The high-born racer neighing loud,
The manag'd steeds that side by side
Precede the glittering chariot's pride,
Within whose silken coverture
Some peerless Beauty sits secure,
And, fatal to the soul's repose,
Around her thrilling glances throws.

ASCOT PLACE, on the side of Ascot Heath, near Winkfield; is a modern well-built edifice, erected by the late Andrew Lindegreen, Esq.

ASHFORD, a village near Staines, in Middlesex, in which is the seat of Mr. Shaw. On Ashford Common are frequent reviews, chiefly of cavalry.

ASHTED, a village $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond Epsom, in which is the handsome seat and park of Richard Bagot Howard, Esq. brother to Lord Bagot, who took the name of Howard, after his marriage with the Hon. Miss Howard, sister of Henry the twelfth Earl of Suffolk.

B

BAGNIGGE WELLS, a noted place of public entertainment, (much resorted to, by the lower sort of tradesmen) is situated in the parish of Pancras, in the valley between the New-River-Head, and the Foundling Hospital. It was opened about the year 1767, in consequence of the discovery of two springs of mineral water; the one chalybeate, the other cathartic.

BAILEYS, between Slough and Salt Hill, is a neat modern edifice, the residence of the Earl of Chesterfield. The approach to it is by an avenue of stately firs.

BANCROFT's beautiful Almshouses, School, and Chapel, on the N. side of the Mile-end road, in the parish of Stepney, were erected in 1735, pursuant to the will of Francis Bancroft, who bequeathed 28000*l.* for purchasing a site, and erecting and endowing the building; a not uncommon expedient this, to compound with Heaven for a life of rapine and extortion. This man was one of the Lord Mayor's officers, and, as he rose to be senior officer, often sold out, and became "Young Man," receiving a gratuity from each for the sake of seniority; and living to be old, he got a considerable sum of money by this practice, by informations, and summoning the citizens before the Lord Mayor, upon the most trifling occasions.

The almshouses are for 24 poor old men, who were allowed by the founder's will 8*l.* per ann. and coals; but the improvements in the estate have allowed the pensions to be augmented to 18*l.* per ann. The school-room is for 100 boys, with dwelling-houses for two masters. The boys, who are appointed by the Draper's company, are clothed, and taught reading, writing, and accounts. They are admitted between the age of 7 and 10, and suffered to remain till 15, when they are allowed by the will 4*l.* for an apprentice fee, or 2*l.* 10*s.* to fit them for service*.

* In the founder's will (which, as well as the rules and orders for the pensioners and boys, is in print) is the following singular clause: "My body I desire may be embalmed within six days after my death, and my entrails to be put into a leaden box, and included in my coffin, or placed in my vault
next

This structure occupies three sides of a spacious quadrangle. In the N. side are the chapel, the school, and the dwelling-houses for the masters; the former having a handsome stone portico of the Ionic order. On the E. and W. sides are the habitations of the pensioners.

BANSTED, a village between Darking and Croydon. Lady Tryon's Park here was famous for walnuts, and there are abundance of them still; but her Ladyship has ordered many of the trees to be cut down. Bansted is much more celebrated for its downs, one of the most delightful spots in England, on account of the pleasant seats, the prospect on both sides of the Thames; and the fineness of the turf, covered with a short grass, intermixed with thyme, and other fragrant herbs, that render the mutton of this tract, though small, remarkable for its sweetness: but the plough has made such encroachments upon it, that the pastures and flocks are greatly diminished. Dyer, describing the situation most proper for sheep, says:

Such are the downs of Bansted, edg'd with woods
And towery villas.

On these downs is a four-mile course for horse-races, which is much frequented. *See The Oaks.*

BARKING, a market town in Essex, 7 miles from London, on the river Roding, and a creek on the Thames, had once a magnificent nunnery, founded in 675. It stood on the N. side of the churchyard; and a gateway, and a considerable part of the wall, are still visible. In this parish is Bifrons, the seat of Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. and, in the road to Dagenham, is Eastbury House, an ancient structure, supposed to have been built by Sir William Denham, to whom Edward VI. granted the estate. An unfounded tradition prevails in this neighbourhood, that the discovery of the gunpowder plot was owing to a mistake, in delivering a letter which was designed for Lord *Monteagle*, to an in-

next the same, as shall be most convenient; and that my coffin be made of oak, lined with lead; and that the top or lid thereof be hung with strong hinges, neither to be nailed, screwed, locked down, or fastened any other way, but to open freely, and without any trouble, like to the top of a trunk."

habitant

habitant of this house named *Montagu*. In this parish also is the celebrated Fairlop oak; and its boundaries include Claybury Hill, the seat of James Hatch, Esq. near Woodford Bridge, and Aubury Hall, the villa of William Raikes, Esq. near Barking Side. See *Fairlop*.

BARNES, a village in Surry, on the Thames, six miles from London. On Barnes Terrace, Lady Archer had a villa, noted for its fine greenhouses: it is now the residence of the Marquis de Chabe, a French emigrant. The church is an ancient structure. On the outside of the S. wall is a stone tablet, inclosed by pales; and some rose trees are planted on each side of the tablet. This is to the memory of Edward *Rose*, citizen of London, who died in 1653, and left 20l. to the poor of Barnes, for the purchase of an acre of land, on condition that the pales should be kept up, and the rose trees preserved. A quarter of a mile from the church, is

BARN ELMS, so called from its majestic trees, the theme of many a pastoral poet. It consists of two houses only. The first is an ancient mansion, called Queen Elizabeth's Dairy. In this house lived and died Jacob Tonson, the Bookseller, who built a gallery near it, for the occasional accommodation of a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and celebrated wits of the time, known by the appellation of the Kit Kat Club; so denominated from Christopher Kat, the landlord, at whose house the meetings were generally held. Garth wrote the verses for the toasting-glasses of the club, which, as they are preserved in his works, have immortalized four of the principal beauties at the commencement of this century; Lady Carlisle, Lady Essex, Lady Hyde, and Lady Wharton. In this gallery, Tonson placed the portraits of all the members of the club. These have been removed to Hartingfordbury, the seat of Samuel Baker, Esq. near Hertford; but the gallery remains, and the house is the residence of Mr. Ackland. The other house, is the Manor house. Queen Elizabeth, who had a lease of it, granted her interest in it to Sir Francis Walsingham and his heirs. Here, in 1589, that great man entertained the Queen and her whole court. The unfortunate Earl of Essex, who married his daughter (the widow of Sir Philip Sydney)

Sydney) resided frequently at Barn Elms*. This house is seated in a small paddock, at some distance from the Thames. It was purchased by the late Sir Richard Hoare, Bart. who enlarged and modernized it, adding the two wings; and it is now the jointure and residence of Lady Hoare. In the dining parlour and drawing-room are some good pictures, particularly two admirable landscapes by G. Poussin. The pleasure grounds are laid out with great taste. At Barn Elms, Cowley, the poet resided, before he went to Chertsey.

BARNET, a market town in Herts, 11 miles from London, on the top of a hill, whence it is called High Barnet, and also Chipping Barnet, from the privilege granted to the monks of St. Alban's of holding a market here: the word *Cheap* being an ancient word for a market. The church is a chapel of ease to East Barnet. Barnet is remarkable for the decisive battle fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, in 1471, in which the great Earl of Warwick was slain. The field of battle is a green spot, a little before the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads; and here, in 1740, a stone column was erected by Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, Bart. to commemorate this great event; which Dugdale, and others, however, think was at Friarn Barnet in Middlesex.

BARNET, EAST, a village in Herts, near Whetstone, formerly much frequented on account of its medicinal

* Mr. Heydegger, Master of the Revels to George II, was, for some time, the tenant of this house. His Majesty gave him notice, that he would sup with him one evening, and that he should come from Richmond by water. It was Heydegger's profession to invent novel amusements, and he was resolved to surprise his Majesty with a specimen of his art. The King's attendants, who were in the secret, contrived that he should not arrive at Barn Elms before night, and it was with difficulty that he found his way up the avenue to the house. When he came to the door, all was dark; and he began to be angry that Heydegger should be so ill-prepared for his reception. Heydegger suffered his Majesty to vent his anger, and affected to make some awkward apologies, when, in an instant, the house and the avenues were in a blaze of light, a great number of lamps having been so disposed, as to communicate with each other, and to be lit at the same instant. The King laughed heartily at the device, and went away much pleased with his entertainment.

spring,

spring, on a neighbouring common. Here is Mount Pleasant, the seat of William Wroughton, Esq. and the villas of Joseph Kingston, Esq. and Mr. Tempest; the latter the property of Mrs. Willis.

BARNET FRIARN, a village of Middlesex, between Finchley and Whetstone. This parish includes the hamlet of Colney Hatch, and half that of Whetstone. The manor-house, a very ancient structure, near the church, is held of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, by John Bacon, Esq. who has some portraits here of the Bacon family, among which are the Chancellor, the Lord Keeper, and one said to be Roger Bacon. He has also the original cast of Roubiliac's bust of Handel, over which is placed a portrait of Charles Jennings, Esq. who compiled the words of many of his oratorios.—Haliwick House, in this parish, is the property of Richard Down, Esq.

BATTERSEA, a village in Surry, on the Thames, four miles from London, remarkable as the birthplace of Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, who died here in 1751. The family seat was a venerable structure, which contained forty rooms on a floor. The manor was purchased for the present Earl Spencer, when a minor, in 1763, and, about 25 years after, the greatest part of the house was pulled down. On the site of the demolished part, are erected the horizontal air-mill, and malt distillery, of Messrs. Hodgson, Weller, and Allaway. The part left standing forms a dwelling-house for Mr. Hodgson, one of whose parlours, fronting the Thames, is lined with cedar, beautifully inlaid, and was the favourite study of Pope, the scene of many a literary conversation between him and his friend St. John.—The air-mill, now used for grinding malt for the distillery, was built above six years ago, for the grinding of linseed. The design was taken from that of another, on a smaller scale, constructed at Margate, by Capt. Hooper. Its height, from the foundation, is 140 feet; the diameter of the conical part 54 feet at the base, and 45 at the top. The outer part consists of 96 shutters, 80 feet high, and nine inches broad, which, by the pulling of a rope, open and shut in the manner of Venetian blinds. In the inside, the main shaft of the mill is the centre of a large circle formed by the sails, which consist of 96 double planks, placed perpendicularly,

pendicularly, and of the same height as the planks that form the shutters. The wind rushing through the openings of these shutters, acts with great power upon the sails, and, when it blows fresh, turns the mill with prodigious rapidity; but this may be moderated, in an instant, by lessening the apertures between the shutters; which is effected, like the entire stopping of the mill, as before observed, by the pulling of a rope. In this mill are six pair of stones, to which two pair more may be added. On the site of the garden and terrace, Messrs. Hodgson and Co. have erected extensive bullock houses, capable of holding 650 bullocks, fed with the grains from the distillery, mixed with meal.

In the E. end of the church, (which was very neatly rebuilt a few years ago) is a window, in which are three portraits; the first, that of Margaret Beauchamp, ancestor (by her first husband, Sir Oliver St. John) of the St. Johns, and (by her second husband, John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset) grandmother to Henry VII; the second the portrait of that Monarch; and the third, that of Queen Elizabeth, which is placed here, because her grandfather, Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire (father of Queen Anne Boleyn) was great grandfather of Anne, the daughter of Sir Thomas Leighton, and wife of Sir John St. John, the first baronet of the family.—In this church is a monument, by Roubiliac, to the memory of Viscount Bolingbroke, and his second wife, a niece of Madame de Maintenon's. A panegyric epitaph mentions his "zeal to maintain the liberty, and restore the ancient prosperity of Great Britain." The best comment on this are the words of his great admirer, the Earl of Chesterfield: "The relative, political, and commercial interests of every country in Europe, and particularly of his own, are better known to Lord Bolingbroke, than to any man in it; but *how steadily he has pursued the latter, in his public conduct, his enemies of all parties and denominations tell with joy.*" Another monument, to the memory of Sir Edward Winter, an East India Captain in the reign of Charles II, relates, that being attacked in the woods by a tyger, he placed himself on the side of a pond, and, when the tyger flew at him, he caught him in his arms, fell back with him into the water, got upon him, and kept him down till he had drowned him. This adventure,

as well as another wonderful exploit, is vouched for by the following lines:

Alone, unarm'd, a tygre he oppress'd,
And crush'd to death the monster of a beast,
Thrice twenty mounted Moors he overthrew,
Singly on foot, some wounded, some he slew;
Disperst the rest: What more could Sampson do?

Battersea has been long famous for the finest asparagus. Here Sir Walter St. John founded a free school for twenty boys; and here is a bridge over the Thames to Chelsea.

BAYSWATER, a small hamlet, in the parish of Paddington, one mile from London, in the road to Uxbridge. The public tea-gardens here were, about 25 years ago, the gardens of the late Sir John Hill, who here cultivated his medicinal plants, and prepared from them his tinctures, essences, &c. The reservoir at Bayswater was intended for the supply of Kensington palace, and the property was granted to the proprietors of the Chelsea water-works, on their engaging to keep the basin before the palace full. The wheel at Hyde-Park wall near Knightsbridge chapel, was made for the conveyance of this water. The conduit at Bayswater belongs to the city of London, and supplies the houses in and about Bond Street, which stand upon the city lands. The Queen's Lying-in Hospital, instituted in 1752, for delivering poor women, married or unmarried, was removed here, in 1791, from its former situation near Cumberland Street.

BEACONSFIELD, a market-town in Bucks, in the road to Oxford, 23 miles from London, has several fine seats in its vicinity. See *Bulstrode, Butler's Court, Hall Barn, and Wilton Park.*

BEAUMONT LODGE, the seat of Henry Griffiths, Esq. situate on an easy ascent, by the side of the Thames, at Old Windsor, was the seat of the late Duke of Cumberland. It became afterward the property of Thomas Watts, Esq. of whom it was purchased by Governor Hastings, who sold it to Mr. Griffiths. This gentleman has built one entire new wing, with correspondent additions to the other: he has likewise raised the centre to an equal height. In the front of this is a colonnade, consisting of six columns and two pilasters,

lasters, which are raised from four pedestals, two shafts springing out of each base. These are from the design of Mr. Emlyn, according to his new order of architecture. Under the colonnade, and even with the first floor, is a light and elegant balcony, commanding a very pleasing view of the Thames and of the adjacent country.

BECKENHAM, a village near Bromley, in Kent. Here is Langley, the seat of Sir Peter Burrell, Bart, and Beckenham Place, belonging to John Cator, Esq. At Beckenham also is the residence of Lord Auckland.

BEDDINGTON, a village, two miles West of Croydon. Here is the seat of the ancient family of Carew, which descending to Richard Gee, Esq. of Orpington, in Kent, that gentleman, in 1780, took the name and arms of Carew. It was forfeited, in 1539, on the attainder and execution of Sir Nicholas Carew, for a conspiracy. His son, Sir Francis, having procured the reversal of the attainder, purchased this estate of Lord Darcy, to whom it had been granted by Edward VI. He rebuilt the mansion-house, and planted the gardens with choice fruit trees, in the cultivation of which he took great delight*. The Park is still famous for

* Sir Francis spared no expence in procuring them from foreign countries. The first orange trees seen in England are said to have been planted by him. Aubrey says, they were brought from Italy by Sir Francis Carew. But the editors of the Biographia, speaking from a tradition preserved in the family, tell us, they were raised by Sir Francis Carew from the seeds of the first oranges which were imported into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, who had married his niece, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. The trees were planted in the open ground, and were preserved in the winter by a moveable shed. They flourished for about a century and a half, being destroyed by the hard frost in 1739—40. In the garden was a pleasure-house, on the top of which was painted the Spanish Invasion. In August 1599, Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to Sir Francis Carew, at Beddington, for three days, and again in the same month, the ensuing year. The Queen's oak, and her favourite walk, are still pointed out. Sir Hugh Platt tells an anecdote, in his Garden of Eden, relating to one of these visits, which shews the pains Sir Francis took in the management and cultivation of his fruit trees: "Here I will conclude," says he, "with a conceit of that delicate Knight, Sir Francis Carew, who, for the better accomplishment of his royal entertainment of our late Queen Elizabeth, of happy memory, at his house at Beddington, led her majesty to a cherry-tree, whose fruit he had of purpose kept back from ripening, at the least one month, after all other cherries had

for walnut-trees. The manor-house, situate near the church, is built of brick, and occupies three sides of a square. It was rebuilt in its present form in 1709. The great door of the hall has a curious ancient lock, richly wrought: a shield with the arms of England, moving in a groove, conceals the key-hole. In the aisles of the church are several stalls, after the manner of cathedrals. *See Wal-
lington.*

BEECHWOOD, near St. Alban's, the seat of Sir John Sebright, Baronet.

BELFONT, a village, 13 miles from London, on the road to Staines. In the churchyard, two yew trees unite to form an arch over the footpath, and exhibit, in sombre verdure, the date of the year 1704.

BELLHOUSE, the seat of the Dowager Lady Dacre, at Aveley, in Essex, 20 miles from London, in the road to Tilbury, is situated in a well-wooded park, and was built in the reign of Henry VIII. The late Lord much improved this noble mansion; and to his skill in architecture, Bellhouse owes the elegant neatness of its decorations, from designs made by himself, and executed under his own inspection.

BELLHOUSE, the seat of the Hon. George Petre, at Hare Street, 18 miles from London, in the road to Chip-ping Ongar.

BELLMONT, an elegant villa and park, in the parish of Great Stanmore; occupied, at present, by John Drummond, Esq. during the minority of his nephew.

BELVEDERE HOUSE, the seat of Lord Eardley, is situated on the brow of a hill, near Erith, in Kent, and commands a vast extent of country beyond the Thames, which is a mile and a half distant. The river adds greatly to the beauty of the scene, which exhibits a very pleasing landscape. The ships employed in the trade of London

had taken their farewell of England. This secret he performed, by straining a tent, or cover of canvass, over the whole tree, and wetting the same now and then with a scoop or horn, as the heat of the weather required; and so, by withholding the sun beams from reflecting upon the berries, they grew both great, and were very long before they had gotten their perfect cherry colour; and, when he was assured of her Majesty's coming, he removed the tent, and a few sunny days brought them to their full maturity." *Lysens' Environs of London, Vol. I. Page 56.*

are seen sailing up and down. On the other side are prospects not less beautiful, though of another kind. His lordship has very judiciously laid out his grounds. The old house was but small; he, therefore, built a noble mansion, and the only apartment left of the former is an elegant drawing-room, built by his father. The collection of pictures contains many capital productions of the greatest masters. The following is a catalogue of them: View of Venice, and ditto with the Doge marrying the Sea, its companion, Canaletti; Time bringing Truth to Light, a sketch, Rubens; the Alchemist, Teniers; Portrait of Sir John Gage, Holbein; a Landscape, G. Poussin; Battle of the Amazons, Rottenhamer; the Unjust Steward, Quintin Matsys; Noah's Ark, Velvet Brughel; St. Catherine, Leonardo da Vinci; Van Tromp, Francis Hals; Vulcan, or the Element of Fire, Bassan; Horses, its companion, Wouvermans; two Insides of Churches, small, De Neef; a Dutch Woman and her three Children, More; Rembrandt painting an Old Woman, by himself; a Courtezan and her Gallant, Giorgione; the Golden Age, Velvet Brughel; Snyders, with his Wife and Child, Rubens; Rebecca bringing Presents to Laban, De la Hyre; Boors at Cards, Teniers; the Element of Earth, Jai. Bassan; Marriage in Cana, P. Veronese; two Landscapes, G. Poussin; the Genealogy of Christ, Albert Durer; Beggar Boys at Cards, S. Rosa; Herod consulting the Wise Men, Rembrandt; Marriage of St. Catherine, Old Palma; the Conception, for an altar-piece, Murillo; the Flight into Egypt, its companion, Ditto; Vulcan, Venus, Cupid, and sundry figures, an emblematic subject, Tintoret; Mars and Venus, P. Veronese; Christ among the Doctors, L. Giordano; Duke of Buckingham's Mistress, her three children, and a Son of Rubens, by himself; a Landscape, Lorrain; Leopold's Gallery, Teniers; Teniers' own Gallery, Ditto.

BENTLEY PRIORY, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, situate on the summit of Stanmore Hill, but in the parish of Harrow. The site of it is supposed to be that of an ancient priory, which, at the dissolution, was converted into a private house. The house, which commands extensive views, was built from the designs of Mr. Soame, by Mr. James Duberly. Of him it was purchased,

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in 1788, by the Marquis of Abercorn, who has made very large additions to it, and converted it into a noble mansion. It is furnished with a valuable collection of pictures by old masters, and a few antique busts: that of Marcus Aurelius is much admired by the connoisseurs. The dining room is 40 feet by 30; the saloon and music-room are each 50 feet by 30. In the latter are several portraits of the Hamilton family. In the saloon is the celebrated picture of St. Jerome's Dream, by Parmegiano.—The beautiful plantations contain 200 acres.

BERTIE PLACE, near Chislehurst, in Kent, an ancient mansion, long in the possession of the family of Farrington. Thomas Farrington, Esq. bequeathed it to his nephew, the late Lord Robert Bertie, who greatly improved the house and grounds. It is now the residence of the Right Hon. Charles Townshend.

BETCHWORTH, a village in Surry, between Dorking and Reigate, with a castle of the same name, the seat of the late Miss Judith Tucker. A mile from this is Tranquil Dale, the elegant villa of Mr. Petty. The situation of this charming place seems perfectly correspondent to its appellation; consecrated, as it were, more particularly, to the lover of rural quiet and contemplation,

Who, when young Spring protrudes the bursting gems,
Marks the first bud, and sucks the healthful gale,
Into his freshen'd soul; her genial hours
He full enjoys; and not a beauty blows,
And not an opening blossom breathes in vain.

THOMSON.

BETHNAL GREEN, once a hamlet of Stepney, from which it was separated, in 1743, and formed into a distinct parish, by the name of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green. It is situated N. W. of the metropolis, extends over a considerable part of the suburbs, and contains about 490 acres of land, not built upon. The well-known ballad of the Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green was written in the reign of Elizabeth: the legend is told of the reign of Henry III; and Henry de Montfort; (son of the Earl of Leicester) who was supposed to have fallen at the battle of Evesham, is the hero*. Though it is probable, that the author might have

* Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, Vol. II. p. 162.

fixed upon any other spot, with equal propriety, for the residence of his beggar, the story, nevertheless, seems to have gained much credit in the village, where it decorates not only the signposts of the publicans, but the staff of the parish beadle; and so convinced are some of the inhabitants, that they shew an ancient house on the Green as the palace of the blind beggar*.

REXLEY, a village, 12 miles from London, to the right of the Dover Road. Bexley Manor was in the possession of the celebrated Camden, who bequeathed it for the endowing of a professorship of History at Oxford. In this parish is Hall-Place, the residence of Richard Calvert, Esq. *See Danfon Hill.*

BILLERICAY, a market-town in Essex, 23 miles from London. It is seated on a fine eminence, in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort, and commands a beautiful prospect of the Kentish hills, with a rich valley, and the river Thames, intervening. It has an ancient chapel; but the mother church is at Great Bursted.

BLACKHEATH, a fine elevated heath, in the parishes of Greenwich, Lewisham, and Lee, five miles from London. It commands some noble prospects: particularly from that part called "The Point," which is a delightful lawn, situated behind a pleasant grove, at the west end of Chocolate Row. On this heath are the villas of Richard Hulse, Esq. the Duke of Buccleugh, Mr. Latham, the Earl of Dartmouth, and Capt. Larkin. But the greatest ornament of Blackheath, was the magnificent seat of Sir Gregory Page. It consisted of a centre, united to two wings by a colonnade; and was adorned with masterly paintings, rich hangings, marbles, and alto-relievos. But how unstable is human grandeur! Sir Gregory died in 1775, and left this seat to his nephew, Sir Gregory Turner, who took the name and arms of Page.—Sir Gregory Page Turner disposed of the noble collection of paintings by auction; and, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, the house and grounds were sold by auction to John Cator, Esq. for

* This old mansion, now called Bethnal Green house, was built in the reign of Elizabeth, by Mr. Kirby, a citizen of London, and is still called in the writings, Kirby Castle. It is now the property of James Stratton, Esq. and has been long appropriated for the reception of insane persons.

22,550*l.* This gentleman sold it again by auction, in 1787, in a very different way; all the materials, with its magnificent decorations, being sold in separate lots*.

In 1780, a cavern was discovered, on the side of the ascent to Blackheath, in the road to Dover. It consists of 7 large rooms, from 12 to 36 feet wide each way, which have a communication with each other by arched avenues. Some of the apartments have large conical domes, 36 feet high, supported by a column of chalk, 43 yards in circumference. The bottom of the cavern is 50 feet from the entrance; at the extremities 160 feet; and it is descended by a flight of steps. The sides and roof are rocks of chalk; the bottom is a fine dry sand; and, 170 feet under ground, is a well of very fine water 27 feet deep.

BLACKMORE, a village in Essex, between Ongar and Ingatestone, seven miles from Chelmsford. An ancient priory stood near the church. "It is reported," says Morant, "to have been one of King Henry the Eighth's pleasure-houses, and distinguished by the name of Jericho; so that when this lascivious prince had a mind to repair to his courtezans, the cant word among his courtiers was, that

* This seat, now a melancholy shell, may remind the reader of Canons, near Edware, the once princely palace of the princely Chandos, which rose and disappeared in less than half a century! Similar was the fate of Eastbury, in Dorsetshire, a magnificent seat, which cost 100,000*l.* It was built by the famous George Bubb Dodington, whom Thomson celebrates in his "Summer," for all the public virtues; whose own Diary, published since his death, has unmasked the wily courtier and intriguing statesman; and whose vanity, at the age of fourscore, when he had no heir to inherit his honours, induced him to accept the title of Lord Melcombe Regis. This seat, on his death, devolved on the late Earl Temple, who lent it to his brother, Mr. Henry Grenville, on whose death, the Earl offered to give 200*l.* a year to any gentleman to occupy and keep it up; but the proposal not being accepted, he determined to pull it down, and the materials produced little more than the prime cost of the plumber and glazier's work. Events of this kind lead the mind into awful reflections on the instability of the proud monuments of human grandeur; directing our attention to the consummation of all things, when

The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a rack behind.

SHAKESPEARE.

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he was gone to Jericho." Here was born his natural son, Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, the friend of the gallant and accomplished Earl of Surry; whose poetry makes such a distinguished figure in the literature of the 16th century. This ancient structure was repaired, and some additions made to it, about 73 years ago, by Sir Jacob Ackworth, Bart. whose daughter, Lady Wheate, sold it to the present possessor, Richard Preston, Esq. The river Can, which partly surrounds the garden, is still called here *the River Jordan*. Not far from Jericho is Smyth Hall, the seat of Charles Alexander Crickitt, Esq. to whom it was left by his uncle Captain Charles Alexander. Mr. Crickitt has new-fronted this old mansion, in a window of which was some fine stained glass, of great antiquity, representing ancient military figures. These he has carefully preserved, and formed into a beautiful window for the staircase.

BLACKWALL, in Middlesex, between Poplar (to which hamlet it belongs) and the mouth of the river Lea, is remarkable for the shipyard and wet dock of John Perry, Esq. The dock, which is the most considerable private one in Europe, contains, with the water and embankments, nearly 19 acres. It can receive 28 large East Indiamen, and from 50 to 60 ships of smaller burthen, with room to transport them from one part of the dock to any other.

On the spacious south quay are erected four cranes, for the purpose of landing the guns, anchors, quinquedages, and heavy stores of the ships.

On the east quay, provision is made to land the blubber from the Greenland ships; and, adjoining, are coppers prepared for boiling the same, with spacious warehouses for the reception of the oil and whalebone; and ample conveniences for stowing and keeping dry the rigging and sails of the ships.

On the west quay is erected a building 120 feet in height, for the purpose of laying up the sails and rigging of the Indiamen; with complete machinery above, for masting and dismasting the ships; whereby the former practice of raising sheers on the deck, so injurious to the ships, and extremely dangerous to the men, is entirely avoided. The first ship masted by this machine was the Lord Macartney,
on

on the 25th of October 1791; her whole suit of masts, and bowsprit, being raised and fixed in three hours and forty minutes, by half the number of hands usually employed two days in the same service.

On each end of the north bank, are erected houses for the watchmen, who have the care of the ships night and day; with cook-rooms, in which the sailors dress their provisions, perfectly sheltered from the inclemency of the weather.

The basins without the dock-gate are so prepared, that ships are continually laid on the stocks, and their bottoms inspected, without the necessity of putting them into the dry docks; whereby much time and expence are saved.

Toward the end of the year 1789, and in all 1790, people came from far and near to collect the nuts, and pieces of trees, which were found, in digging this dock, in a sound and perfect state, although they must have laid here for ages. They seem to have been overset by some convulsion, or violent impulse, from the northward, as all their tops lay toward the south.

Not far from this dock is a copperas work belonging to Mr. Perry, on the river Lea, near the Thames, in the parish of St. Leonard, Bromley; the most complete work of the kind in the kingdom.

BLECHINGLY, a small borough in Surry, without a market. It is 20 miles from London, and being situated on a hill on the side of Holmesdale, affords a fine prospect as far as Suffex and the south Downs; and from some of the ruins of the castle, which are still visible, in the midst of a coppice, is a view to the west into Hampshire, and to the east into Kent.

BOOKHAM, GREAT, a village near Leatherhead. Here are the fine seats of Sir William Geary, Baronet, and Mr. Lock, and a handsome house belonging to Mr. Laurel. *See Polesden and Norbury Park.*

BOTLEYS, near Chertsey, the elegant new-built villa of Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart.

BOW, or STRATFORD BOW, a village in Middlesex, two miles to the E. of London, on the great Essex road. Here is a bridge over the river Lea, said to have been built by Matilda, Queen of Henry the first, and to be the first stone

stone bridge in England*. In common with Stratford, on the opposite side of the river, and many other Stratfords in various parts of the kingdom, it takes the name of *Stratford* from an ancient ford near one of the Roman highways. Its church, built by Henry II, was a chapel of ease to Stepney; but was made parochial in 1740.

BOXHILL, near Darking, in Surry, received its name from the box trees planted on the south side of it, by the Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles I; but the north part is covered with yews. These groves are interspersed with a number of little green spots and agreeable walks. From the highest part of this hill, in a clear day, is a prospect over part of Kent and Surry, and the whole of Sussex, quite to the South Downs, near the sea, at the distance of 36 miles. The west and north views overlook a large part of Surry and Middlesex; and advancing to the place called the Quarry, upon the ridge of the hill that runs toward Mickleham, the sublime and beautiful unite in forming a grand and delightful scene: we look down, from a vast and almost perpendicular height, upon a well-cultivated vale, laid out in beautiful inclosures, and see the river Mole winding close to the bottom of the mountain, as if it were directly under our feet, though it is at a great distance. In this charming valley are Burford Lodge, built by Mr. Eckerfall, now the seat of Mr. Colvill, and the cottage of J. Bockett, Esq. called the Grove.

BRANDENBURG HOUSE, a celebrated villa, seated on the Thames at Hammermith†, was originally erected about the beginning of the reign of Charles I, by Sir Nicholas Crispe, Bart. a famous merchant, warrior, and royalist, who is said to have been the first inventor of the art of making bricks as now practised, and to have built this mansion with those materials, at the expence of near 23,000l. It afterward became the property of Prince Rupert, who gave it to his beautiful mistress, Margaret Hughes, a much-admired actress in the reign of Charles II.

* See the history of this bridge in Lysons' *Environs*, Vol. III. p. 489.

† This house, although it adjoins to, and is generally esteemed a part of Hammermith, is actually in the Fulham division of the parish of Fulham.

From her it passed through several hands, till the year 1748, when it was purchased by George Bubb Dodington, afterward Lord Melcombe Regis, who repaired and modernized the house, giving it the name of La Trappe, from the celebrated monastery of that name in France. He likewise built a magnificent gallery for statues and antiques: the floor was inlaid with various marbles, and the doorcase supported by two columns, richly ornamented with lapis lazuli. In the gardens he erected an obelisk to the memory of his lady, which Thomas Wyndham, Esq. (to whom his Lordship left this estate) removed, and it was placed in the Earl of Ailesbury's park, at Tottenham, in Wiltshire, in commemoration of his Majesty's happy recovery in 1789. It has been since the property of Mrs. Sturt, and was purchased, in 1792, for 8,500*l.* by the Margrave of Anspach, who having abdicated his dominions, in favour of the King of Prussia, receives from that Monarch, a princely revenue. His serene highness married Elizabeth Dowager Lady Craven, and sister of the Earl of Berkeley. The Margravine's taste is conspicuous in the improvements and decorations of the house, which are both elegant and magnificent. The state drawing-room, which is 38 feet by 23, and 30 feet in height, is fitted up with white satin, and has a broad border of Prussian blue in a gilt frame. At the upper end is a chair of state, over which is placed a picture of the late Frederic, King of Prussia, the Margrave's uncle; the whole covered with a canopy, which is decorated with a very elegant and rich cornice. The ceiling of this room was painted for Lord Melcombe, by whom also the very costly chimneypiece, representing, in white marble, the marriage of the Thames and Isis, was put up. The antichamber contains several good pictures, and some very beautiful pieces of needle-work, being copies of paintings by the old masters, wrought in worsteds, by the Margravine herself, in which the spirit and character of the originals are admirably preserved. Under the cornice of this room hangs a deep border of point lace, with which the curtains are also decorated. The gallery, which is 30 feet high, 20 in width, and 82 in length, remains in the same state as left by Lord Melcombe, except that the marble pavement is removed, and the staircase, where the co-

lunns stood, in the room of the latter, is a chimneypiece. The ceiling of the gallery is of mosaic-work, ornamented with roses. Two new staircases of stone have been built, and a chapel has been made on the site of the old staircase, the walls of which were painted with scripture subjects. In the hall, on the ground floor, are the following verses, written by Lord Melcombe, and placed under a bust of Comus:

While rosy wreaths the goblet deck,
 Thus Comus spake, or seem'd to speak:
 "This place, for social hours design'd,
 "May care and business never find.
 "Come every muse without restraint;
 "Let genius prompt, and fancy paint;
 "Let mirth and wit, with friendly strife,
 "Chase the dull gloom that saddens life:
 "True wit, that firm to virtue's cause,
 "Respects religion and the laws;
 "True mirth, that cheerfulness supplies,
 "To modest ears and decent eyes;
 "Let these indulge their liveliest sallies,
 "Both scorn the canker'd help of malice,
 "True to their country and their friend,
 "Both scorn to flatter or offend."

Adjoining to the hall is a library, which opens into the conservatory; and, on the opposite side, is a writing-closet, where are some good cabinet pictures, particularly a fine head, by Fragonard.

Near the water-side is a small theatre, where the Margravine occasionally entertains her friends with dramatic exhibitions, and sometimes gratifies them by exerting her talents, both as a writer and performer, for their amusement. This theatre is connected with the dwelling-house, by a conservatory of 150 feet in length. It is of a curvilinear form, and occupies the site of a colonnade. *See Blackheath.*

BRASTEAD PLACE, between Sevenoaks and Westerham, in Kent, the elegant villa of Dr. Turton.

BRAY, a village in Berks, on the Thames, between Maidenhead and Windsor, is noted in a famous song, for its Vicar, who, according to Fuller, changed his religion four times, in the reigns of Henry VIII and his three successors;

cessors; keeping to one principle only, that of living and dying Vicar of Bray.

Here is an hospital founded in 1627, by William Goddard, Esq. for 40 poor persons, who are each allowed a house, and eight shillings a month. At Braywick, are the seats of Mr. Slack, Mr. Pepys, and Major Law. See *Cannon Hall*.

BRENTFORD, a market-town in Middlesex, seven miles from London, has its name from a brook, called the Brent, which rises in the parish of Hendon, and here flows into the Thames. In this town the freeholders of Middlesex assemble to choose their representatives. That part of the town, called Old Brentford, is situated in the parish of Great Ealing, and is opposite Kew-Green. New Brentford is situated partly in the parish of Hanwell, and forms partly a parish of its own name, which contains not more than 200 acres. The chapel of Brentford, which (the tower excepted) was rebuilt in 1764, is situated in the centre of the town, and is an appendage to the church of Hanwell.—Here, in 1016, King Edmund Ironside defeated the Danes with great slaughter; and here, in 1642, Charles I. defeated some regiments of the Parliamentarians. For his services in this engagement, he created Rattrick Ruthen, (Earl of Forth in Scotland) an English Earl, by the title of Earl of Brentford.

BRENTWOOD, a market-town in Essex, on a fine eminence, 18 miles from London, is a hamlet of the parish of Southweld, and has a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas Becket. Near this town is Warley Common, which commands a beautiful prospect, and is famous for its encampments in time of war.

BRICKLEY PLACE, the handsome seat and plantations of John Welles, Esq. at Bromley, in Kent, on the left hand of the road from London to Chislehurst.

BRITWELL-HOUSE, near Burnham, in Buckinghamshire, the seat of the late Lady Ravensworth, upon whose death it was purchased by Lord Grenville. It is now the residence of Lady Camelford.

BROCKET HALL, the magnificent seat of Lord Melbourne, between Hatfield and Welwyn, in Herts, on the site of an ancient edifice, which once belonged to the family

of Brocket. The mansion, begun by Sir Matthew Lamb, was completed by his son, the present proprietor, who made great improvements in the park, and rendered it one of the most elegantly-picturesque in the kingdom. Mr. Paine was the architect, who likewise executed the beautiful bridge over the spacious sheet of water that enriches the enchanting scenery. In this seat are many paintings by the first masters, particularly a fine picture by Teniers, and Sir Joshua Reynolds' excellent painting of the Prince of Wales and his horse.

BROCKLEY HILL, a fine eminence between Edgware and Elstree. Here is the handsome seat of William Godfrey, Esq. the views from whose summer-house are very extensive. In a handsome drawing-room are some large pictures fastened in the pannels, and said to have been part of King Charles's collection*.

BROMLEY, a market-town in Kent, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, in the road to Tunbridge. The Bishop of Rochester has a palace near the town, where is a mineral spring, the water of which has been found to have the same qualities as that of Tunbridge. King Edgar gave the manor, in the year 700, to the Bishop of Rochester; and here also is a college, erected by Dr. Warner, Bishop of that see, in the reign of Charles II, for 20 poor clergymen's widows, with an annual allowance of 20l. and 50l. a year to the chaplain. This was the first endowment of the sort ever established in England. The munificence of the Rev. Mr. Hetherington, who left 2000l. to this college, and of Bishop Pearce, who left 5000l. to it, enabled the trustees to augment the allowance to the widows to 30l. per annum, and that of the chaplain to 60l. Ten additional houses, handsomely endowed, for the same benevolent purpose, are just completed, in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Betenson, of Beckenham. Near the nine mile stone, to the right, on a fine commanding situation, is Clay Hill, the villa of George Glennie, Esq. *See Brickley Place and Sundridge House.*

* Among these are a whole length of James I; a portrait, said to be that of the Spanish Ambassador, Gondamar; two boys by Murillo. There is likewise a group of portraits of the family of William Sharpe, Esq. who was the proprietor of this house; and among these is that of the late Rev. Dr. Gregory Sharpe.

BROMLEY, a village near Bow, in Middlesex, had once a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror. Its chapel is now the parish church.

BROMPTON, a hamlet of Kensington, adjoining to Knightsbridge, remarkable for the salubrity of its air. Hale House, an ancient mansion here, commonly called Cromwell House, is said to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell*. It is now the joint property of the Earl of Harrington and Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. who married the daughter of the late proprietor, Sir John Fleming, Bart.

Mr. William Curtis has a botanical garden near the Queen's Elm Turnpike, one mile and a half from Hyde Park Corner, on the Fulham road. Subscribers to this garden, at one guinea per annum, are entitled to the privilege of walking in it, inspecting the plants, perusing the books in the botanical library, and examining the extensive collection of drawings in Natural History, with liberty to introduce a friend. A subscription of two guineas entitles the subscriber to seeds, roots, &c. of a certain value, and gives him the privilege of introducing as many of his friends as he pleases. Non-subscribers are admitted on the payment of 2s. 6d.

BROXBURNBURY, the seat and park of Mr. Bosanquet, is situated by the village of Broxburn, near Hoddesdon, in Herts. The house is a noble structure, in the midst of the park; and at a small distance from it are offices, erected in a quadrangle, on the same plan with the Royal Mews at Charing Cross. They are placed behind a large plantation of trees.

BRUCE CASTLE, the seat of Thomas Smith, Esq. at Tottenham, obtained its name from Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, one of the ancient possessors of the manor. Being forfeited to the crown, it had different proprietors, till 1631, when we find it in the possession of Hugh Hare, Lord Coleraine. Henry Hare, the last Lord Coleraine of that family, having been deserted by his wife, the daughter of John Hanger, Esq. and who obstinately refused, for 20 years, to return to him, formed a connexion with Miss Rose Duplessis, a French lady, by whom he had a daughter,

* It appears from Mr. Lysons' accurate statement, that there are no grounds for this tradition. *Vol. III. page 182.*

born in Italy, whom he named Henrietta Rosa Peregrina, and to whom he left all his estates. This lady married the late Mr. Alderman Townsend; but, being an alien, she could not take the estates, and the will having been legally made, barred the heirs at law; so that the estates escheated to the crown. However, a grant of these estates, confirmed by act of Parliament, was made to Mr. Townsend and his lady, whose son, Henry Hare Townsend, Esq. in 1792, sold all his estates here to Mr. Smith. This seat is partly ancient and partly modern. Near the house, to the S. W. is a deep well, over which is an ancient brick tower, the upper part of which serves as a dairy.

BULSTRODE, the seat of the Duke of Portland, four miles from Beaconsfield, is a noble house, containing fine apartments, and some pictures by the best masters. The park is peculiarly fortunate in situation, by means of contrast. The country adjoining is very flat, and has few of those elegant varieties which are pleasing to the traveller; and yet this happy spot contains not a level acre; it is composed of perpetual swells and slopes, set off by scattered plantations, disposed in the justest taste. Bulstrode was formerly the seat of a family of that name, the heiress of which was mother of Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke, a celebrated Statesman and Historian. It belonged, afterward, to the infamous Lord Chancellor Jefferies; by whose attainder it fell to the crown, and was granted by King William to the first Earl of Portland.

BURNHAM, a village in Bucks, four miles from Eton, had once a nunnery, built by Richard, son of King John. Part of the building is now a farm-house, known by the name of Burnham Abbey. *See Britwell House and Dropmore Hill.*

BURNHAM, EAST, a village, about a mile from Burnham. Here is the pleasant seat of Captain Popple, now in the occupation of Mr. Otteley; and here also are the villas of Henry Sayer, Esq. and Mr. Stevenson.

BURWOOD, *see Walton.*

BUSH HILL, a delightful spot in the parish of Edmon-ton, 8 miles from London. Here was formerly a wooden aqueduct, or trough, 660 feet in length, for the conveyance of

of the water of the New River, by obviating the inequality of the level. It was supported by arches of various dimensions, and was kept in repair till 1784, soon after which it was removed; a new channel having been contrived, by raising the ground on the sides, and making secure embankments. The site of the wooden trough is within the pleasure grounds of John Blackburne, Esq. to which the new channel is a considerable ornament. Mr. Blackburne's seat was the property and residence of Sir Hugh Middleton, Baronet, the celebrated projector, of this river, who left it to his son Simon.

On Bush Hill, adjoining Enfield Park, the seat of Samuel Clayton, Esq. (and enclosing a part of his garden) are the remains of a circular entrenchment, by some antiquaries supposed to have been a Roman camp, and by others a British oppidum.

BUSH HILL PARK, the seat of Mrs. Catherine Melish, is likewise situated on Bush Hill, and commands a pleasing prospect toward Epping Forest. In the hall, is a curious piece of carving in wood, by the celebrated Gibbons, representing the stoning of St. Stephen: the architectural parts are particularly fine. The park, which is ornamented by the beautiful windings of the New River, exhibits some very pleasing scenery, and is said to have been originally laid out by Le Nôtre, a celebrated French gardener. Near the house is a fine clump of firs, called "The Bishops."

BUSHY, a village near Watford, in Herts, adjoining to which is a spacious common, called Bushy Heath, extending toward Stanmore. This heath rises to a considerable height, and affords a delightful prospect. On the one hand, is a view of St. Alban's, and of all the space between, which appears like a garden; the inclosed cornfields seem like one parterre; the thick-planted hedges resemble a wilderness; the villages interspersed appear at a distance like a multitude of gentlemen's seats. To the south east is seen Westminster Abbey; to the south Hampton-Court, and on the south west, Windsor, with the Thames winding through the most beautiful parts of Middlesex and Surry.

BUSHY PARK, a royal park, near Hampton-Court,
well

well stocked with deer. The Countess Dowager of Guilford is Ranger. *See Hampton Wick.*

BUTLER'S COURT, formerly called Gregories, the seat of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, at Beaconsfield, has great similarity in front to the Queen's Palace, and is situated in a country, where the prospects are diversified by a profusion of beautiful inclosures, a continual interchange of hills and vallies, and a number of beech and coppice woods. The apartments contain many excellent pictures and some valuable marbles.

BYFLEET, a village near Cobham, in Surry, on a branch of the river Mole.

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CAMBERWELL, in Surry, two miles from London, an extensive parish, including Peckham and Dulwich. Here is Camberwell Grove, the villa of Dr. John Coakley Lettsom, which is seated on an eminence, commanding a fine prospect over the metropolis, and of Shooter's Hill, and the hills of Dulwich and Sydenham. Dr. Lettsom has a botanical garden, and a fine collection of exotics.

CAMDEN PLACE, at Chislehurst, the seat of Earl Camden, formerly of Mr. Camden, the celebrated antiquary, who died here. It is now in the occupation of Mr. Alderman Lushington. Over a well, in the lawn, the late Earl erected a celebrated piece of architecture, called the Lantern of Demosthenes, on the same scale as the original.

CAMPDEN HOUSE, a venerable structure at Kensington, was built, in 1612, by Sir Baptist Hickes, who had been a Mercer in Cheapside, and was afterward created Viscount Campden. Here Queen Anne, when Princess of Denmark, resided five years, with her son the Duke of Gloucester. The young Prince (whose puerile amusements and pursuits were of a military cast) formed a regiment of boys, who were on constant duty at Campden House. This mansion is the property of Stephen Pitt, Esq. a minor, and is now an eminent ladies boarding-school. In the garden is a remarkable caper tree, which has endured the open air of this climate for the greatest part of a century,

tury, and, though not within the reach of any artificial heat, produces fruit every year.

CANNON HILL, the seat of James Law, Esq. at Braywick, in the parish of Bray. It was the villa of the late Peter Delmé, Esq. Considerable additions have been made to the house and offices by Mr. Law; and the grounds have been much enlarged, and laid out with great taste. The views, in general, are rich, and, in many parts, truly picturesque.

CANONBURY HOUSE, half a mile to the N. E. of Illington church, is supposed to have been a mansion for the Prior of the Canons of St. Bartholomew in West Smithfield, and thence to have received its name of Canonbury, that is *Canons' House*, as Canons (the next article) had its name from belonging to the Canons of Bentley Priory. The ancient part of Canonbury House is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII, by William Bolton, Prior to this house; his device, a bolt and tun, remaining in several parts of the garden wall. At the dissolution, it was granted to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex; on whose attainder it reverted to the Crown, and the divorced Queen Anne of Cleve, had an annuity of 20l. from this manor, toward her jointure. Edward VI granted the manor to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterward Duke of Northumberland, whose ambition involved in ruin his own family, and his daughter-in-law, the excellent Lady Jane Grey. On his execution, it was granted to Sir John Spencer, Alderman of London, commonly called "Rich Spencer;" whose only child married William second Lord Compton, afterward Earl of Northampton; who appears, in consequence of this vast accession of wealth, to have been in a state of temporary distraction. In this family the manor has continued ever since. Great part of the old mansion has been pulled down, and the site is occupied by modern houses. A brick tower, 17 feet square, and 58 high, remains; and the inside of this retains great part of its primitive appearance.

CANONS, the villa of Patrick O'Kelly, Esq. in the parish of Whitchurch, near Edgware. It is furnished with great taste, and contains some good pictures; among which is an excellent one, by Stubbs, of the celebrated horse *Masque*,

que, at the age of 20. Some beautiful paddocks, contiguous to the house, are appropriated to the use of brood mares and their colts, as well as for the retreat of some famous race horses.

On the site of this villa rose and vanished, in the present century, the palace erected by the first Duke of Chandos, whose princely spirit was such, that the people in this neighbourhood still style him, "The Grand Duke." The short time that intervened between the erection and demolition of this structure, affords such an instance of the instability of human grandeur, that it merits particular attention. The Duke having accumulated a vast fortune, as paymaster to the army, in Queen Anne's reign, formed a plan of living in a state of regal splendour, and, accordingly, erected this magnificent structure, which, with its decorations and furniture, cost 250,000*l*. The pillars of the great hall were of marble; as were the steps of the principal staircase, each step consisting of one piece, 22 feet long. The locks and hinges were of silver or gold. The establishment of the household was not inferior to the splendour of the habitation, and extended even to the ceremonies of religion. "The chapel," says the author of *A Journey through England*, "has a choir of vocal and instrumental music, as in the royal chapel; and, when his Grace goes to church, he is attended by his *Swiss guards**, ranged as the yeomen of the guards; his music also play when he is at table; he is served by *gentlemen* in the best order; and I must say, that few German Sovereign Princes live with that magnificence, grandeur, and good order." The Duke, indeed, had divine service performed with all the aids that could be derived from vocal and instrumental music. He retained some of the most celebrated performers, and engaged the greatest masters to compose anthems and services, with instrumental accompaniments, after the manner of those performed in the churches of Italy. Near

* This is explained by another passage in the same work: "At the end of each of his chief avenues, the Duke hath neat lodgings for eight old serjeants of the army, whom he took out of Chelsea College, who guard the whole, and go their rounds at night, and call the hour as the watchmen do at London, to prevent disorders; and they wait upon the Duke to chapel on Sundays." *Third Edit.* 1732.

20 of Handel's anthems were composed for this chapel; and the morning and evening services were principally by Dr. Pepusch.

It has been questioned, however, whether true taste was predominant in this profusion of expence. Pope, in his description of Timon's Villa, has severely satirized the whole: we even find the *prophet* and the *bard* united, and the fate of all this magnificence foretold:

Another age shall see the golden ear
Imbrown the slope, and nod on the parterre:
Deep harvest bury all his pride had plann'd,
And laughing Ceres re-assume the land.

Mason, in his English Garden, has followed the Bard of Twickenham in his poetical censure:

With bolder rage
Pope next advances; his indignant arm
Waves the poetic brand o'er Timon's shades,
And lights them to destruction; the fierce blaze
Sweeps through each kindred vista; groves to groves
Nod their eternal farewell, and expire.

The reader will perceive, that Mason alludes to the following couplet in Pope's description:

Grove nods to grove, each alley has a brother,
And half the platform just reflects the other:

It is to be lamented that Pope, by his satire on the ostentatious, but *beneficent* Chandos, has subjected himself to the imputation of ingratitude; it having been said, that he was under great personal obligations to this nobleman. Besides, the censure in this satire is not always founded on fact. For instance:

His gardens next your admiration call,
On every side you look, behold the wall!

But the author of the Journey through England, speaking of the gardens, says: "The division of the whole being only made by balustrades of iron, and not by walls, you
see

see the whole at once, be you in what part of the garden, or parterre, you will!"* Again:

And now the chapel's silver bell you hear,
That summons you to all the pride of prayer;
Light quirks of music, broken and uneven,
Make the soul dance upon a jig to heaven.

Will the admirers of Handel's sublime compositions admit the justice of this censure? But Pope himself confessed, when that great master of harmony was in the height of his popularity, that "he had no ear for music."

The house was built in 1712; and, notwithstanding three successive shocks, which his fortune received, by his concerns in the African Company, and in the Mississippi and South Sea speculations, in 1718, 1719, and 1720, the Duke lived in splendour at Canons till his death in 1744†. The estate was

* It is not unlikely, that this variation was purposely intended, to afford a proof, if necessary, that some imaginary place, and not *Canons*, was the object of the satire. Accordingly, when Pope thought proper to disclaim it, we find him taking advantage of this circumstance in his Prologue to the Satires:

Who to the Dean and silver bell can swear,
And sees at Canons *what was never there*;
Who reads but with a lust to *misapply*,
Makes satire a Lampoon, and fiction Lie.

"From the reproach which the attack upon a character so amiable brought upon him, Pope," says Dr. Johnson, "tried all means of escaping. He attempted an apology by which no man was satisfied; and he was at last reduced to shelter his temerity behind dissimulation, and to endeavour to make that disbelieved, which he never had confidence openly to deny. He wrote an exculpatory letter to the Duke, which was answered with great magnanimity, as by a man who accepted his excuse, without believing his professions." *Johnson's Lives*, Vol. IV. p. 89.

† When the plan of living at Canons was concerted, the utmost abilities of human prudence were exerted, to guard against improvident profusion. One of the ablest accountants in England, Mr. Watts, was employed to draw a plan, which ascertained the total of a year's, a month's, a week's, and even a day's expenditure. The scheme was engraved on a large copper-plate; and those who have seen it, pronounce it a very extraordinary effort of economical wisdom. To this we may add, that the Duke, though magnificent, was not wasteful. All the fruit in the garden,

was unquestionably incumbered; on which account, the Earl of Aylesbury, father-in-law to Henry the second Duke, and one of the trustees in whom it was vested, determined to part with a palace, which required an establishment too expensive for the Duke's income. As no purchaser could be found for the house, that intended to reside in it, the materials were sold by auction, in 1747, in separate lots, and produced, after deducting the expences of sale, 11,000*l*. The marble staircase was purchased by the Earl of Chesterfield, for his house in May Fair; the fine columns were bought for the portico in Wansted House; and the equestrian statue of George I, one of the numerous sculptures that adorned the grounds, is now the ornament of Leicester Square. One of the principal lots was purchased by Mr. Hallett, a cabinet-maker in Long Acre, who having likewise purchased the estate at Canons, erected on the site the present villa, with the materials that composed his lot*. William Hallett, Esq. his grandson, sold this estate, in 1786, to Mr. O'Kelly, a successful adventurer on the turf, who left it to his nephew. Mr. Walpole mentions the sale of this place to a *cabinet-maker*, as a mockery of sublunary grandeur. He might now extend his reflections, by observing, that Mr. Hallett has lately purchased the Dunch estate at Wittenham in Berks, which had been more than 200 years in that ancient family. He has likewise bought the estate at Farringdon, in Berks, of Henry James Pye, Esq. late M. P. for that county, and now Poet Laureat,

den, not wanted for his table, was sold on his account. "It is as much my property," he would say, "as the corn and hay, and other produce of my fields." An aged man, who had been the Duke's servant, and now appeared "the sad historian of the pensive scene," informed the writer of this note, that, in his occasional bounties to his labourers, the Duke would never exceed sixpence each. "This," he would observe, "may do you good; more may make you idle and drunk."

* The two porters' lodges remain; and it has been observed, in some accounts of Canons, that they were built upon so large a scale, as to be each the residence of a baronet. They are two stories high, with six rooms on a floor, and one of them was certainly the residence of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart. Mr. Hallett, it must be observed, had raised them a story higher, that he might fit them up for gentlemen; but neither their situation nor appearance, at present, bespeak the habitations of opulent gentility.

whose family were in possession of it more than two centuries. Thus ancient families become extinct, or fall to decay; and trade, and the vicissitudes of life, have thrown into the hands of one man, a property which once supported two families, of great respectability and great influence in their county. *See Whitchurch.*

CANT'S HILL, the seat of Sir John Lade, Bart. at Burnham, a little to the N. W. of Britwell House. Mrs. Hodges, the last possessor, greatly improved it, which, with the additions made by Sir John, has rendered it a very desirable villa.

CARSHALTON, a village in Surry, nine miles from London, situate among innumerable springs, which form a river in the centre of the town, and joining other streams from Croydon and Beddington, form the river Wandle. On the banks of this river are established several manufactories; the principal of which are the two paper mills of Mr. Curtis and Mr. Patch; Mr. Savignac's mills for preparing leather and parchnient; Mr. Filby's for grinding logwood; Mr. Shipley's oil mills; Mr. Ansell's snuff mills; and the bleaching-grounds of Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Cookson. Here Dr. Ratcliffe built a house, which afterward belonged to Sir John Fellowes, who added gardens and curious water-works. It is now the seat of John Hodsdon Durand, Esq. who has another capital mansion in the neighbourhood. Here also is the seat of the Scawen family, which was sold to George Taylor, Esq. for less money than was expended on the brick wall of the park. It is now the property of William Andrews, Esq.

CASHIOBURY PARK, near Watford, in Herts, 15 miles from London, is said to have been the seat of the Kings of Mercia, till Offa gave it to the monastery of St. Alban's. Henry VIII bestowed the manor on Richard Morison, Esq. from whom it passed to Arthur Lord Capel, whose descendant, the Earl of Essex, has here a noble seat in the form of an H, with a park adorned with fine woods and walks, planted by Le Nôtre. The front faces Moor Park. A little below the house is a river, which winds through the park, and supplies a magnificent lake. The front and one side of the house are modern; the other sides are very ancient.

CECIL LODGE, near Abbot's Langley, one of the seats of the Marquis of Salisbury, purchased by his lordship, for his residence, during the lifetime of his father. It is now in the occupation of Lady Talbot.

CHALFONT, ST. PETER'S, a village in Bucks, 21 miles from London, in the road to Aylesbury. Chalfont House is the seat of Thomas Hibbert, Esq.

CHALFONT, ST. GILES'S, two miles farther, was the residence of Milton, during the plague in London, in 1665. The house, in all probability, from its appearance, remains nearly in its original state. It was taken for him by Mr. Elwood, the Quaker, who had been recommended to our blind Bard as one that would read Latin to him for the benefit of his conversation. Here Elwood first saw a complete copy of *Paradise Lost*, and, having perused it, said, "Thou hast said a great deal on *Paradise Lost*, but what hast thou to say to *Paradise Found*?" This question suggested to Milton the idea of his *Paradise Regained*. Near this place Sir Henry Thomas Gott has a seat called; New-land Park, and the late Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart. a seat called the Vatch.

CHARLTON, a village in Kent, on the edge of Blackheath, famous for a fair on St. Luke's day, when the mob wear horns on their heads. It is called Horn Fair, and horn wares of all sorts are sold at it. Tradition says, that King John, hunting near Charlton, was separated from his attendants, when, entering a cottage, he found the mistress alone. Her husband discovered them, and threatening to kill them, the King was forced to discover himself, and to purchase his safety with gold; beside which, he gave him all the land thence as far as Cuckold's Point, and established the fair as the tenure. A sermon is preached on the fair-day, in the church. James I granted the manor to Sir Adam Newton, Bart. (preceptor to his son Henry) who built here a Gothic House. On the outside of the wall is a long row of some of the oldest cypress trees in England. Behind the house are large gardens, and beyond these a small park, which joins Woolwich Common. It is the seat of General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart. See *Morden College*.

CHART-PARK, near Darking, the beautiful seat and pleasure-grounds of Captain Cornwall.

CHEAM, a village in Surry, between Sutton and Ewel. The manor-house of East Cheam, the seat of Philip Antrobus, Esq. is an ancient structure. In the church, in Lumley's Chancel, is the monument of Jane Lady Lumley, who died in 1577. She translated the Iphigenia of Euripides, and some of the orations of Isocrates, into English, and one of the latter into Latin. It is remarkable, that of six successive Rectors of Cheam, between 1581, and 1662, five became Bishops; namely, Anthony Watson, Bishop of Chichester, Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, George Mountain, Archbishop of York, Richard Senhouse, Bishop of Carlisle, and John Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. *See Nonfuch.*

CHELSEA, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, two miles from London. It extends almost to Hyde Park Corner, and includes a considerable part of Knightsbridge. At the upper end of Cheyne Walk, is the episcopal palace of Winchester, purchased by act of Parliament, in 1664, on the alienation of the demesnes belonging to that see in Southwark and Bishop's Waltham.—In the place called the Stable Yard, is a house, which was the residence of Sir Robert Walpole. It is now the property of George Aufrere, Esq. who has here a fine collection of pictures, among which may be particularly noticed the Seven Works of Mercy, Sebastian Bourdon; two landscapes, G. Pouffin; portrait of a pirate, Georgioni; St. Catharine, Corregio; and a Holy Family, Titian. The gardens are very beautiful; and, in an octagon summer house, is Bernini's famous statue of Neptune.—Lord Cremorne has an elegant villa on the Thames, with a good collection of pictures, among which are several pieces by Ferg; a portrait of Gesler, Vandyck; and the Earl of Arlington and family, Netscher. Here is also a beautiful window of stained glass by Jarvis. It consists of about 20 pieces; the subjects, landscapes, sea-pieces, Gothic buildings, &c. In the latter, the effect of the sunshine through the windows is admirably well managed.—Near Lord Cremorne's, is the villa of Lady Mary Coke, formerly the property of Dr. Hoadly, author of *The Suspicious Husband*.

The

The great Sir Thomas More resided in this parish, and his mansion-house, which (according to Mr. Lysons, Vol. II. p. 88.) stood at the N. end of Beaufort Row, was inhabited afterward by many illustrious characters. It is said, that Sir Thomas was buried in the church; but this is a disputed fact. However, there is a monument to his memory, and that of his two wives, with a long Latin inscription written by himself. In the churchyard, is the monument of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. founder of the British Museum; and on the S. W. corner of the church is affixed a mural monument to the memory of Dr. Edward Chamberlayne, with a punning Latin epitaph, which, for its quaintness, may detain the reader's attention. In the church is a still more curious Latin epitaph on his daughter; from which we learn, that on the 30th of June, 1690, she fought, in men's clothing, six hours, against the French, on board a fire-ship, under the command of her brother.

In 1673, the company of Apothecaries took a piece of ground at Chelsea, by the side of the Thames, and prepared it as a botanical garden. Sir Hans Sloane, (who had studied his favourite science there, about the time of its first establishment) when he purchased the manor, in 1721, granted the freehold of the premises to the company, on condition that they should present annually to the Royal Society 50 new plants till the number should amount to 2000. In 1733, the company erected a marble statue of their benefactor, by Rysbrack, in the centre of the garden. On the N. side of the garden is a spacious greenhouse, 110 feet long, over which is a library, containing a large collection of botanical works, and numerous specimens of dried plants. On the S. side are two cedars of Libanus, of large growth, and very singular form. They were planted in 1685, being then three feet high; and, in 1793, the girth of the larger, at three feet from the ground, was 12 feet 11½ inches; that of the smaller, 12 feet and ¼ of an inch.

The Chelsea water-works were constructed in 1724, in which year the proprietors were incorporated. A canal was then dug from the Thames, near Ranelagh, to Pimlico, where there is a steam engine to raise the water into pipes, which convey it to Chelsea, the reservoirs in Hyde Park and the Green Park, to Westminster, and various

parts of the W. end of the town. The office of the proprietors is in Abingdon Street, Westminster.

In Cheyne Walk is a famous coffee-house, first opened in 1695, by one Salter, a barber, who drew the attention of the public by the eccentricity of his conduct, and by furnishing his house with a large collection of natural and other curiosities, which still remain in the coffee-room, where printed catalogues are sold, with the names of the principal benefactors to the collection. Sir Hans Sloane contributed largely out of the superfluities of his own museum. Admiral Munden, and other officers, who had been much on the coasts of Spain, enriched it with many curiosities, and gave the owner the name of Don Saltero, by which he is mentioned more than once in the *Tatler*, particularly in No. 34.

In the hamlet of Little Chelsea, the Earl of Shaftsbury, author of the *Characteristics*, had a house in which he generally resided during the sitting of Parliament. It was purchased, in 1787, by the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, as an additional workhouse; that parish extending over great part of Chelsea.

On the site of a once celebrated manufactory of porcelain, (in an old mansion by the water side) is now a manufactory of stained paper, stamped after a peculiar manner, the invention of Messrs. Eckhardts, who likewise established at Whitelands House, in 1791, a new and beautiful manufacture of painted silk, varnished linen, cloths, paper, &c. Near the King's Road, is Triquet's manufactory of artificial stone, and that of fire-proof earthen stoves, kitchen ware, &c. carried on by Johanna Hempel, widow, who is also patentee of the artificial filtering stones. *See Ranelagh.*

CHELSEA-HOSPITAL, for invalids in the land service, was begun by Charles II, and completed by William III. The first projector of this magnificent structure was Sir Stephen Fox, grandfather to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. "He could not bear," he said, "to see the common soldiers, who had spent their strength in our service, reduced to beg;" and to this structure he contributed 13,000*l.* It was built by Sir Christopher Wren, on the site of an old college, which had escheated to the crown.

This royal hospital stands at a small distance from the Thames.

Thames. It is built of brick, except the quoins, cornices, pediments, and columns, which are of free stone. The principal building consists of a large quadrangle open on the S. side; in the centre stands a bronze statue of Charles II, in a Roman habit, which cost 500*l.* and was given by Mr. Tobias Rustat. The east and west sides, each 365 feet in length, are principally occupied by wards for the pensioners; and, at the extremity of the former, is the Governor's house. In the centre of each of these wings, and in that of the N. front, are pediments of freestone, supported by columns of the Doric order. In the centre of the S. front is a portico supported by similar columns; and, on each side, is a piazza on the frieze of which is this inscription: "In subsidium & levamen emeritorum senio bello-que fractorum, condidit Carolus Secundus, auxit Jacobus Secundus, perfecere Gulielmus & Maria Rex & Regina, 1690." The internal centre of this building is occupied by a large vestibule, terminating in a dome. On one side is the chapel, the altar-piece of which, representing the ascension of our Saviour, was painted by Sebastian Ricci. The hall, where the pensioners dine, is situated on the opposite side of the vestibule. It is of the same dimensions as the chapel, 110 feet in length; and, at the upper end, is a picture of Charles II, on horseback, the gift of the Earl of Ranelagh. The whole length of the principal building, from east to west, is 790 feet; a wing having been added to each end of the N. side of the great quadrangle, which forms part of a smaller court. These courts are occupied by various offices, and the infirmaries. The latter are kept remarkably neat, and supplied with hot, cold, and vapour baths. To the N. of the college is an inclosure of 13 acres, planted with avenues of limes and horse-chestnuts; and, toward the S. are extensive gardens.

The ordinary number of in-pensioners is 336, who are provided with an uniform of red lined with blue, lodging, diet, and eight-pence a week. The various servants of the hospital, among whom are 26 nurses, make the whole number of it's inhabitants 550. The number of out-pensioners is unlimited; their allowance is 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* a year: there are now upward of 21,000, who are dispersed all over the three kingdoms, exercising their various occupations,

tions, but liable to perform garrison duty, as invalid companies, in time of war. The annual expence of the house establishment, including the salaries of the officers, and all incidental charges, varies from 25,000 to 28,000*l.* This, with the allowances to the out-pensioners, is defrayed by a sum annually voted by Parliament, and which, in 1794, was 151,742*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

CHERTSEY, a market-town in Surry, 20 miles from London. Here, says Camden, Julius Cæsar crossed the Thames, when he first attempted the conquest of Britain; but Mr. Gough, in his additions to the Britannia, has advanced some arguments against this opinion.

Here was once an abbey, in which was deposited the corpse of Henry VI, afterward removed to Windsor. Out of the ruins of this abbey, (all that remains of which is the outer wall of the circuit) Sir Henry Carew, master of the buck-hounds to Charles II, built a fine house, which now belongs to Mr. Weston. On the side of St. Anne's Hill, is the seat of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. On this hill, which commands a beautiful prospect, is still part of the stone wall of a chapel dedicated to St. Anne. Not far from this hill is Monk's Grove, near which was discovered a once celebrated medicinal spring. It was lost for a considerable time, but has been found again. The bridge at Chertsey was built in 1785, by Mr. Paine. It consists of seven arches, each formed of the segment of a circle, and is built of Purbeck stone, at the expence of 13,000*l.* The original contract was for 7,500*l.*

In 1773, in digging a vault, in the chancel of the church, a leaden coffin was discovered, containing the body of a woman in very high preservation. The face appeared perfectly fresh, and the lace of the linen sound. As the church was built with the abbey, in the time of the Saxons, it is supposed that the body must have been deposited there before the conquest.

To this place Cowley, the poet, retired; and here he ended his days, in a house, called the Porch House, now belonging to Mr. Alderman Clark. His study is a closet in the back part of the house, toward the garden.

CHESHUNT, a village, once a market-town, 13 miles from London, is situated in an extensive parish and manor, which

which were once in the possession of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III; afterward of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII; and the present proprietor of the greatest part of the manor is Sir George William Prescott, Bart.

The manor of St. Andrew le Mot was granted by Henry VIII to Cardinal Wolsey, who is supposed to have resided in Cheshunt House, a plain brick structure, almost entirely rebuilt since his time, but still surrounded by a moat. The people here mention some circumstances very unfavourable to the character of his Eminence, but which we do not think it right to relate, without better evidence than that of village tradition. His boundless ambition, rapacity, and ostentation, have fixed an odium on his memory, which it is unnecessary to heighten by the imputation of insatiable lust and inhuman assassination. This manor is the property of Sir John Shaw, Bart. *See Esber.*

Cheshunt Nunnery, the seat of Mrs. Blackwood, was a nunnery, a small part of which remains. The inside of it has been modernized, and is now used for a kitchen: the other parts of the house have been built at different times, but the apartments are modern and elegant. They contain an excellent collection of paintings; among which is a remarkable one by three different masters; the buildings, by Viviani; the figures, by Miel; and the background, by Lorrain. The river Lea forms a canal in the front of the house; and a beautiful vista is terminated by a view of Waltham Abbey, and the woodland hills of Essex.

At Cheshunt, Richard Cromwell, the Protector, spent many years of a venerable old age; a striking lesson, how much obscurity and peace are to be preferred to the splendid infelicities of guilty ambition. He assumed the name of Clark, and first resided, in 1680, in a house near the church: and here he died, in 1712, in his 80th year; enjoying a good state of health to the last, and so hale and hearty, that, at fourscore, he would gallop his horse for many miles together. *See Theobalds.*

CHEVENING, a village of Kent, 21 miles from London, in the road to Sevenoaks. Here is the seat of Earl Stanhope, a handsome modern structure, fronted with stucco.

CHEYNEYS,

CHEYNEYS, between Flaunden and Rickmansworth, has been the seat of the Russels, Dukes of Bedford, above 200 years, and is still their buryingplace, adorned with noble monuments.

CHIGWELL, a village in Essex, 10½ miles from London, on the road to Ongar. Here is a freeschool endowed by Abp. Harpsnett, who had been Vicar of this place. He was buried in the church; and, over his grave, was his figure in brass, as large as the life, dressed in his robes, with his mitre and crozier. This, for the better preservation of it, has since been erected upon a pedestal in the chancel. Here is Rolls, the seat of Eliab Harvey, Esq.

CHINKFORD, a village near Woodford, in Essex, so agreeably situate for retirement, that the most remote distance from the metropolis can hardly exceed it.

CHIPSTEAD-PLACE, two miles from Sevenoaks, the ancient seat of Charles Polhill, Esq.

CHISLEHURST, a village near Bromley, in Kent, 11¼ miles from London, was the birthplace of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, father of the great Viscount St. Alban's; and here also was born Sir Francis Walsingham. In this parish, near St. Mary's Cray, is Frognaal, the seat of Viscount Sidney; and, opposite Bertie Place, are the villa and park of Mr. Twycrofs. *See Bertie Place and Camden Place.*

CHISWICK, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, near the road to Hounslow. In the churchyard is a monument to the memory of Hogarth; on which are the following lines by Garrick:

Farewell, great painter of mankind,
Who reach'd the noblest point of art;
Whose pictur'd morals charm the mind,
And through the eye correct the heart!
If genius fire thee, reader, stay;
If nature move thee, drop a tear;
If neither touch thee, turn away:
For Hogarth's honour'd dust lies here.

Near this is the tomb of Dr. William Rose, who died in 1786, and was many years a distinguished writer in the *Monthly Review*. On this are inscribed the following lines, by Mr. Murphy.

Whoe'er

Whoe'er thou art, with silent footsteps tread
 The hallow'd mould where Rose reclines his head.
 Ah! let not folly one kind tear deny,
 But pensive pause where truth and honour lie.
 His the gay wit that fond attention drew,
 Oft heard, and oft admir'd, yet ever new;
 The heart that melted at another's grief,
 The hand in secret that bestow'd relief;
 Science untinctur'd by the pride of schools,
 And native goodness free from formal rules.
 With zeal, through life, he toil'd in Learning's cause,
 But more, fair Virtue! to promote thy laws.
 His ev'ry action sought the noblest end;
 The tender husband, father, brother, friend.
 Perhaps, ev'n now, from yonder realms of day,
 To his lov'd relatives he sends a ray;
 Pleas'd to behold affections, like his own,
 With filial duty raise this votive stone.

In the church is another epitaph by Mr. Murphy, on
 John Ayton Thompson, a youth of fifteen:

If in the morn of life each winning grace,
 The converse sweet, the mind-illumined face,
 The lively wit that charm'd with early art,
 And mild affections streaming from the heart;
 If these, lov'd youth, could check the hand of fate,
 Thy matchless worth had claim'd a longer date.
 But thou art blest, while here we heave the sigh;
 Thy death is virtue wasted to the sky.
 Yet still thy image fond affection keeps,
 The sire remembers, and the mother weeps;
 Still the friend grieves, who saw thy vernal bloom,
 And here, sad task! inscribes it on thy tomb. A. MURPHY.

In the church, in the Earl of Burlington's vault, is interred the illustrious Kent, a painter, architect, and the father of modern gardening. "In the first character," says Mr. Walpole, "he was below mediocrity; in the second, he was a restorer of the science; in the last, an original, and the inventor of an art that realizes painting, and improves nature. Mahomet imagined an Elysium; but Kent created many."

He felt
 The pencil's power: but, fir'd by higher forms
 Of beauty, than that pencil knew to paint,
 Work'd with the living hues that nature lent,

And

And realized his landscapes. Generous he,
 Who gave to Painting, what the wayward nymph
 Refus'd her votary, those Elysian scenes,
 Which, would she emulate, her nicest hand
 Must all its force of light and shade employ.

MASON.

In 1685, Sir Stephen Fox (grandfather of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox) built a villa here, with which King William was so pleased, that he is said to have exclaimed to the Earl of Portland, on his first visit, "This place is perfectly fine: I could live here five days." This was his usual expression when he was much pleased with a situation; and he is said never to have paid the same compliment to any other place in England, except to the Earl of Exeter's at Burleigh. It is now the property and residence of Robert Stevenson, Esq. *See Grove House, Turnham Green, and*

CHISWICK-HOUSE, a celebrated seat of the Duke of Devonshire's, built by the great Earl of Burlington. The ascent to the house is by a noble double flight of steps, on one side of which is a statue of Palladio, and, on the other, that of Inigo Jones. The portico is supported by six fluted Corinthian pillars, with a pediment; and a dome, at the top, enlightens a beautiful octagonal saloon.

"This house," says Mr. Walpole, "the idea of which is borrowed from a well-known villa of Palladio; is a model of taste, though not without faults, some of which are occasioned by too strict adherence to rules and symmetry. Such are too many corresponding doors in spaces so contracted; chimnies between windows, and, which is worse, windows between chimnies; and vestibules, however beautiful, yet little secured from the damps of this climate. The trusses that support the ceiling of the corner drawing-room, are beyond measure massive; and the ground apartment is rather a diminutive catacomb than a library in a northern latitude. Yet these blemishes, and Lord Herve's wit, who said "the house was too small to inhabit, and too large to hang to one's watch," cannot depreciate the taste that reigns throughout the whole. The larger court, dignified by picturesque cedars, and the classic scenery of the small court that unites the old and new house, are more worth seeing than many fragments of ancient grandeur,

grandeur, which our travellers visit under all the dangers attendant on long voyages. The garden is in the Italian taste, but divested of conceits, and far preferable to every style that reigned till our late improvements. The buildings are heavy, and not equal to the purity of the house. The lavish quantity of urns and sculpture behind the garden front should be retrenched."

Such were the sentiments of Mr. Walpole on this celebrated villa, before the noble proprietor attempted the capital improvements in which he is now proceeding. Two wings have been added to the house, from the designs of Mr. Wyatt. These will remove the objections that have been made to the house as more fanciful and beautiful than convenient and habitable. The Italian garden is to display the beauties of modern planting; and some of the sombre yews, with the termini, and other pieces of sculpture, have been removed. The most valuable pictures in the Duke's magnificent collection, have been taken down, and put up in packing cases, till the improvements are finished.

CLANDON, East and West, are two contiguous villages in Surry. West Clandon, 26 miles from London; is the manor of Lord Onslow, whose noble seat, after an Italian model, is considered as the best family house in the county, and is now in the occupation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. *See Hatchlands.*

CLAPHAM, a village in Surry, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from London, consisting chiefly of many handsome houses, which surround a common, that commands some very pleasing views. This common was formerly little better than a morass, and the roads were almost impassable. The latter are now in an excellent state; and the common itself is so beautifully planted with trees, both English and exotic, that it has much the appearance of a park. These improvements were effected by a subscription of the inhabitants, who, on this occasion, have been much indebted to the taste and exertions of Christopher Baldwin, Esq. whose villa is adjacent; and, as a proof of the consequent increased value of property on this spot, Mr. Baldwin has since sold 14 acres of land, near his own house, for 5000*l.* Among other villas on this delightful common, are those of Samuel, Robert, and Henry Thornton, William Smith, and John

Dent, Esqrs. and Members of Parliament. Near the road to Wandsworth is a reservoir of fine water, from which the village is supplied. On the N. E. corner of the common, is a new church, erected in 1776, at the expence of 11,000*l*. but neither in the church itself, nor in the ground inclosed around it, are any interments suffered. Of the old church, only one aisle remains; in which the funeral service is performed, when there are any interments in the adjoining cemetery. The manor-house, now a boarding school for young ladies, is situated near this, and is rendered very conspicuous by a curious octagonal tower.

CLAREMONT, at Esher, in Surry, was the seat of John Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, by whom, when Earl of Clare, its present name was given; on which occasion Garth wrote his poem of "Claremont," in imitation of "Cooper's Hill." It was purchased by the late Lord Clive, who pulled it down, and erected an elegant villa, in a much better situation. The park is distinguished by its noble woods, lawns, mounts, &c. The summer-house, called the Belvedere, on a mount on that side of the park next Esher, affords an extensive view of the country. This beautiful place is now the property of the Earl of Tyrconnel.

CLAY HALL, in the parish of Old Windsor, an elegant cottage, the property of Mrs. Keppel. It was much improved by the late Mr. Aylet, and is now the residence of Sir Henry Dashwood, Bart.

CLEWER, a parish adjoining to Windsor, in which is the well-built seat of Mr. Payne.

CLIEFDEN HOUSE, the late seat of the Countess of Orkney, at Taploe, near Maidenhead Bridge, was built by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and came by marriage to the Earl of Orkney. This stately mansion, which had a noble terrace in front, supported by arches, was totally destroyed by fire, on the 20th of May, 1795, together with all the furniture and paintings, and the fine tapestry hangings, representing the victories of the great Duke of Marlborough, in which the Earl of Orkney himself had a conspicuous share.

Pope has commemorated this place, in the celebrated lines, in which he records the wretched end of its founder:

In

In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half-hung,
 The floors of plaster, and the walls of dung,
 On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with straw;
 With tape-ty'd curtains never meant to draw,
 The George and Garter dangling from that bed,
 Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,
 Great Villiers lies. Alas! how chang'd from him,
 That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim!
 Gallant and gay, in Cliefden's proud alcove,
 The bow'r of wanton Shrewsbury and Love.
 Or just as gay, at council, in a ring
 Of mimic'd statesmen, and their merry King.
 No wit to flatter left of all his store!
 No fool to laugh at, which he valued more.
 There, victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
 And fame; this lord of useless thousands ends.

COBHAM, a village in Surry, 19 miles from London, in the road to Guilford. Here is a seat, built by Earl Ligonier, after the manner of an Italian villa. The river Mole passes by the side of the gardens, and, being made here four or five times broader than it was naturally, has a happy effect, especially as the banks are disposed into a slope, with a broad grass walk, planted on each side with sweet shrubs. At one end of this walk is a very elegant room, a delightful retreat in hot weather, being shaded with large elms on the south side, and having the water on the north and east. The house is situated half a mile from the road to Portsmouth, and is so much hid by the trees near it, as not to be seen till you rise on the heath beyond Cobham. The property of this seat is still in the representatives of the late Earl, since whose death it has never been let but as a temporary residence. *See Burwood and Paine's Hill.*

COLE-GREEN, to the W. of Hertford, the seat of Earl Cowper, built by the Lord Chancellor Cowper.

COLN, a river which rises in Herts, divides Middlesex from Bucks, and falls into the Thames at Staines. It is thus mentioned by Pope:

Coln, whose dark streams his flowery islands lave.

COLNBROOK, a market-town, 17 miles from London, on four channels of the Coln, over each of which it has a
 H 2. bridge.

bridge. One part of it is in Middlesex; the other in Bucks.

COLESHILL, a village, four miles W. of Rickmansworth, in Herts, and in a part of that county which is insulated in Bucks. It was the birth place of Waller, the poet.

COMB-NEVILLE, a manor of Kingston upon Thames, so called from William Neville, who was in possession of it in the reign of Edward II*. Sir Thomas Vincent is said to have built the old manor-house, where Queen Elizabeth honoured him with a visit in 1602. It was afterward in the family of Harvey, with an ancient gentleman of which name King William would often go a hawking in the warren opposite the house. The manor is now the property of Earl Spencer. Near the site of the old mansion (which was pulled down in 1752) is Comb House, the residence of Major Tollemache; and not far from this are some reservoirs of water, constructed by Cardinal Wolsey, to supply Hampton Court. The water is conveyed under the Thames by pipes of a particular construction. It is much esteemed as efficacious in the gravel; is excellent for drinking and washing; but is unfit for culinary use, as it turns the vegetables that are boiled in it black.

COOMB-BANK, the noble seat of Lord Frederic Campbell, at Sundridge, between Sevenoaks and Westerham, in Kent. It is watered by the river Darent, which adds greatly to its beauty. The pleasure-grounds are laid out with great elegance, which, with its extensive prospects, renders it an enchanting villa.

COOPER'S HILL, the subject of a celebrated poem by Denham, is situated in the parish of Egham, on the right of the road from London. An ingenious, but perhaps fastidious critic, has observed, that Cooper's Hill, the professed subject of the piece, is not mentioned by name, nor

* This is said to have belonged to the great Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, who distinguished himself so much in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; but this is probably without foundation, as Mr. Lysons, who appears to have traced the property with great accuracy, says, that after the death of this William Neville, the manor went to John Hadesham, who had married one of his three daughters. *Environs of London, Vol. I. Page 237.*

is any account given of its situation, produce, or history; but that it serves, like the stand of a telescope, merely as a convenience for viewing other objects. He adds, "There are many performances which have great beauties and great faults: the sun of genius illuminates their mountains, though their vallies are dark: but Cooper's Hill has an uniform mass of dullness, on which the sun has not bestowed its faintest irradiation."

"Should the query occur, How then came Denham to acquire such high reputation? Here it can only be said, that he was a man of family and fortune, known in public life as High Sheriff of Surry, Governor of Farnham Castle, and K. B. In such a man small literary merit is naturally magnified too much; and the censure or praise of the day is too often confirmed, without examination, by the censure or praise of posterity." *Scott's Critical Essays.*

It would be unjust not to quote here the sentiments of a celebrated critic, too rigid, and perhaps too surly, to be fascinated by mere popular opinion: "Cooper's Hill is the work that confers upon Denham the rank and dignity of an original author. He seems to have been, at least among us, the author of a species of composition that may be termed *local poetry*, of which the fundamental subject is some particular landscape, to be poetically described, with the addition of such embellishments as may be supplied by historical retrospection or incidental meditation.

"To trace a new species of poetry has in itself a very high claim to praise, and its praise is yet more when it is apparently copied by Garth and Pope. Yet Cooper's Hill, if it be maliciously inspected, will not be found without its faults. The digressions are too long, the morality too frequent, and the sentiments, sometimes, such as will not bear a rigorous enquiry." *Johnson's Life of Denham.*

Praise thus extorted from a critic not unreluctant to censure, will contribute to secure the fame of Denham, which the charming eulogy of the Bard of Windsor Forest alone would have rendered immortal:

Bear me, oh bear me to sequester'd scenes,
To bowery mazes, and surrounding greens;
To Thames's banks which fragrant breezes fill,
Or where ye Muses sport on Cooper's Hill;

On Cooper's Hill eternal wreaths shall grow,
 While lasts the mountain, or while Thames shall flow.
 I seem through consecrated walks to rove,
 I hear soft music die along the grove:
 Led by the sound, I rove from shade to shade,
 By godlike poets venerable made:
Here, his first lays majestic Denham sung;
*There**, the last numbers flow'd from Cowley's tongue.

Nor should we here omit the homage of the excellent
 Poet of the Chase:

Tread with respectful awe
 Windsor's green glades; where Denham, tuneful bard,
 Charm'd once the list'ning Dryads with his song
 Sublimely sweet.

On this celebrated Hill are the seats of Lord Shuldharn
 and Mr. Smith. See *Ankerwyke Purnish and Kingswood
 Lodge*.

COPPED, or COPT HALL, the seat of John Conyers,
 Esq. in the parish of Epping, was built by his father, and
 is a perfect model of convenient as well as elegant architec-
 ture. The original house stood at the bottom of the hill,
 in the parish of Waltham Holy Cross; and here was a pri-
 vate chapel for the use of the family, which anciently be-
 longed to the Abbots of Waltham Abbey. This chapel
 was decorated by the beautiful painted window now in the
 church of St. Margaret, Westminster.

CRANBURN LODGE, a seat of the Duke of Glou-
 cester's, in Windsor Forest, has an extensive prospect over
 a fine plain that exhibits a beautiful landscape. In a spa-
 cious room are painted, and regularly ranged, in large pan-
 nels, the military dresses of the different corps in the Euro-
 pean armies.

CRANFORD PARK, on the N. of Hounslow Heath,
 the seat of the Earl of Berkeley, is an ancient structure, situ-
 ate at an angle of the park, near Cranford Church. The
 park is well watered by a branch of the river Coln; and,
 though it commands no variety of prospects, yet, from the
 distribution of the woods and other accompaniments, it
 may be deemed a pleasant retirement. Notwithstanding

* See Chertsey.

its vicinity to the metropolis, it is celebrated for game, particularly pheasants, which are to be seen in great numbers; considerable pains having been taken for their preservation.

CRANHAM HALL, near Upminster, in Essex, the seat of Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, Bart. 16 miles from London, was many years the residence of General Oglethorpe, who died here, at a very advanced age, in 1785, after having lived to see his colony of Georgia, which he settled in 1732, become independent of the mother-country.

CRAYFORD, a market-town in Kent, 13 miles from London, had its name from having anciently a ford over the Cray, a little above its influx into the Darent. In the adjacent heath and fields are several caves, supposed to have been formed by the Saxons, as places of security for their wives, children, and effects, during their wars with the Britons. In the church is a fine altarpiece.

CROYDON, a market-town in Surry, on the edge of Bansted Downs, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London. Abp. Whitgift founded an hospital here, for a warden, and 28 men and women; decayed housekeepers of Croydon and Lambeth; with a school for ten boys, and as many girls, with 20l. a year, and a house for the master, who must be a clergyman. "This good Archbishop," observes Stowe, "through God's favourable assistance, in his own lifetime, performed and perfitted these premises, for that (as I myself have heard him say) *he would not be to his executors a cause of damnation.*" Such was the solicitude of this munificent prelate for the success of his foundation. The manor has belonged, ever since the Conquest, to the Abps. of Canterbury; and here is a venerable palace, in which the first prelate that can be traced as resident was Abp. Peckham in 1278, and the last, Abp. Hutton in 1757. In 1780, an act of Parliament was obtained, empowering certain trustees to sell the old palace, and to build a new one at Park Hall Farm, half a mile from the town. The old palace was sold, pursuant to the act, to the late Sir Abraham Pitches, for 2500l. and the premises are now occupied by a calico-printer, a tanner, and a pelt-monger. What reflections must this suggest on the vicissitudes of our sublunary scene! In this palace, now devoted to such ignoble uses, Abp. Parker, in 1573, entertained Queen Elizabeth, and all her retinue, consisting of
the

the principal nobility of the kingdom. This magnificent entertainment lasted seven days. The parish church, which is a handsome Gothic structure, contains some fine monuments; among which are those of the Archbishops Grindall, Whitgift, and Sheldon: the figure of the last, in a recumbent posture, is a very fine piece of sculpture, in white marble. Here are likewise the tombs of Archbishops Wake, Potter, and Herring.

In this parish, at North End, is Oakfield Place, the seat of Robert Smith, Esq. and near the town are the handsome villas of the Hon. Richard Walpole, Samuel Beachcroft, Esq. and Thomas Walker, Esq. About a mile from the town, in the road to Addington, is a large chalk-pit, which produces a great variety of extraneous fossils. *See Addiscombe Place and Haling House.*

D

DAGENHAM, a village in Essex, nine miles from London, remarkable for the great breach made here by the Thames, in 1703, which laid near 5000 acres of land under water. After many expensive projects to stop this breach, the land owners relinquished the undertaking as impracticable. In 1714, Parliament interfered, and trustees were appointed, who, the next year, contracted with Captain John Perry, who had been employed, by the Czar Peter the Great, in his works on the river Don. He accomplished the arduous undertaking in less than two years, for 25,000*l.* the sum agreed upon.

DAGNAM PARK, in the parish of Southweald, near Brentwood, the seat of Sir Richard Neave, Bart.

DANSON-HILL, at Bexley, in Kent, the elegant seat of Sir John Boyd, Bart. The grounds are beautifully disposed, and adorned with a grand sheet of water; which, with woods, plantations, and agreeable inequalities of surface, compose a delightful scene.

DARENT, a river in Kent, which rises near Riverhead, and falls into the Thames below Dartford. Pope thus celebrates this river:

And silent Darent, stained with Danish blood.

DARKING,

DARKING, a market-town in Surry, 23 miles from London, is seated on the river Mole, and upon a rock of soft sandy stone, in which deep cellars are dug, that are extremely cold even in the midst of summer. An incredible quantity of poultry is sold in Darking, which are large and fine, and remarkable for having five claws. Here are frequently, about Christmas, capons so large, as to weigh between seven and eight pounds, out of their feathers. This town was destroyed by the Danes, but rebuilt either by Canute or the Normans. It is remarkable, that, according to the custom of the manor, the youngest son or brother of a customary tenant is heir to the customary estate of the tenant dying intestate. *See Chart Park, Deepden, and Denbighs.*

DARTFORD, a market-town in Kent, 15 miles from London, on the Darent. Here are the remains of a nunnery, founded by Edward III. Bridget, daughter of Edward IV, was prioress here; and many ladies of noble families were nuns in this house. At the dissolution, Henry VIII. converted it into a royal mansion, and granted the office of keeper of it to Sir Richard Long. On his death, Edward IV granted the same office to Lord Seymour, the unfortunate brother of the unfortunate Duke of Somerset. It was granted, the next year, to Anne of Cleve, the divorced wife of Henry VIII; and, on her death, Queen Mary granted it to the Friars Preachers of Langley in Herts. Elizabeth kept it in her own hands; but James I granted it to the Earl of Salisbury. He conveyed it to Sir Robert Darcy, who gave it the name of Dartford Place. What remains of this nunnery is only a fine gateway, used as a stable, and a contiguous farm-house. Henry VI founded an almshouse at Dartford for five decrepit men. On the river, the first papermill in England was erected by Sir John Spilman, who obtained a patent, and 200l. a year, from Charles I, to enable him to carry on that manufacture; and on this river was also the first mill for flitting iron bars for making wire. Here is a church, with two churchyards; one round the church, and the other on the top of a hill, which is so high that it overlooks the tower of the church. The rebellion of Wat Tyler began in this town.

DATCHET,

DATCHET, a village in Bucks, on the Thames, between Eton and Staines. The wooden bridge here is decaying so fast, that it is intended to build one of stone. Below this bridge, the banks of the river are enriched with handsome villas, which command a fine view of Windsor Castle, &c. *See Ditton Park.*

DEEPDEN, near Darking, is situated in a valley, surrounded by steep hills. In the last century, Mr. Charles Howard, who here amused himself with chemistry and other philosophical researches, planted the level ground about the house with a variety of exotics. The hills were covered with trees on every side, excepting the south aspect, which was planted with vines; and some tolerable good wine was made here, though the hill is so steep, that it is difficult to ascend it: but the vineyard is no more. On the summit of the hill, is a summer-house, from which, in a clear day, the sea, over the south downs, near Arundel, may be discerned. This romantic spot descended to the late Duke of Norfolk, who pulled down the old house, and built a handsome one in its stead. The offices being considerably lower than the house, the communication between them is subterraneous. The late Dukes was very fond of the gardens, and formed here a hermitage, with all the humble requisites for a holy anchorite. In the gardens, on the sides of the hill, are several natural caverns. The present Duke sold the place, in 1791, to the late Sir William Burrell, Bart.

DENBIGHS, near Darking, was remarkable for its gardens, laid out in a singular style, by Jonathan Tyers, Esq. the first proprietor of Vauxhall, of that name. It is now in the possession of Joseph Denison, Esq. Among other singularities, Mr. Tyers had contrived "The Valley of the Shadow of Death." The view, on a descent into this gloomy vale, was awful. There was a large alcove, divided into two compartments, in one of which the Unbeliever was represented dying in great agony. Near him were his books, which encouraged him in his libertine course, such as Hobbes, Tindal, &c. In the other, was the good Christian, calm and serene, taking a solemn leave of the world, and anticipating the joys of immortality.

DENHAM, a village in Bucks, near Uxbridge, in which

is the seat and park of Benjamin Way, Esq. Here also is Denham Court, the property of Sir William Bowyer, Bart. now let to Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq.

DENMARK HILL, a fine hill, near Camberwell, in the road from that village to Dulwich. It commands some pleasing prospects, and, on that account, some handsome houses have lately been erected on it.

DEPTFORD, anciently called West Greenwich, a large town in Kent, divided into Upper and Lower Deptford. It is seated on the Thames, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, and is remarkable for its noble dockyard, in which a great number of hands are employed. It has a wet dock of two acres, and another of an acre and a half, with quantities of timber, extensive storehouses, &c. Here the royal yachts are generally kept; and here is the manor of Say's Court, the property of Sir Frederic Evelyn, Bart. The manor-house was the seat of his ancestor, John Evelyn, Esq. a celebrated natural philosopher of the last century, and the residence also of the Czar Peter the Great, during the time that he worked as a shipwright in the yard. But this house (which still exists in every account of *Deptford hitherto published*) has been demolished many years; and on its site now stands the workhouse of the parish of St. Nicholas.

In Deptford are the two parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Paul, and two hospitals, one of which was incorporated by Henry VIII, and is called Trinity House of Deptford Strond: it contains 21 houses, and is situated near the church. The other, called Trinity Hospital, has 38 houses. Both these houses are for decayed pilots or masters of ships, or their widows, the men being allowed 20s. and the women 16s. a month. N. W. of the town is the Red House, a collection of warehouses and storehouses, built of red bricks, whence it had its name. See *Wotton*.

DERHAM PARK, the seat of Christopher Bethel, Esq. two miles N. W. of Barnet, in the parish of Hadley, situate on an eminence, in a small valley, and surrounded, at a little distance, by high hills. At the entrance of the extensive park is a magnificent gateway, which cost 2000l.

DITTON PARK, the seat of Earl Beaulieu, in the parish of Datchet, was built by Sir Ralph Winwood, Secretary of State to James I, on the site of a mansion, which had been

been occupied by Cardinal Wolsey. It is surrounded by a moat. The apartments are spacious and finely-painted; and, in the gallery, is a good collection of pictures. The park is famed for its ancient majestic oaks.

DORNEY-COURT, near Eton Wick, the seat of Sir Charles Harcourt Palmer, Bart.

DOWN HALL, three miles from Sawbridgeworth, Herts, in the road to Hatfield Heath, in Essex, the seat of the late Thomas Selwyn, Esq. on an eminence that commands a fine prospect. This place Prior chose for retirement, after many years of political intrigue; and in his works is "Down Hall," a ballad, of which the best line is,

"I shew'd you Down Hall: did you look for Versailles?"

Prior, after having filled many public employments with great ability, found himself, at the age of 53, in danger of poverty. But his friends procured a subscription for his Poems, which amounted to 4000 guineas; and Lord Harley, son of the Earl of Oxford, to whom he had invariably adhered, added an equal sum for the purchase of this place, which our poet was to enjoy during life, and Harley after his decease.

"He had now," says Dr. Johnson, "what wits and philosophers have often wished, the power of passing the day in contemplative tranquillity. But it seems, that busy men seldom live long in a state of quiet. It is not unlikely that his health declined. He complains of deafness; for, (says he) *I took little care of my ears, while I was not sure whether my head was my own.*"—Our poet alludes here to the terrors of an impeachment which had been impending over him. He died at Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire, the seat of the Earl of Oxford, in 1721. After his death, the noble proprietor, much improved the grounds, cut vistas through an adjacent wood, and sometimes made it the place of his residence. The present mansion, a handsome edifice, was rebuilt a few years ago, and is now in the occupation of Mr. Lovibond.

DOWN PLACE, the elegant villa of John Huddleston, Esq. is situated on the Thames, between Maidenhead and Windsor. The noble buildings of Windsor and Eton are here seen in a point of view which is not to be equalled in any other place.

DROPMORE

DROPMORE HILL, the new-built villa of Lord Grenville, at Burnham, in Buckinghamshire, seated on the side of Wooburn Common. Its elevated situation commands the most extensive and varied prospects.

DULWICH, a village, in the parish of Camberwell, five miles from London, celebrated a few years ago for its medicinal waters, to which there was such a resort of company, that the master of the house, then called the Green Man, erected a handsome room for their accommodation. The wells have since fallen into disrepute, and the house was occupied, for some time, by Lord Thurlow. The fine walk opposite this house, through the woods, affords from its top a noble prospect: but this is much exceeded by that from a hill behind the house, under a tree, called The Oak of Honour. Dulwich is delightful for its rural simplicity, thus celebrated by the Æsculapian bard:

Or lose the world amid the sylvan wilds
Of Dulwich, yet by barbarous arts unspoild.

DULWICH COLLEGE, founded at Dulwich, in 1614, by Mr. Edward Alleyn, who named it the College of God's Gift. This gentleman was an actor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the principal performer in many of Shakespeare's plays. He founded this college for a Master and Wardens, who were always to be of the name of Alleyn or Allen, with four Fellows, three of whom were to be divines, and the fourth an organist; and for six poor men, as many poor women, and twelve poor boys, to be educated by two of the Fellows. When the boys arrive at a proper age, they are sent to the Universities, or placed out apprentices. A premium of 10*l.* is given with each of the latter; and, if they behave well, they are presented with 5*l.* at the expiration of their servitude. Mr. Alleyn constituted for visitors, the Churchwardens of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, St. Giles Cripplegate, and St. Saviour Southwark, who, upon occasion, were to appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, before whom all the members were to be sworn at their admission. To this college belongs a chapel, in which the founder himself is buried. The Master is Lord of the Manor for a considerable extent, and enjoys the affluence and ease of the Prior of a monastery. Both he and the Warden

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must

must continue unmarried, on pain of being excluded the college. The Warden always succeeds upon the death of the Master.

The original edifice was after a plan of Inigo Jones, in the old taste, and contains the chapel, and Master's apartments, in the front, and the lodgings of the other inhabitants, in the wings. That on the east side was new-built, in 1739. The Master's rooms are adorned with noble old furniture, which he is obliged to purchase, on his entrance into that station; and there is a library to which every Master generally adds a number of books. An idle tradition, sufficiently refuted in the *Biographia Britannica*, assigned as the motive of the founder for this endowment, that once personating the devil, he was so terrified at seeing a real devil, as he imagined, on the stage, that he quitted his profession, and devoted his life to religious exercises. An idea has also prevailed, that the founder excluded all future benefactions to this college; but this is erroneous. In 1686, Mr. Cartwright, a celebrated comedian and book-seller, in Holborn, bequeathed to the college his collection of books and pictures, and 400*l.* in money; and, in 1756, a legacy of 300*l.* was left to the college, by Lady Falkland; the interest to be divided among the poor brethren and sisters, according to the will of the donor.

DURDANS, near Epsom, was originally built by George first Earl of Berkeley, with the materials brought from Nonfuch, when that celebrated royal residence was demolished. It was destroyed by fire, many years ago, but was rebuilt by Mr. Dalbiac, and is now the seat of Mrs. Kenworthy.

E.

EALING, a parish in Middlesex, situate near the road to Uxbridge, about seven miles from London. One part of it is called Great, and the other Little Ealing. In the former are many handsome villas; among which the most distinguished are Ealing House, the seat of Edward Payne, Esq. Hickes upon the Heath, the seat of Sir William Trumbull (Secretary of State to King William, and the intimate friend of Pope) and now the property of Frederick Barnard, Esq. who has considerably enlarged and improved

proved the premises; Ealing Grove, which was successively the seat of the Dukes of Marlborough and Argyle, and lately of James Baillie, Esq. deceased; Rockwork Gate House, the residence of Thomas Matthias, Esq. and a house built by Thomas Wood, Esq. on a hill on the right hand of the road from Acton to Hanwell. At Little Ealing are Place House, the seat of Cuthbert Fisher, Esq. and the villas of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. and General Lascelles. At Castle Hill, is the elegant villa of the late Henry Beaufoy, Esq. now Mrs. Fitzherbert's; and, on Castle Bear Hill, is the villa of Richard Meux, Esq.

The old church having fallen down, March 27, 1729, a neat new one was erected. At Old Brentford, in this parish, is George Chapel, built in 1770, as a chapel of ease.

The Sunday schools in this parish, instituted in 1786, by the Rev. Charles Sturges, the present vicar, have been particularly efficacious, in consequence of the persevering attention of Mrs. Trimmer, so well known by her useful treatises, tending to increase the comforts and reform the manners of the poor. About 60 boys, and more than 100 girls are now educating in these schools, which are conducted upon a plan that affords great encouragement to the meritorious, and is admirably calculated to excite a spirit of emulation and improvement*. A school of industry for girls has been some time established: at present, they are 40 in number, and are employed in making coarse shirts. A school of industry for boys has also been lately opened: hitherto they have been employed only in combing wool; but it is in contemplation to find them some other occupation, which may prove of more service to them in future life. *See Gunnersbury House.*

EDGWARE, a market-town, eight miles from London, on the road (the ancient Watling Street) to St. Alban's. The west side of the street is in the parish of Whitchurch. *See Brockley Hill.*

* One of the regulations is, that every child who is a constant attendant, and comes to school before nine in the morning, neat in person and apparel, on paying a halfpenny, shall receive a penny ticket. The advantages of this regulation proved to be such, that gowns were purchased for all the girls who had been three months in the school, and clothing for the boys according to their respective merits.

EDMONTON, a village in Middlesex, seven miles from London, in the road to Ware. Near Tanners End, in this parish, is The Firs, the seat of Sir James Winter Lake, Bart. *See Bush Hill and Southgate.*

EFFINGHAM, a village in Surry, three miles from Leatherhead, was once, according to tradition, a populous place, in which were 16 churches. There are still proofs of its having been much larger than it is at present; for wells, and cavities like cellars, have been frequently found in the fields and woods here; and in the church are several old stalls and monuments.

EGHAM, a village in Surry, on the Thames, 18 miles from London. Here is a neat almshouse, founded in 1706, by Mr. Henry Strode, merchant of London, for six men and six women. The centre of this building is a good house for a schoolmaster, who has the education of 20 poor boys of Egham. Sir John Denham, father of the poet of the same name, and Baron of the Exchequer in the reigns of James and Charles I, resided in this parish, and founded an almshouse here, for six men and six women. *See Cooper's Hill and Runny Mead.*

ELSTREE, a village in Herts, 11 miles from London, in the road from Edgware to St. Alban's, is thought by Norden to have been the Roman city called Sulloniaca, mentioned by Antoninus; but Camden and Horsley are of opinion that it was on Brockley Hill, in this neighbourhood; many urns, coins, Roman bricks, &c. having been dug up there; and at Penny-well, near Brockley Hill, are still visible the foundations of several walls.

ELTHAM, a market-town, eight miles from London, on the road to Maidstone. Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, having fraudulently secured the possession of this manor, beautified the capital mansion, and left it to Eleanor, the Queen of Edward I. Edward II frequently resided here. His Queen was here delivered of a son, who had the name of John of Eltham. Possibly, from this circumstance, it is improperly called King John's Palace; unless it obtained this appellation from the sumptuous entertainment given here by Edward III to the captive King John of France. Succeeding Princes, and particularly Henry VII, enlarged and improved this palace; but it was neglected, after Greenwich

wich became the favourite country residence. Our princes often celebrated their festivals at Eltham with great pomp. One of the last of these feasts was held here at Whitsuntide, in 1515, when Henry VIII created Sir Edward Stanley Baron Monteagle, for his services at Flodden Field. Part of the stately hall which was the scene of those feasts, is still in good preservation, and is used as a barn. The roof, in particular, is somewhat like that of Westminster Hall. The large moat round the palace, although the greatest part of it is dry, and covered with verdure, has still two stone bridges over it, one of which consists of four arches. The farm-house in the inclosure, though somewhat modernized, or rather disguised, by plaster and white-washing, was part of this ancient palace. Queen Elizabeth, who was born at Greenwich, was frequently carried thence to Eltham, when an infant, for the benefit of the air; and this palace she visited in a summer excursion round the country in 1559. It was granted, with the manor, for a term of years, perpetually renewable, to one of the ancestors of Sir John Shaw, who has here a seat and plantations, called Eltham Lodge; but the trees in the park are the property of the crown, and many of them were marked for sale in the last survey. In the handsome garden of Mr. Dorrington is a greenhouse, in which were formerly kept the exotics of that eminent botanist, Dr. Sherrard. The *Hortus Elthamienfis* is well known to the curious in botany. On a part of Shooter's Hill, in this parish, is a lofty tower, erected by Lady James, to commemorate the reduction, in 1756, of Severndroog, a strong fort, which belonged to Angria, the pirate, on an island near Bombay. This structure, which is called Severndroog Castle, is erected from a design of Mr. Jupp's, and is of a triangular form, with turrets at each angle. It is seen at a great distance. — See *Fairy Hill and Park Farm Place*.

EMBER COURT, at Thames Ditton, between Kingston and Esher, was the seat of Arthur Onslow, the celebrated Speaker of the House of Commons. It is now the seat of Sir Francis Ford, Bart.

ENFIELD, a town in Middlesex, 10 miles from London, was famous for its chase, a large tract of woodland, filled with deer. This was granted, by the Conqueror, to

an ancestor of the Mandevilles, Earls of Essex, from whom it came to the Bohuns. It was afterward annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster. When King James resided at Theobalds, this chase was well stocked with deer; but, in the civil wars, it was stripped of the game and timber, and let out in farms. At the Restoration, it was again laid open, woods were planted, and the whole chase was stocked with deer; but, by an act of Parliament, in 1779, it was disforested. Part of it was allotted to different parishes, and inclosed, when it was found to contain 8349 acres; and another part, reserved to the crown, was sold in eight lots, at the office of the Duchy of Lancaster. In the town, is part of an ancient royal palace, respecting the building of which antiquaries are not agreed. It was the manor-house of Enfield; and either in this, or another ancient house, called Elsyng-hall, (now demolished) Edward VI, on his accession to the throne, kept his court, for five months, before he removed to London. Mr. Lysons is of opinion, [*Vol II. p. 283.*] that the palace “underwent considerable repairs, or perhaps was wholly rebuilt, in the reign of this Prince, and most probably upon occasion of the manor being granted to the Princess Elizabeth.”

One of the rooms still remains in its original state, with oak pannels, and a richly-ornamented ceiling. The chimneypiece is supported by columns of the Ionic and Corinthian order, and decorated with the cognizances of the rose and portcullis, and the arms of France and England quartered, with the garter and royal supporters, a lion and a gryphon. Underneath is this motto: “*Sola salus servire Deo, sunt cætera fraudes*—Our only security is to serve God: aught else is vanity.” In the same room is preserved part of another chimneypiece, with nearly the same ornaments, and this motto: “*Ut ros super herbam, est benevolentia regis*—Like the dew on the grass is the bounty of the King;” alluding, it is probable, to the royal grant. Among the collection of royal letters in the British Museum, is a Latin one from the Princess Elizabeth, dated Enfield; and in the Bodleian Library is a M. S. copy of a sermon, translated by the Princess, from the Italian of Occhini. It is written on vellum, in her own hand, and was sent, as a new-year’s gift, to her brother, King Edward. The dedication is dat-

ed Enfield, Dec. 30 ; the year not mentioned. When Elizabeth became Queen, she frequently visited Enfield, and kept her court there in the early part of her reign. The palace was alienated from the crown by Charles I, and has been ever since in private hands. In 1670, it was taken by Mr. Uvedale, master of the grammar school, who being much attached to the study of botany, planted a cedar of Libanus, now one of the finest in the kingdom, and measuring, at three feet from the ground (in 1793) twelve feet in girth. The whole building, in front, was taken down in 1792 ; and on the site of it are erected some small houses. The small part left standing behind, (and which contains the old rooms) has been new-fronted, and is in the occupation of Mrs. Perry. The whole of this old palace was purchased, in 1786, by Mr. Thomas Callaway, steward of Guy's Hospital, of the representatives of Eliab Breton, Esq.

Enfield Park, part of this ancient royal demesne, is the seat of Samuel Clayton, Esq. In this parish also are several villas ; particularly, Forty Hall, the seat of Edmund Armstrong, Esq. said to have been built by Inigo Jones ; East Lodge, which had been occasionally used by Charles I, as a hunting seat ; West Lodge ; and North Lodge, (all three held by lease under the crown by the guardians of the Duchess of Chandos, a lunatic) the latter in the occupation of Thomas James, Esq ; a large new-built house on Beech Hill, the seat of William Franks, Esq. and the handsome villa of Rawson Hart Boddam, Esq. late Governor of Bombay. *See Southgate, South Lodge, and Trent Place.*

ENGLEFIELD GREEN, in the parish of Egham, but in the county of Berks, is delightfully situated on the summit of Cooper's Hill, in the road that leadsthrugh Windsor Great Park to Reading. Among some good houses here, is the handsome seat of Mrs. Hervey.

EPHING, a town in Essex, 16 miles from London. The markets, which are on Thursday for cattle, and on Friday for provisions, are kept in Epping Street, a hamlet about a mile and a half from the church. The butter made in this part of the county, and known in London by the name of Epping butter, is in particular esteem, and sells at a higher price than any other. *See Copped Hall.*

EPHING FOREST, a royal chase, extending from Epping

ping almost to London, was anciently a very extensive district, and, under the name of the Forest of Essex, included a great part of the county. It had afterward the name of Waltham Forest, which has long yielded to its present appellation. To this forest that of Hainault, which lies to the southeast, was once, it is supposed, an appendage. Both these forests are adorned with many seats and villas. A stag is annually turned out on this forest, on Easter Monday, for the amusement of the London sportsmen. See *Hainault Forest*.

EPSOM, a town in Surry, 14½ miles from London. Its mineral waters, which issue from a rising ground near Ashsted, were discovered in 1618, and soon became famous; but, for many years past, they have been neglected, and the public rooms are gone to decay. Horse-races are annually held on the neighbouring downs. The town extends about a mile and a half, in a semicircle, from the church, to Durdans, the seat of Mrs. Kenworthy. There are many fine seats in the neighbourhood, beside Durdans; as a seat on Woodcote Green, belonging to William Northey, Esq. Lord of the Manor: Woodcote Park, the late Lord Baltimore's, now the seat of Lewis Tessier, Esq. and Pit Place, so called from its situation, being in a chalk-pit. It was built by the late Mr. Belcher, and is a very whimsical but elegant retirement. The last proprietor, Mr. Fitzherbert, made great improvements in it: the drawing-room, conservatory, and aviary, in particular, are supposed to be the most beautiful of the kind in Surry. It is now the property of Mr. Jewdwine.

ERITH, a village in Kent, on the Thames, 14 miles from London. See *Belvedere House*.

ESHER, a village on the road to Guilford, 16 miles from London. See *Claremont and*

ESHER PLACE, the seat of the late Right Hon. Henry Pelham, and now of his daughter, Miss Pelham, is a Gothic structure of brick, with stone facings to the doors and windows. It was anciently one of the seats of the prelates of Winchester, was built by Bishop Wainfleete, and greatly improved by Cardinal Wolfey, when he held that see in conjunction with those of York and Durham. The whole was rebuilt by Mr. Pelham, in the same style as the original,

nal, and after the design of Kent, except the two towers in the body of the house, which belong to the old structure. In one of these towers is a very curious winding staircase, which has excited the admiration of many eminent architects.

This noble mansion is situated in a low vale, on the banks of the river Mole, which is approached, by a circular sweep, through a declining lawn. This river winds pleasantly through the grounds, and forms a very beautiful piece of water. On the left, entering the park, at some distance, the ground takes a serpentine form; and the heights being planted with clumps of firs and other trees, have a rich and bold effect. On a further advance, to the right, the eye is attracted by a fine open country. An elegant summer-house, situate on the most elevated spot in the park, commands a variety of rich and pleasant prospects. Among the nearer views, are Richmond Hill, Hampton Court, Harrow on the Hill, Windsor Castle, the windings of the Thames, &c. and, on the other side, are Claremont, and other fine seats.—Another building, called The Bower, is overhung with ivy, the massy foliage of which is at once beautiful and picturesque. Almost every step affords a new and pleasing object; and, to enrich the scene, the river frequently presents itself through the trees, or in full view from an open space; and it is again obscured by the intervention of some object, perhaps not less pleasing.

These enchanting scenes are immortalized in the charming poetry of Thomson:

Esher's groves,
Where, in the sweetest solitude, embrac'd
By the soft windings of the silent Mole,
From courts and senates Pelham finds repose.

And the unassum'd muse of Dodsley has seated the Genius of Gardens

In the lovely vale
Of Esher, where the Mole glides, lingering; loth
To leave such scenes of sweet simplicity.

The philosopher too will here find subjects of meditation; especially when he is disposed to reflect on the instability

bility and vanity of all earthly grandeur. To this place (then called *Asber*) was the magnificent Wolfey commanded to retire, just after he had perceived, for the first time, that he had for ever lost the favour of his sovereign; and the great master of the human heart has made him give utterance to his feelings in this affecting exclamation:

Nay, then, farewell !
 I have touch'd the highest point of all my greatness ;
 And, from that full meridian of my glory,
 I haste now to my setting : I shall fall
 Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
 And no man see me more.

The world that had paid him such abject court during his prosperity, now deserted him (all but the faithful Cromwell) on this fatal reverse of fortune. He himself was much dejected with the change, and from the same turn of mind which had made him so vainly elated with his grandeur, he felt the stroke of adversity with double rigour.

In full-blown dignity see Wolfey stand,
 Law in his voice, and fortune in his hand :
 To him the church, the realm, their pow'rs consign,
 Through him the rays of regal bounty shine :
 Turn'd by his nod the stream of honour flows :
 His smile alone security bestows.
 Still to new heights his restless wishes soar ;
 Claim leads to claim, and pow'r advances pow'r ;
 Till conquest unresisted ceas'd to please,
 And rights submitted, left him none to seize.
 At length his sov'reign frowns—the train of state
 Mark the keen glance, and watch the sign to hate.
 Where'er he turns, he meets a stranger's eye ;
 His suppliants scorn him, and his followers fly.
 Now drops at once the pride of awful state,
 The golden canopy, the glitt'ring plate,
 The regal palate, the luxurious board,
 The liveried army, and the menial lord.
 With age, with cares, with maladies oppress'd,
 He seeks the refuge of monastic rest.
 Grief aids disease, remember'd folly stings,
 And his last sighs reproach the faith of kings.

JOHNSON.

ETON, a village on the Thames, in Bucks, opposite Windsor, famous for its royal college and school, founded by

by Henry VI, in 1440, for the support of a provost and seven fellows, and the education of seventy youths in classical learning. It consists of two quadrangles; one appropriated to the school, and the lodging of the masters and scholars; in the midst of which is a copper statue of the founder, on a marble pedestal, erected at the expence of Dr. Godolphin. In the other quadrangle are the apartments of the Provost and Fellows. The library is one of the finest in England. The chapel is a stately structure, apparently by the same hand who designed King's College, Cambridge. At the west end of this chapel is a marble statue, by Bacon, of the "ill-fated Henry."

The seventy King's scholars, as those are called who are on the foundation, when properly qualified, are elected, on the first Tuesday in August, to King's College in Cambridge, but are not removed till there are vacancies in that college, and then they are called according to seniority; and after they have been three years at Cambridge, they claim a fellowship. Beside those on the foundation, there are seldom less than 300 noblemen and gentlemen's sons, who board at the master's houses, or within the bounds of the college. The school is divided into upper and lower, and each of these into three classes. To each school there is a master and four assistants. The revenue of the college amounts to about 5000*l.* a year.

EWEL, a market-town in Surry, 13 miles from London. Here a spring breaks out in different spots, and becomes the head of a fine stream, called Hog's Mill River, that falls into the Thames at Kingston. Here are the elegant seat and pleasure-grounds of the late Philip Rowden, Esq. and the mansion of Sir George Glyn, Bart.

F

FAIRLOP, a celebrated oak, in the parish of Barking, and forest of Hainault, in Essex. *See Hainault Forest.*

FAIRY HILL, a villa at Mottingham, a hamlet of the city of Rochester, near Eltham, in Kent, was many years in the occupation of the late Earl Bathurst, who greatly improved

proved the grounds. It is now the residence of John Randall, Esq.

FETCHAM, a village near Leatherhead, in which is the fine seat of Mrs. Hankey.

FINCHLEY, a village in Middlesex, near a noted common, seven miles from London, in the road to St. Alban's.

FITZROY FARM, the villa of Lord Southampton, near Highgate. The grounds are kept in the highest cultivation of the *ferme ornée*.

FITZWALTERS, the seat of Thomas Wright, Esq. at Shenfield, near the 21 mile stone, in the road to Chelmsford. Being of an octagon form, it is commonly called the Round House. Mr. Wright has formed a fine serpentine piece of water in the front of the house, over which he has built a beautiful little bridge; and, next to the great road, he has erected two lodges for porters.

FOOT'S-CRAY PLACE, 12 miles from London, in the road to Maidstone, was built by Bouchier Cleve, Esq. a pewterer of Cheapside, after a design of Palladio's. It became the property of Sir George Yonge, Bart. who married Mr. Cleve's daughter, and was sold for less than a third part of the original expence, to Benjamin Harenc, Esq. The hall is octagonal, and has a gallery round, which leads to the bed chambers. It is enlightened from the top, and is very beautiful. The house, which is built of stone, stands on a rising ground, with a gradual descent to the water, which, from the house, appears to be a small river gliding through the whole length of the ground; and in that part of the water opposite to the house, is a fine cascade; but this water, which appears to be such a pretty natural stream, is an artificial one brought from the river Cray.

FROGMORE HOUSE, near Windsor, lately the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, of whom it was purchased by her Majesty, who has made very considerable additions to the house and gardens. The house adjoining, the residence of the late Mrs. Macartney, has been taken down, and its gardens added to those of her Majesty. In different parts of the grounds, Gothic temples, rural huts, &c. have been erected. These give relief to the gardens, which, from their being a dead flat, would otherwise have

too great a fameness. Nearly adjoining, on the opposite side of the road, is a neat house, the seat of the late Earl of Pomfret, as Ranger of the Little Park, within the limits of which it is situated. Near the house is the Queen's Dairy.

FULHAM, a village of Middlesex, situated on the Thames, opposite Putney, to which it has a wooden bridge. It is four miles from London: and to the prelates of that see the manor belonged a considerable time before the conquest. In the churchyard are the tombs of the Bishops Compton, Robinson, Gibson, Hayter, Terrick, and Lowth. The episcopal palace, on the bank of the Thames, is neither of a very ancient date, nor does it contain any thing remarkable: but the gardens have been very curious. They were first noted in the time of Bishop Grindall, one of the earliest encouragers of botany, and the first who imported the tamarisk-tree into this country, about the year 1560. Bishop Compton, who was himself an excellent botanist, made them still more celebrated by the introduction of many new plants and forest trees, particularly from North America. Of these, the following only were remaining, on a survey of the garden in 1793; and these may be regarded with some veneration by the botanist, as the parent-stocks of their respective races in this kingdom. The girths, which were accurately taken at three feet from the ground, are here given, with their computed height:

	Girth Height	
	F. I.	feet.
<i>Acer Negundo</i> , Ash-leaved Maple	6 4	45
<i>Cupressus Sempervivens</i> , Upright Cypress	2 3	30
<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i> , Virginian Red Cedar	2 5	20
<i>Juglans Nigra</i> , Black Walnut-tree	11 2	70
<i>Pinus Pinaster</i> , Chester Pine	10 0	80
<i>Quercus Alba</i> , White Oak	7 11	70
<i>Quercus Suber</i> , Cork-tree	10 10	45
<i>Acer Rubrum</i> , Scarlet-flowered Maple	4 3	40
<i>Quercus Ilex</i> , Ever green Oak	8 0	50
<i>Gleditsia Tricanthus</i> , Three-thorned Acacia,		
on the lawn	8 3	
Another, near the Porter's Lodge	8 11	

On the side of the Thames are likewise the handsome villas of Dr. Milman, Sir Philip Stephens, Bart. Sir Andrew

Snape Hammond, Dr. Cadogan, and Mrs. Chauncey; and Stourton House, a beautiful cottage, the property and residence of William Sharp, Esq. *See Walham Green.*

G

GATTON, in Surry, 19 miles from London, in the road to Reigate, was formerly a very populous place, but now only a mean village. Ever since the reign of Henry VI, it has sent Members to Parliament, who are returned by its Constable, annually chosen at the Lord of the Manor's court, by seven electors. At the entrance of this place from London, is Upper Gatton House, the property of William Petrie, Esq. and residence of Mark Currie, Esq. This is surrounded by fine plantations, and commands rich and extensive prospects.—A mile further is Gatton Park, or Lower Gatton House, a new and beautiful structure. This is the mansion-house, which carries with it the entire property of the borough; and was purchased by Mr. Petrie of Robert Ladbroke, Esq. for 110,000l. The approach to this house is thought to equal any thing of the kind in the kingdom. From the lodge, which is on the summit of the hill leading to Reigate, the road winds beautifully down the park, for a mile, amid woods and groves of fir; presenting, here and there, through breaks, some enchanting views of the country below. From the south front of the house, the prospects are rich, various, and extensive. At the foot of the sloping eminence on which it is situated, is a fine lake of 40 acres, enriched with two beautiful well-planted islands, the haunts of swans and other kinds of water-fowl. The adjacent country is finely broken and diversified by wood-crowned hills and luxuriant vales. Farther on is Ladbroke House, the residence of Miss Ladbroke.

GIDEA HALL, the seat of Richard Benyon, Esq. near Rumford, was originally a venerable mansion, begun in the reign of Edward IV; by Sir Thomas Cooke, whose sufferings during the civil wars, obliged him to leave it unfinished at his death, in 1478. Sir Anthony, his grandson, one of the preceptors of Edward VI, finished it in the reign of Elizabeth; whom he had the honour of entertaining
in

in 1568*. Queen Mary de Medicis was lodged here, in 1637. It was purchased by Sir John Eyles, Bart. who took it down, and built the present structure, which he sold, in 1745, to Governor Benyon. The house has been lately raised and enlarged by his son, Mr. Benyon, who has much improved the grounds by plantations, and a fine piece of water, which the great road crosses, over a bridge of three elliptic arches, designed by Wyatt.

GOBIONS, in the parish of North Mims, Herts, so named from the Gobions, its ancient lords, was afterward the seat of Lady More, mother-in-law of that illustrious character Sir Thomas More; on whose execution it was wrested from her by the tyrant Henry, notwithstanding it was her jointure from her first husband. This venerable mansion, once famous for its fine gardens in the ancient taste, is now the property of John Hunter, Esq. who here devotes his attention to tillage and grazing. His teams and ploughs are drawn by oxen, which is a great singularity in this county.

* Sir Anthony Cooke was particularly fortunate in his four daughters, all eminent for their literary attainments. Mildred, the eldest, was forty-two years the wife of William Lord Burleigh. She was learned in the Greek tongue, and wrote a letter in that language to the University of Cambridge. She had great political talents, was a patroness of literature, and distinguished for her numerous charities.—Anne, the second, was the second wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, and mother of the great Lord St. Alban's. Eminently skilled in Greek, Latin, and Italian, she had the honour of being appointed Governess to Edward VI. To her instructions was probably owing the surprising knowledge of that young prince. Her sons Anthony and Francis were not a little indebted for the reputation they acquired, to the pains taken with them, by this excellent woman, in their tender years. When they grew up, they found in her a severe, but admirable monitor. She translated from the Italian, the Sermons of Barnardine Occhini; and, from the Latin, Bishop Jewel's Apology for the Church of England; both which met with the highest applause.—Elizabeth, the third, was equally happy in improving the advantages conferred upon her; for such was her progress in the learned languages, that she gained the applause of the most eminent scholars of the age. She was first the wife of Sir Thomas Hobby, Ambassador to France; and, afterward, of John Lord Russell, son of Francis Earl of Bedford. For the tombs of both her husbands, she wrote epitaphs in Greek, Latin, and English.—Catharine, the fourth, married to Sir Henry Killebrew, was famous for her knowledge in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues, and for her skill in poetry.

GODSTONE, a village in Surry; 19 miles from London, in the road to Lewes, has its name from its excellent stone quarries. *See Marden.*

GORHAMBURY, near St. Alban's, a manor, which belonged to the church of that place, was granted, at the dissolution, to Sir Ralph Rowlet, who sold it to Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, who built that magnificent specimen of ancient architecture now demolished, and adorned it with very famous gardens. Sir Nicholas was succeeded by his son Anthony, at whose death it devolved on that glory of our country, Francis Viscount St. Alban's, whose matchless talents, deplorable weaknesses, and merited fall, have been the subject of so many able pens. Foreseeing his fall, he conveyed his estate to his faithful Secretary Sir Thomas Meautys, from whose heirs it passed by sale into the family of the present Lord Grimston.

Here, in 1557, Queen Elizabeth was entertained by Sir Nicholas Bacon, from Saturday, May 18, to the Wednesday following, at the expence of 577l. 6s. 7½d. beside 15 bucks and two stags. Among the dainties of the feathered kind, in this entertainment, we observe herons, bitterns, godwittes, dotterds, shovelers, curlews, and knots; and it may not be improper to add, that in Mr. Nichols' relation of her Majesty's visit to Cowdry in Suffex, where she spent some days, we find "the proportion of breakfast was three oxen and 140 geese!"

Mr. Horace Walpole complimented the late proprietor on his good taste in preserving the venerable mansion honoured by the visits of Elizabeth, and the residence of the great Lord St. Alban's. But, alas! we may apply to Fashion what the Poet says of Love, "*Omnia vincit Amor, & nos cedamus Amori.*" The modern Gorhambury was built by the present Lord Grimston.

GRAVESEND, in Kent, the first port in the Thames, 22 miles from London. The parishes of Gravesend and Milton were incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and are governed by a Mayor, 12 Jurats and 24 Common Councilmen. It has a market every Wednesday and Saturday. The manor of Gravesend being in the possession of the Abbot of St. Mary la Grace, of Tower Hill, he obtained of Richard II, a grant to Gravesend and Milton of the exclu-

five

five privilege of conveying passengers to London, on condition that they should provide boats; and carry all persons, at two-pence a head, or the whole boat's fare at four shillings. They still enjoy this privilege: but the fare is now ninepence each. The boats depart on the ringing of a bell a quarter of an hour: they go to London with every flood, and return from Billingsgate with every ebb. Coaches attend the arrival of the boats, to convey the passengers to Rochester, at 1s. 6d. each.

In 1727, the church and great part of the town were consumed by fire. Soon after, the present church was erected. The town-house was built in 1764. In 1772, an act was obtained for new paving and lighting the streets.

GREENHITHE, in Kent, a hamlet of Swanscomb, on the Thames, has a horse-ferry to West Thurrock, in Essex. Great quantities of lime are conveyed hence to London, for building; and not only the farmers on the Essex coast, but coasting vessels also, from different parts of the kingdom, frequently take in here a freight of chalk. Extraneous fossils are often found imbedded in the chalk.

GREENSTED, a village near Chipping Ongar, in Essex, remarkable for its ancient little church, a plate of which is engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, Vol. II. Plate VII. Its walls are formed of the solid trunks of trees placed in rows, and seem calculated to endure for ages more, though anterior to the Conquest. Greensted Hall is the seat of John Redman, Esq.

GREEN STREET HOUSE, the seat of William Morley, Esq. in the parish of East Ham. It stands about a mile N. W. of the church, and is partly ancient, and partly modernized, with an old tower in the garden, 50 feet high. This house is said to have been built by King Henry VIII, for Queen Anne Boleyn. The estate has been in the family of the Nevils, Earls of Westmorland and Lords Latimer, some of whom are interred in the church.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, 4 miles from London, was the birthplace of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth: and here Edward VI died. A palace, erected here by Humphry Duke of Gloucester, who named it Placentia, was enlarged by Henry VII, and completed by Henry VIII:

but being afterward suffered to run to ruin, was pulled down by Charles II, who began a magnificent edifice, and lived to see the first wing finished. He also enlarged the park, walled it round, planted it, and erected a royal observatory on the top of the hill, for the use of the celebrated Flamsteed, whose name the hill retains. He likewise furnished it with mathematical instruments for astronomical observations, and a deep dry well for observing the stars in the day time. On the site of this ancient palace is the handsome residence of the Ranger of the park. This park is well stocked with deer, and affords as much variety in proportion to its size, as any in the kingdom; but the views from the Observatory and the One-tree Hill are beautiful beyond imagination, particularly the former. The projection of these hills is so bold, that you do not look down upon a gradually falling slope or flat inclosures, but at once upon the tops of branching trees, which grow in knots and clumps out of deep hollows and imbrowning dells. The cattle feeding on the lawns, which appear in breaks among them, seem moving in a region of fairy land. A thousand natural openings among the branches of the trees break upon little picturesque views of the swelling surf, which, when illumined by the sun, have an effect, pleasing beyond the power of fancy to exhibit. This is the fore-ground of the landscape; a little farther the eye falls on the noble hospital in the midst of an amphitheatre of wood; then the two reaches of the river make that beautiful serpentine which forms the Isle of Dogs, and presents the floating commerce of the Thames. To the left, appears a fine tract of country leading to the capital, which there terminates the prospect.

The church, rebuilt by the Commissioners for erecting the fifty new churches, is dedicated to St. Alphage, Abp. of Canterbury, said to have been slain by the Danes, on that spot. A college at the end of the town, fronting the Thames, (for the maintenance of 20 decayed old housekeepers, 12 out of Greenwich, and eight to be alternately chosen from Snettisham and Castle-Rising in Norfolk) is called the Duke of Norfolk's College, though it was founded, in 1613, by Henry Earl of Northampton, brother of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, and son of that illustri-

ous warrior and poet, Henry Earl of Surry. In 1560, Mr. Lambard, author of the *Perambulation of Kent*, built an hospital, called *Queen Elizabeth's College*, the first erected by an English Protestant subject.

At the summit of Maize Hill are Vanbrugh Fields, in which is a house built by the celebrated Sir John Vanbrugh, in imitation, it is said, of part of the late Bastile at Paris, in which he was certainly confined for some time. It is the residence of William Webber, Esq. Not far from it are some other houses in the same style of building, one of which was the seat of the late Lord Tyrawley, but is now inhabited by Henry Goodwyn, sen. Esq. See *Blackheath, Westcomb Park, and Woodland House*.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, was founded in 1694, by King William and Queen Mary, for the use of disabled English seamen and their children, and for the widows and children of such as were slain at sea*.

It is erected on the south side of the Thames, on a terrace 860 feet in length, and consists of four distinct piles of building, called King Charles's, Queen Anne's, King William's, and Queen Mary's. The interval between the two most northern buildings, King Charles's and Queen Anne's, forms the grand square, which is 273 feet wide.

In the centre of the grand square is a fine statue of George II, by Rysbrach, sculptured out of a single block of white marble, which weighed 11 tons, and was taken from the French by Sir George Rooke. On each of the four sides is a suitable inscription in Latin.

King Charles's building is on the west side of the great square. He resided in the east part of it, which was erected by Webb, after a design by Inigo Jones: it is of Portland stone, and rusticated. In the middle is a tetrastyle portico of the Corinthian order, crowned with its proper

* King William appointed Commissioners for the better carrying on his excellent intentions, and desired the assistance of his good subjects, as the necessity of his affairs did not permit him to advance so considerable a sum toward this work as he desired. In conformity to this request, many benefactions were made in that and the succeeding reigns to this noble charity, which, according to the tablets hung up at the entrance of the hall, amount to 58,209*l.* and afterward the forfeited estate of the Earl of Derwentwater, in 1715, amounting to 6000*l.* per annum, was given by Parliament to this hospital.

entablature,

entablature, and a pediment. At each end is a pavillion formed by four corresponding pilasters of the same order, with their entablature, and surmounted by an Attic order, with a balustrade, pediment, &c. Queen Anne's building opposite is in a correspondent style. In the north front of each of these two buildings, the pediment is supported by two ranges of coupled Corinthian columns, and the same order is continued in pilasters along the building. The projection of the entablatures gives an agreeable diversity of light and shade. In the centre of each part, between these ranges of Corinthian columns, is the door, of the Doric order, adorned above with a tablet and pediment. Within the height of these lofty columns are two series of windows, enlightening two floors. The undermost, which are the smallest, have rustic cases, crowned with pediments; the upper series, which are large and lofty, are adorned with the orders, and with upright pointed pediments. Over these is an attic story: the entablature of the Corinthian columns and pilasters supports a regular Attic course; the pilasters of this order, rising over every column and pilaster of the Corinthian below, between which the windows are regularly disposed; and the top is covered with a balustrade.

To the south of these are the other piles of building, with a colonnade adjoining to each. These colonnades are 115 feet asunder, and are composed of 300 duplicated Doric columns and pilasters of Portland stone, 20 feet high, with an entablature and balustrade. Each of them is 347 feet long, having a return pavillion at the end, 70 feet long.

Of the two south buildings, that on the east side is Queen Mary's. In this is the chapel, the interior part and roof of which having been destroyed by fire, on the 2d of January 1779, has been restored in the most beautiful style of Grecian architecture, from the designs of the late Mr. James Stuart, the celebrated publisher of the *Antiquities of Athens*, commonly called "Athenian Stuart."

Immediately before the entrance of this chapel, is an octangular vestibule, in which are four niches, containing the statues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Meekness, in Coade's artificial stone, from designs by West. From this vestibule we ascend, by a flight of fourteen steps to the chapel, which

is 111 feet long, and 52 broad, and capable of conveniently accommodating 1000 pensioners, nurses, and boys, exclusive of pews for the directors, and for the several officers, under-officers, &c." Over the portal, or great door of the chapel, is this inscription, in letters of gold:

"Let them give thanks whom the Lord hath redeemed, and delivered from the hand of the enemy." Psalm 107.

The portal consists of an architrave, frieze, and cornice of statuary marble, the jambs of which are twelve feet high, in one piece, and enriched with excellent sculpture. The frieze is the work of Bacon, and consists of the figures of two angels with festoons, supporting the sacred writings, in the leaves of which is the following inscription:

The law was given by Moses:

But grace and truth came by Jesus Christ.

The great folding-doors are of mahogany highly enriched, and the whole composition of this portal is not to be paralleled in this, or perhaps in any other country.

Within this entrance is a portico of six fluted marble columns, fifteen feet high. The capitals and bases are Ionic, after Greek models. The columns support the organ gallery, and are crowned with an entablature and balustrade enriched with suitable ornaments. On the tablet in the front of this gallery is a basso-relievo, representing the figures of angels sounding the harp: on the pedestals, on each side, are ornaments consisting of trumpets, &c. and, on the tablet between, is this inscription in letters of gold:

Praise him with the sound of the trumpet:

Praise him with stringed instruments and organs.

In this gallery is a very fine organ made by Mr. Samuel Green; and, on each side, are four grand columns; their shafts of scagliola in imitation of Sienna marble, by Richter, and their capitals and vases of statuary marble. At the opposite end of the chapel are four others of the same sort, which support the arched ceiling and roof. These columns are of the Corinthian order, and, with their pedestals, are 28 feet high.

On

On the sides of the chapel, between the upper and lower range of windows, are the galleries, in which are pews for the officers and their families: those of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, which are opposite each other, are distinguished by ornaments consisting of the naval crown, and other suitable insignia. Underneath these galleries and the cantilivers which support them are ranges of fluted pilasters. The cantilivers are decorated with antique foliage; the entablature over the pilasters with marine ornaments; the interval between with festoons, &c. and the pedestals of the balustrade in the front of the galleries with tridents and wreaths. The tablets in the middle of each balustrade contain the Hospital's arms, and the frize below is carved with a foliage in the Greek mode. Over the lower range of windows are paintings in *chiaro oscuro*, representing some of the principal events in the life of our Saviour, which are accompanied with ornaments of candelabra and festoons.

Above the galleries is a richly-carved stone fascia, on which stands a range of pilasters of the composite mode, their shafts being of scagliola, corresponding with those of the eight great columns, and jointly with them appearing to support the epistylum which surrounds the whole chapel. This epistylum is enriched with angels, bearing festoons of oak-leaves, dolphins, shells, and other applicable ornaments. From this rises the curved ceiling, which is divided into compartments, and enriched with foliage, *golochi*, &c. in the antique style. Between the upper pilasters are recesses, in which are painted, in *chiaro oscuro*, the Apostles and Evangelists.

At each end of the galleries are concave recesses, the coves of which are ornamented with coffers and flowers carved in stone: in these recesses, are the doors of entrance into the galleries, decorated with enriched pilasters and entablatures, and a group of ornaments, consisting of the naval crown, wreaths of laurel, and tridents. Above the doors are circular recesses, containing paintings in *chiaro oscuro*, of the prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, Moses, and David.

The communion table is a semi-oval slab of statuary marble, near eight feet long. The ascent to it is by three steps of black marble, on which is fixed an ornamental railing.

ing, representing festoons of ears of corn, and vine foliage. This table is supported by six cherubims, standing on a white marble step of the same dimensions.

Above is a painting by West, in a superb carved and gilt frame, representing the Preservation of St. Paul from shipwreck, on the island of Melita.

This picture is 25 feet high, and 14 wide, and consists of three principal groups. The first, which is at the lower part, represents the mariners and prisoners bringing on shore the various articles which have been preserved from the wreck: near these is an elegant figure, supposed to be a Roman lady of distinction, clasping with affection an urn, containing the ashes of her deceased husband, who had fallen in the wars of Judea. Before her is an aged, infirm man, who, being unable to assist himself, is carried in the arms of two robust young men.

In the middle part of the piece is the principal group, consisting of St. Paul, shaking into the fire the viper that had fastened on his hand, the brethren who accompanied him, his friend the centurion, and a band of Roman soldiers with their proper insignia.

The figures above these, on the summit of the rocks, form the third group, and consist of the hospitable islanders lowering down fuel and other necessaries for the relief of the sufferers.

The sea and wrecked ship appear in the back-ground, and combine to exhibit a scene that cannot fail of having a proper effect on the minds of seafaring men, and of impressing them with a due sense of their past preservation, and their present comfortable situation and support in this noble asylum for naval misfortunes and naval worth.

On either side the arch which terminates the top of this picture, are angels of statuary marble, as large as life, by Bacon; one bearing the cross, the other the emblems of the eucharist. This excellent combination of the works of art is terminated above, in the segment between the great cornice and ceiling, by a painting of the Ascension, designed by West, and executed by Rebecca, in chiaro oscuro; forming the last of the series of paintings of the life of our Saviour which surround the chapel.

The middle of the aisle, and the space round the organ gallery,

gallery, are paved with black and white marble, in golochi, frets, and other ornaments; having, in the centre, an anchor and seaman's compass.

The pulpit is on a circular plan, supported by six fluted columns of lime-tree, with an entablature above richly carved, and of the same material. In the six inter-columns are the following alto-relievos, taken from the Acts of the Apostles, and executed after designs by West: The Conversion of St. Paul; Cornelius's Vision; Peter released from Prison by the Angel; Elymas struck blind; St. Paul preaching at Athens, and converting Dionysius the Areopagite; and Paul before Felix.

The reader's desk is formed on a square plan, with columns at the four corners, and the entablature over them similar to those of the pulpit: in the four inter-columns are also alto-relievos of the prophets Daniel, Micah, Zechariah, and Malachi, copied after designs by the same artist.

The following paintings, in chiaro oscuro, relative to our Saviour, are placed over the lower windows:

The first four of the series, painted by De Bruyn, are at the east end of the south side of the chapel, and represent the Nativity; the Angels appearing to the Shepherds; the Magi worshipping; the Flight into Egypt.

The four which follow on the same side, are by Catton, and represent St. John baptizing; the Calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew; our Saviour preaching from a Ship to the People on Shore; the Stilling of the Tempest.

The four at the west end of the north side are by Milburne, and represent our Saviour walking on the Sea, and saving Peter from sinking; the Blind Man cured; Lazarus raised from the Dead; the Transfiguration.

The next four on the same side are by Rebecca, and represent the Lord's Supper; our Saviour carried before Pilate; the Crucifixion; the Resurrection.

The Apostles and Evangelists in the recesses between the upper windows, and the four Prophets in the circles above the gallery doors, are after the designs of West.

King William's Building, opposite to Queen Mary's, contains the great hall, which is 106 feet long, 56 wide, and 50 high. It was painted by Sir James Thornhill. In the cupola of the vestibule is a compass with its proper points

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duly bearing: in the covings are the four winds in alto-relievo. Eurus, the East Wind, rising out of the east, with a lighted torch in his right hand, as bringing light to the earth, seems, with his left hand, to push the morning star out of the firmament, the demi-figures and boys which form the group, shewing the morning dew that falls before him. Auster, the South Wind, his wings dropping water, is pressing forth rain from a bag, the little boys near him throwing about thunder and lightning. Zephyrus, the West Wind, is accompanied by little Zephyrs, with baskets of flowers, scattering them around: the figure playing on the flute denotes the pleasure of the spring. Boreas, the North Wind, has dragon's wings, denoting his fury; his boisterous companions flinging about hail-stones. snow, &c. Over the three doors are large oval tables, with the names, in gold letters, of such benefactors as have given 100l. or upward, toward the building; among the most considerable of which were King William, who gave 19,500l. Queen Anne, 6472l. John de la Fontain, Esq. 2000l. Robert Osbolston, Esq. 20,000l. Sir John Cropley, and Mr. Evelyn, 2000l. each. John Evelyn, Esq. 1000l. Each table is attended by two charity boys, as if carved in white marble, sitting on great corbels, pointing up to the figure of Charity, in a niche, intimating that what money is given there is for their support.

This vestibule leads into the saloon or grand hall, on the ceiling of which are the portraits of King William and Queen Mary, surrounded by the cardinal virtues, &c. The other decorations of this saloon, are correspondent to the magnificence of the ceiling.

From this saloon we ascend into the upper hall, the ceiling and sides of which are adorned with different paintings. In the centre of the ceiling is represented Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, with emblematical figures.

In the four corners are the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, between which are the four quarters of the world, with the emblems and productions of each.

On the left hand, as we enter, is a painting in imitation of basso-relievo, representing the Landing of the Prince of Orange. Over the chimney, is the Landing of George I, at Greenwich. At the farther end are the portraits of

George I, and his family, with many emblematical figures; among which the painter has introduced his own portrait; and, on the right and left of the entrance, are paintings representing the Public Weal, and Public Safety.

This celebrated work was begun in 1708, and completed in 1727. It cost 668*l.* at the rate of 3*l.* per yard for the ceiling, and 1*l.* per yard for the sides.

Out of all that is given for shewing the Hall, only three-pence in the pound is allowed to the person who shews it: the rest makes an excellent fund for the maintenance of not less than twenty poor boys, the sons of slain or disabled mariners; and out of this fund the boys are entirely provided for, and taught such a share of mathematical learning as may fit them out to the sea-service.

King William's Building, and Queen Mary's, are each surmounted by a dome, the tambour of which is formed by a circle of columns duplicated, of the Corinthian order, with four projecting groups of columns at the quoins. The attic above is a circle without breaks, covered with the dome, and terminated by a turret.

In King Charles's Building, adjoining to the Governor's apartment, is the council-room, in which are the following portraits: viz. George II, by Shackleton; King William, Kneller; Queen Mary, ditto; the late Earl of Sandwich, Gainsborough; Edward, first Earl of Sandwich, Lely; Viscount Torrington, a half length, and another, a whole length, Davison; Robert Osboiston, Esq. Dugard; Admiral Sir John Jennings, Richardson; Captain Clements, Lely; and the head of a venerable old man, said to have been the first pensioner admitted into this hospital.

Near the hospital are the infirmary and schools, two commodious brick buildings, designed by the late Mr. Stuart.

For the better support of this hospital, every seaman in the royal navy, and, in the service of the merchants, pays six-pence a month.

There are near 2000 old or disabled seamen in this hospital; and 100 boys, the sons of seamen, are instructed in navigation, and bred up for the service of the royal navy: but there are no out-pensioners. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of seven loaves, weighing 16 ounces each; three pounds of beef, two of mutton, a pint of pease, a pound

a pound and a quarter of cheese, two ounces of butter, 14 quarts of beer, and 1s. tobacco-money: the tobacco-money of the boatswains is 2s. 6d. a week each; that of the mates 1s. 6d. and that of the other officers in proportion to their rank: beside which, each common pensioner receives, once in two years, a suit of blue, a hat, three pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, five neckcloths, three shirts, and two nightcaps.

This hospital has about 100 Governors, composed of the nobility, and great officers of state. The principal officers of the house, with their annual salaries, are, the Master, 1000l. Lieutenant-Governor, 300l. Treasurer, 200l. three Captains, each 200l. six Lieutenants, each 100l. two Chaplains, each 100l. a Physician and Surgeon, each 200l. a Clerk of the Checque, 100l. Auditor, 100l.

GROVE, near Watford, the seat of the Earl of Clarendon. The late Earl greatly improved the house and park.

GROVE, a thatched cottage, the romantic retreat of J. Bocket, Esq. at the foot of Box-hill, near Mickleham.

GROVE HOUSE, the beautiful villa of Mrs. Luther, at Chiswick, seated on the Thames, in a very desirable and sequestered spot. The premises, containing 80 acres, are inclosed within a brick wall. The paddock abounds with a great number of old walnut-trees, and Spanish chesnuts, the fruit of which has been known to produce 80l. a year.

GROVE HOUSE, the seat of Philip Godfall, Esq. on an eminence on the verge of Hampstead Heath, with pleasure-grounds, and a terrace that commands a delightful prospect.

GROVE HOUSE, the seat of Lady Dowager Onslow, at Old Windsor, built by Mr. Bateman, uncle to the present Lord Bateman. This gentleman made it a point, in his travels, to take notice of every thing that pleased him in the monasteries abroad; and, on his return to England, he built this house; the bed-chambers of which he contrived like the cells of monks, with a refectory, and every other appendage of a monastery, even to a cemetery, and a coffin, inscribed with the name of a suppositious ancient bishop. Some curious Gothic chairs, bought at a sale of the curiosities in this house, are now at Strawberry Hill.

GUNNERSBURY HOUSE, a noble seat, in the parish

of Ealing, in Middlesex. It commands an extensive and beautiful prospect; and was built for the celebrated Serjeant Maynard*, in 1663, by Webbe, a pupil of Inigo Jones. Of the representatives of the Serjeant it was purchased, in 1740, by Henry Furnese, Esq. who employed Kent to enlarge and alter the gardens. In 1761, it was purchased for the Princess Amelia, after whose death it was sold, in 1788, to Colonel Ironside, who sold it, in 1792, to Walter Stirling, Esq. In 1794, it was purchased by Andrew Stirling, Esq. who sold it lately to Mr. Crawford, a gentleman from the East Indies.

The chapel was added by the Princess Amelia, who, it is said, expended above 20,000*l.* on the premises. The trees in and about the paddock are well grouped, and exhibit some very pleasing scenery.

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HACKNEY, a large and populous village to the N. E. of London. The parish has several hamlets, among which are Upper and Lower Clapton on the north; Dorsetton, Shacklewell, and Kingston, on the west; and Hornerton on the east. The present parish church is an old Gothic structure. Adjoining to the churchyard, a new one, on a larger scale, was begun, in 1791, in pursuance of an act of Parliament for that purpose. It is covered in, but is not yet finished.

On the S. side of the churchyard was an ancient mansion, many years a boarding-school for young ladies. In one of the windows were the arms of James I, Charles I, the Elector Palatine, and the Duke of Holstein, brother of Queen Anne of Denmark. These arms, it is conjectured, were placed there, to commemorate some entertainment given to these illustrious personages. This house belonged, in the reign of Charles II, to Sir Thomas Vyner, son of the Sir Robert Vyner, of whose familiarity with that Monarch, a pleasant story is told in the Spectator, No. 462. It was entirely demolished this year.

* When this great lawyer first appeared before King William, after the Revolution, being then at a very advanced age, that monarch observed to him, that he supposed he had survived most of the great lawyers of his time. "Yes," answered the Serjeant, "and if your Majesty had not seasonably come over, I should have survived the law itself."

At that period when the residences of our Princes and Nobility were scattered over the metropolis and its environs, Hackney was distinguished by capital mansions. At Clapton is Brooke House, formerly the seat of a nobleman of that name, now a receptacle for lunatics. An ancient house in Well Street, let in tenements to poor people, and called St. John's Palace, is supposed to have been the residence of the Prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

A spacious mansion, at the corner of the road leading to Dorleston, and now let as a lodging-house, was the property and residence of John Ward, Esq. M. P. whom Pope has thus "damned to everlasting fame:"

Riches, in effect,
No grace of Heaven, or token of th' elect;
Given to the fool, the mad, the vain, the evil,
To Ward, to Waters, Chartres, and the Devil.

Hackney was the first village near London that was accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers; and hence the origin of the name of hackney-coaches.

In this parish, a little to the south of Lea Bridge, are situated the Temple Mills, so called from having once been part of the possessions of the Knights Templars, as they were, afterward, on the extirpation of that order, of the Knights of St. John. They are now used for preparing lead; and, at the Wick, are some silk mills. *See New College.*

HADLEY, a village in Middlesex, near Barnet, had once an hermitage, called Monkton Hadley. The church is built with flint: over the west door is the date 1498; and the sculpture of a rose and a wing. On the top of the steeple is an iron pitch-pot, intended as a beacon. Hence the view of Essex, over the trees, is beautiful. On Hadley Green is the handsome seat of Peter Moore, Esq. *See Derbyham Park, New Lodge, and Wrotham Park.*

HAINAULT FOREST, is situated to the S. E. of Enfield Forest, in Essex. In this forest, about a mile from Barking Side, stands an oak, which has been known through many centuries, by the name of Fairlop. "The tradition of the country," says Mr. Gilpin, in his Remarks on Forest Scenery, "traces it half way up the Christian era. It is

still a noble tree, though it has suffered greatly from the depredations of time. About a yard from the ground, where its rough fluted stem is 36 feet in circumference, it divides into eleven vast arms, yet not in the horizontal manner of an oak, but rather in that of a beech. Beneath its shade, which overspreads an area of 300 feet in circuit, an annual fair has long been held on the 2d of July; and no booth is suffered to be erected beyond the extent of its boughs. But as their extremities are now become sapless, and age is yearly curtailing their length, the liberties of the fair seem to be in a very desponding condition. The honour, however, is great. But honours are often accompanied with inconveniencies; and Fairlop has suffered from its honourable distinctions. In the feasting that attends a fair, fires are often necessary; and no places seem so proper to make them in, as the cavities formed by the decaying roots of the tree. This practice has brought a more speedy decay on Fairlop than it might otherwise have suffered." But this tree is now fenced round with a close paling, about five feet high. Almost all the extremities of its branches have been sawed off, and Mr. Forsyth's composition applied to them; to preserve them from decay; and the injury which the trunk of the tree had sustained from the lighting of fires in the cavities, has been repaired, as much as possible, by the same composition. On one of the branches is fixed a board, with this inscription: "All good foresters are requested not to hurt this old tree, a plaster having been lately applied to his wounds." Many years ago, Mr. John Day, a worthy, but whimsical character, in Wapping, used annually to go and dine with his friends, on beans and bacon, under this tree; from which circumstance originated the annual fair now held under it. Mr. Day had his coffin made out of one of the largest arms of this tree, and kept it many years by him.

Among the numerous societies that have been formed, since the revival of the fashionable amusement of archery, that of "The Hainault Foresters" is not the least distinguished, as the principal ladies and gentlemen of the county belong to the association, and, at certain times, march in procession round this venerable father of the sylvan race. They are dressed in an elegant uniform, and attended by a

band

band of music, and all "quality, pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious archery."

HALING HOUSE, the ancient seat and fine park of William Parker Hamond, Esq. at Croydon. Charles Howard, the celebrated Lord Admiral, in the reign of Elizabeth, held it by a lease of the Crown, and died here, in 1624. The fine grove in the park contains a great number of exotics and evergreens; a circumstance which is thus celebrated by the late William Whitehead, in a poem, entitled, "Answer to an Epistle from a Grove in Derbyshire to a Grove in Surry:"

I envy not, I swear and vow,
The temples or the shades of Stow;
Nor Java's groves, whose arms display
Their blossoms to the rising day;
Nor Chili's woods, whose fruitage gleams,
Ruddy beneath his setting beams;
Nor Teneriffa's forests shaggy,
Nor China's varying Sharawaggi:
Nor all that has been sung or said
Of Pindus, or of Windsor's shade.

HALL BARN, at Beaconsfield, is celebrated as the seat of Waller the Poet. It is remarkable, that this great man, who was born at Coleshill, toward the decline of life bought a small house, with a little land, on his natal spot; observing, that he should be glad to die, like the stag, where he was roused." This, however, did not happen. "When he was at Beaconsfield," says Johnson, "he found his legs grow tumid: he went to Windsor, where Sir Charles Scarborough then attended the King, and requested him, as both a friend and physician, to tell him what that swelling meant. "Sir," answered Scarborough, "your blood will run no longer." Waller repeated some lines of Virgil, and went home to die. As the disease increased upon him, he composed himself for his departure; and calling upon Dr. Birch to give him the holy sacrament, he desired his children to take it with him, and made an earnest declaration of his faith in Christianity. It now appeared what part of his conversation with the great could be remembered with delight. He related, that
being

being present when the Duke of Buckingham talked profanely before King Charles, he said to him, "My Lord, I am a great deal older than your Grace, and have, I believe, heard more arguments for atheism than ever your Grace did; but I have lived long enough to see there is nothing in them, and so I hope your Grace will."

This celebrated poet died at Beaconsfield, in 1687, at the age of 82. A handsome monument was erected to his memory, by his son's executors, in 1700, on the east side of the churchyard, near the family vault, where an old walnut-tree is remaining, at the west end of the monument, inclosed within the iron rails around the tomb. Part of the branches hanging over the spiral pillar that rises from the monument, has a pleasing effect, and happily illustrates the rebus alluded to in the family arms, which is a walnut-leaf. The Latin inscription on the monument is by Rymer, and is to be seen in every edition of our poet's works. The house is the property of Edmund Waller, Esq. one of his descendants. The gardens were considered, before the improvements of these times, as very magnificent. Mr. Waller has let the house to Mr. Blair.

HALSTEAD PLACE, the seat and park of George Arnold, Esq. 18 miles from London, on the road to Sevenoaks.

HAM COMMON, a village between Petersham and Kingston, to which last it is a hamlet. Here is the villa of the earl of Buckinghamshire, and in the house now the residence of Lady Douglas, lived the Duchess of Queensberry, the celebrated patroness of Gay.

HAM, EAST, a village in Essex, between West Ham and Barking. In this parish, is a spring called Miller's Well, the water of which is esteemed to be exceedingly good, and has never been known to be frozen, or to vary in its height. A part of Kent, in the parish of Woolwich, lies on this side of the Thames, and divides this parish from that river. *See Green Street House.*

HAM FARM, the seat of the Earl of Portmore, at Weybridge, in Surry, a handsome brick structure, with a fine lawn before the garden front. The grounds consist of 500 acres, 130 of which are laid out for pleasure, beside a paddock.

paddock of 60 acres. Here is a fine command of water, there being two navigable rivers; the Thames, which comes with a fine bending course by the side of the terrace; and the Wey, which runs directly through the grounds, and joins the Thames at the terrace. There is a swing bridge over the Wey, which may be turned aside at pleasure, to let boats and other vessels pass. The Wey is navigable to Guildford. What is called the Virginia Water, runs from Windsor Great Park, and flows hither through Woburn Farm. The terrace next the Thames is beautiful; and there are good views from it, and other parts of the gardens. This place was first beautified by the Countess of Dorchester, Mistress of James II.

HAM HOUSE, the seat of the Earl of Dysart, situate on the Thames, near Richmond, but in the parish of Kingston, was built in 1610, and was intended, it is said, for the residence of Henry Prince of Wales. Charles II granted it to the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale, and to the heirs of the latter by her first husband, Sir Lionel Toller-mache, Bart.* It then underwent considerable alterations, and now remains a very curious specimen of a mansion of that age. The ceilings are painted by Verrio, and the rooms are ornamented with that massy magnificence of decoration then in fashion. The furniture is very rich; and even the bellows and brushes, in some of the apartments, are of solid silver, or of fillagree. In the centre of the house is a large hall, surrounded by an open gallery. The balustrades of the grand staircase, which is remarkably spacious and substantial, are of walnut-tree, and ornamented with military trophies. On the W. side of the house is a gallery, 92 feet in length, hung with portraits. Ham House contains some fine pictures by the old masters, among which the works of Vandervelde and Wouvermans are the most conspicuous. The principal portraits are, the Duke of Lauderdale and the Earl of Hamilton, C. Janssen; the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale, Lely; the Duke, in his robes of the Order of the Garter, Ditto; Charles II, who sat for this picture for the Duke; Sir John Maitland,

* This lady was one of the two daughters and coheireses of William Murray, Earl of Dysart; which title was granted to herself and heirs, 3 Charles II. The great John Duke of Argyll, her grandson, and his brother and successor, Archibald, were born in this house.

Chancellor of Scotland; Sir Henry Vane; William Murray, first Earl of Dysart; Catharine, his Wife, a beautiful picture, in water colours, Holkins; Sir Lionel Tollenmache, first husband to the Duchess of Lauderdale; General Tollenmache, who was killed in the expedition against Brest; James Stuart, Duke of Richmond, a very fine picture, by Vandyck; and the late Countess of Dysart, Reynolds.

HAM, WEST, a village in Essex, one mile S. of Stratford. Near the Abbey Mills, are the site and remains of a monastery, called the Abbey of Stratford Lanthorne, founded in 1135, the demesne of which, in this parish, included 1500 acres; and they had manors in many counties. A gateway of the abbey is still standing; and, adjoining to the Adam and Eve public-house and tea-gardens, is one of the stone arches of the abbey, where the ground has been much raised. In the kitchen, is a carved gravestone, on which were once some inscriptions cut in brass. In the garden, is a stone coffin, dug up in 1770; and, in 1792, several urns, with three leaden coffins, an antique seal, and some old coins, were dug up in a field adjoining to the Adam and Eve. Mr. Holbrook, the proprietor of the field, after having built walls with some of the stones, sold large quantities of them to great advantage. In the same field, is one of the chapels nearly entire, and now a stable.

HAMMERSMITH, a village in Middlesex, four miles from London, on the great western road, which, with Brook Green, Pallenwick or Stanbrook Green, and Shepherd's Bush, forms the Hammer-smith division, or *side*, as it is termed, of the parish of Fulham. Here is a nunnery, which (according to very respectable information communicated to Mr. Lysons, Vol. II. p. 420) took its rise from the following circumstance. In 1669, Mrs. Bedingfield and another lady set up a boarding-school at Hammer-smith, for young ladies of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Soon after its institution, the governesses and teachers having voluntarily obliged themselves to the observance of monastic rules, it obtained the name of a nunnery. Its celebrity as a Roman Catholic school has continued during the present century; and most of the fashionable females among the Roman Catholics have received their education there. It has kept up its claim also to the title of a nunnery, many devotees.

devotees having, from time to time, taken the veil, and doomed themselves to voluntary seclusion. At present, (1796) there are only three in the house. There is a chapel at the nunnery, and another at Brook Green, where, also, there is a Roman Catholic charity school.

At a house on the water side, now occupied as an academy by Mr Jones, Queen Catharine, Dowager of Charles II, resided for some years during the summer season.—In Mr. Cotton's house, also on the side of the Thames, are two remarkably fine catalpa trees, each of them five feet in girth.

Hammer-smith has a chapel of ease, which is a curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. See *Brandenburg House*.

HAMPSTEAD, a large and populous village in Middlesex, four miles from London. It lies on the declivity of a hill, on the summit of which is an extensive heath. The fine views of the metropolis, and of the distant country, which are to be seen from the heath, and from most parts of the village, are not the only beauties of the scene: the home landscape, consisting of broken ground, divided into inclosures, and well planted with elms and other trees, is extremely picturesque. On the side of the hill, to the east of the town, is a spring of mineral water, strongly impregnated with iron, which was formerly much frequented. Adjoining to it is a long room, used, when the wells were in fashion, for promenades, public breakfasts, &c. It is now converted into a chapel of ease. In the adjoining walks, several Roman sepulchral urns, vases, earthen lamps, &c. were dug up, in 1774.

To the S. W. of Hampstead was an ancient mansion-house, called Belsyfe, the seat of many persons of consequence from the reign of Henry VIII. In 1720, it was converted into a place of public entertainment; particularly for music, dancing, and play; and it was much frequented on account of its vicinity to London. It continued open till the year 1745, when it experienced the caprice of fashion. The old mansion has been pulled down some years, and on its site is a modern-built house. The estate is held under the dean and chapter of Westminster, by the Earl of Chesterfield, whose under tenant is Mr. Richardson.

A house in Hampstead, now the property of James Pilgrim,

grim, Esq. is supposed to be that in which the celebrated Sir Henry Vane resided, at the time of the Restoration. It afterward belonged to Dr. Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham, Author of the *Analogy between Natural and Revealed Religion*. That prelate lived here many years, and ornamented the windows with a considerable quantity of stained glass, (principally subjects from Scripture) which still remains there.

On the side of the hill, is an ancient building called The Chicken House, in a window of which are small portraits in stained glass of James I and the Duke of Buckingham. Tradition says that it was a hunting seat of James II.

Sir Richard Pepper Arden has a beautiful villa near the church; and Lord Chancellor Loughborough, and the Hon. Thomas Erskine have also villas here. *See Grove House.*

The church was considered as a chapel of ease to Hendon till 1477, when it became a perpetual curacy, and has since been constantly annexed to the manor, which belongs to General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart. The church was rebuilt in 1747.

On a tomb in the churchyard, to the memory of the Hon. Miss Elizabeth Booth, and of her two brothers, (by whose death, in 1757, the title of Lord Delamere became extinct) are the following lines, written by Mr. Cooper, Author of the *Life of Socrates*, and of other ingenious pieces:

Heav'nward directed all her days,
Her life one act of prayer and praise,
With every milder grace inspir'd,
To make her lov'd, esteem'd, admir'd:
Crown'd with a cheerfulness that show'd,
How pure the source from whence it flow'd:
Such was the maid—when in her bloom,
Finding the appointed time was come,
To sleep she sunk, without one sigh—
The faint may sleep, but cannot die.

Rest undisturb'd, ye much-lamented pair,
The smiling infant, and the rising heir.
Ah! what avails it that the blossoms shoot,
In early promise of maturer fruit,
If death's chill hand shall nip their infant bloom:
And wither all their honours in the tomb?
Yet weep not if, in life's allotted share,
Swift fled their youth—They knew not age's care.

HAMPTON,

HAMPTON, a village of Middlesex, situate on the Thames, opposite the mouth of the river Mole. It is 14½ miles from London; and here is a ferry over the Thames to West Moulsey, and a bridge to East Moulsey. Adjoining to this village is

HAMPTON-COURT, a royal palace, situate on the north bank of the Thames, two miles from Kingston. It was magnificently built with brick, by Cardinal Wolsey, who set up 280 silk beds for strangers only, and richly stored it with gold and silver plate; but it raised so much envy against him, that, to screen himself from its effects, he gave it to Henry VIII, who, in return, suffered him to live in his palace at Richmond. Henry greatly enlarged it, and it had then five spacious courts adorned with buildings, which, in that age, were greatly admired.

Of the splendour of this palace we have few remains. The ancient apartments still standing, having been originally used merely as domestic offices, can convey no idea of the times in which they were built. The principal part of the old palace was taken down in 1690; and the present structure was raised by King William, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren.

The grand façade toward the garden extends 330 feet, and that toward the Thames 328. The portico and colonnade, of duplicated pillars of the Ionic order, at the grand entrance, and indeed the general design of these elevations, are in a superior style of magnificence.

The park and gardens, with the ground on which the palace now stands, are three miles in circumference. On a pediment in the front of the palace on this side, is a bas-relief of the Triumphs of Hercules over Envy; and facing it is a large oval basin, answering to the form of this part of the garden, which is a large oval divided into gravel walks and parterres.

At the entrance of the grand walk are two marble vases of exquisite workmanship: one said to be performed by Cibber, the father of the poet laureat, and the other by a foreigner: these pieces are reported to have been done as a trial of skill; but it is difficult to determine which is the finest performance. They are adorned with bas-reliefs; one representing the Triumphs of Bacchus, and the other

Amphitrite and the Nereids. At the bottom of this walk, facing a large canal which extends into the park, are two other large vases, the bas-relief on one representing the Judgment of Paris, and that of the other Meleager hunting the Wild Boar.

In four of the parterres are four fine brass statues. The first is a gladiator. The original was performed by Agasias Dositheus of Ephesus; and is in the Borghesian palace at Rome. The second, is a young Apollo; the third, a Diana; and the fourth, Saturn going to devour one of his children; all after fine originals.

On the south side of the palace is the privy garden, which was sunk ten feet, to open a view from the apartments to the Thames. In this garden is a fountain, with two grand terrace walks.

On the north side is a tennis court; and beyond that, a gate which leads into the wilderness. Farther on is the great gate of the gardens. Some of the genteel inhabitants of Hampton and its vicinity are indulged with a key, which enables them to visit the palace and gardens by this gate.

The usual way of entering the palace is from the town, through four large brick piers, adorned with the lion and unicorn, &c. well carved on stone.

Passing through a long court, on each side of which are stabling, we come next to the first portal, decorated with the heads of four of the Cæsars; namely, Tiberius, Vitellius, Trajan, and Adrian.

Through this portal we pass into a quadrangle, which leads to a second quadrangle, where, over the portal, is a beautiful clock, by Tompion, on which are the twelve signs of the zodiac, with the rising and setting of the sun, the phases of the moon, &c. In the front is a portal of brick, adorned also with four heads of the Cæsars, without names.

On the left hand of this quadrangle is the great old hall, in which Queen Caroline erected a theatre, wherein it was intended that two plays should be acted every week, during the continuance of the court there; but only seven plays were performed in it, by the players from Drury-Lane, the summer when it was raised, and one afterward for the entertainment

tainment of the Duke of Lorrain, afterward Emperor of Germany.

On the opposite side of this quadrangle is a stone colonnade of the Ionic order, which leads to the great staircase, adorned with gilt iron balustrades, erected on porphyry. This staircase, with the ceiling, was painted by Verrio.

At the top, on the left, are Apollo and the Muses, at whose feet sits Pan, and below them Ceres, holding a wheat-sheaf; at her feet is Flora, surrounded by her attendants, and holding a chaplet of flowers; near her are the two river gods, Thame and Isis, with their urns; and a table in the middle, on which is a quantity of rich plate, decorated with flowers.

On the ceiling are Jupiter and Juno, with Ganymede riding on Jupiter's eagle, and offering the cup: Juno's peacock is in the front; one of the Parcæ, with her scissors, waiting for Jove's orders to cut the thread of life.

Beneath is Venus on a swan, Mars addressing her as a lover, and Cupid on another swan. On the right hand are Pluto and Proserpine, Cœlus and Terra, Cybele crowned with a tower, &c. Neptune and Amphitrite are in the front, and two attendants are serving them with nectar and fruit. Bacchus is leaning on a rich ewer, and, accompanied by his attendants, places his left hand on the head of Silenus, who sits on an ass that has fallen down, and seems to catch at a table to which Diana above is pointing. The table is supported by eagles: on one side of it sits Romulus, the founder of Rome, with a wolf; and, on the other side, is Hercules leaning on his club. Peace holds a laurel in her right hand, and in her left, a palm over the head of Æneas, who seems inviting the twelve Cæsars, among whom is Spurina the soothsayer, to a celestial banquet. Over their heads the genius of Rome hovers with a flaming sword, the emblem of destruction, and a bridle, the emblem of government. The next is the Emperor Julian writing at a table, while Mercury dictates to him. Over the door, at the head of the stairs, is a funeral pile.

From the staircase we pass into the *Guard-Chamber*, which contains arms for 1000 men, placed in various forms. Here are the following portraits of Admirals: Sir John Jennings, Sir John Leake, Admirals Churchill, Gtadon,

and Benbow, Sir John Wisliart, Sir Stafford Fairbone, Lord Torrington, Sir Thomas Dilks, Lord Orford, Sir Charles Wager, Admiral Whetstone, Sir Thomas Hopson, Sir George Rooke, George Prince of Denmark, Sir Cloudsley Shovel, Admiral Beaumont, Sir John Munden. Lord Orford, is by Brockman; Sir John Wisliart, and the last seven are by Dahl; and the others by Kneller.

The *King's First Presence-Chamber*, hung with tapestry, representing the stories of Tobit and Tobias, and Midas. In this room is a fine picture, by Kneller, of King William, on a grey horse; the Marquis of Hamilton, Mytens; and two pieces, one of architecture, the other of ruins, Rousseau.

The *Second Presence Chamber*, hung with tapestry: the subject, Abraham offering up Isaac. Here are Christian IV, of Denmark, Vansomer; Isaac and Rebecca, a landscape, Zucarelli; and three pieces of ruins and landscapes, Rousseau.

The *King's Audience Chamber*, hung with tapestry, which represents God appearing to Abraham, Abraham purchasing a buryingplace for Sarah, and entertaining the three Angels. In this room is a landscape with Moses, by Zucarelli; Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I, Honthorst; and two Madonnas, Corregio.

The *Drawing Room*, hung with tapestry; the subject, Abraham sending his servant to get a wife for Isaac, and Rebecca opening the trunks of treasure. In this room is a whole length of Charles I, by Vandyck: the Cornaro family, after Titian, by Old Stone; David with Goliath's head, Fetti; and the Holy Family, Schidone.

The *King's State Bed Chamber*, hung with tapestry, representing the history of Joshua. The ceiling, by Verrio, represents Endymion and Diana. On another part of the ceiling is a fine figure of Somnus, with his attendants. The paintings are Joseph and his Mistress, Orazio Gentileschi; a Flower-piece, Baptist; ditto, Bogdane; and Anne, Duchess of York, Lely.

The *King's Dressing Room*, the ceiling painted by Verrio; Mars is sleeping in the lap of Venus, while some Cupids steal away his armour, and others are binding him with fetters of roses. This room contains a Flower-piece by Old Baptist;

Baptist; Flowers; Withoos; Dead Game, Van Aelst; a Saint's Head, G. Douw; Christ and St. John, Da Vinci; Francis I, of France, and his Queen, Jannet; Reshemeer, Holbein; Angel and St. Peter, Steenwyck; Charles I, on horseback, Vandyck; the Great Mogul; a Landscape with figures, P. Brill; Lot and his Daughters, Poelemburg; a Battle, Wouvermans; Diana and Nymphs bathing, Poelemburg; the Inside of a Church, with the Woman taken in Adultery, (the figures by Old Franks) Deneef; Henry VIII, Holbein; Erasmus, Ditto; a Woman singing, and a Man, G. Douw; and a Flower-piece, Young Baptist.

In the *King's Writing Closet* are the Shepherd's Offering, Old Palma; Queen Henrietta, after Vandyck, Gibson; Sacharissa, Ruffel; the Centaur carrying away the Wife of Hercules, after Julio Romano; a Flower-piece, Bogdane; Judith and Holofernes, P. Veronese; a Magdalen's Head, Sasso Ferrato; David and Goliah; Administration of the Sacrament, Bassan; the Judgment of Paris, from Raphael; Nymphs and Satyrs, by Poelemburg; a Landscape, with Cattle, Vandervelde; the Head of Cyrus brought to Thomyris, Vincentio Malo; Peter and the Angel, Steenwyck; a Landscape, Wouvermans; a Peacock, Bogdane; the Visitation, Carlo Maratti; Charles I, at Dinner, Bassan; and a Flower-piece, Bogdane.

Queen Mary's Closet, hung with needle-work, said to be wrought by herself and her maids of honour. The paintings are, the Virgin teaching Christ to read, Guercino; Holy Family, Dosso de Ferrara; Lord Darnley and his Brother, Luca de Heere; King of Bohemia at Dinner, Bassan; Charles V, initiated into the Church; Queen of George I; Moses striking the Rock, Marco Ricci; St. Jerome, Mieris; Mrs. Lemon, Vandyck; George I; a Landscape, Dietrice; St. Francis, Teniers; a Madonna and St. John, Guercino; a Lady, Bellini, the Master of Titian, by himself; a Bunch of Grapes, Verelst; a Woman, Piombo; the Shepherd's Offering, Ricci; a Woman milking a Goat, Bergen; a Woman, Rembrandt; the Ascension of the Virgin, Calvert; and a Landscape, Poussin.

The *Queen's Gallery*, hung with seven pieces of tapestry, after the famous paintings of Le Brun; 1. Alexander's Triumphant Entry into Babylon; 2. his Battle with Porus; 3. Him-

self and Bucephalus; 4. his Visit to Diogenes; 5. his Consultation with the Soothsayers; 6. his Battle with Darius; 7. the Tent of Darius.

The *Queen's State Bed Chamber*, the ceiling painted by Thornhill; Aurora is rising out of the ocean, in her chariot, drawn by four horses. The paintings are James I; Queen Anne, his Consort, both by Vansomer; Henry Prince of Wales, Mytens; the Dukes of Brunswick, Moreelze; a Landscape, Zucarelli; and the portraits of George I, George II, Queen Caroline, and Frederic Prince of Wales.

The *Queen's Drawing Room*, the ceiling painted by Verrio; in the middle of which is Queen Anne in the character of Justice; Neptune and Britannia holding a crown over her head. This room has nine pictures, (formerly all in one piece of a great length) representing a triumph of Julius Cæsar, in water colours, upon canvass, by And. Manregna. Over the two doors are Christ and the Woman of Samaria, and another Scripture piece, by Ricci.

The *Queen's State Audience Room*, hung with tapestry, representing Melchisedec giving bread and wine to Abraham. In this are six pictures, viz. a Lady; the Countess of Lenox; Bacchus and Ariadne, Ciro Ferri; Margaret, Queen of Scots, Mytens; the Duke of Brunswick; and his Dukes.

The *Public Dining Room*, in which the late King used to dine in state, is ornamented with the following pictures: Charles Elector Palatine; four Ship-pieces, Vandervelde; Bacchus and Ariadne, after Guido, Romanelli; Princess Elizabeth; Christ in the House of Lazarus, Ricci; the Pool of Bethesda, ditto; Baccio Bandinelli, Corregio; the Woman taken in Adultery, Ricci; Prince Rupert, Mirevelt. In this room is the model of a palace that was intended for Richmond.

The *Prince of Wales's Presence Chamber*, hung with tapestry, representing the story of Tobit. In this room is a portrait of Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador, Blenberg; Guzman, another Spanish Ambassador; Queen of France, Pourbus; Lewis XIII of France, Belcamp; and Ahasuerus and Esther, Tintoret.

The *Prince of Wales's Drawing Room*, hung with tapestry, representing

representing Elymas struck with blindness, taken from one of the cartoons at Windsor. Here are the Duke of Wirtemberg, Mark Gerards; the Queen of Philip II of Spain; Count Mansfeld, Mytens.

The *Prince of Wales's Bed Chamber* has the Duke of Lunenburg, Mytens; Alexander Duke of Parma; a Spanish Nobleman, Pantoga; and the Queen of Christian IV of Denmark.

In the *Private Chapel* is the Lord's Supper, by Tintoret.

In the *Closet next the Chapel*, are George II; Queen Caroline; Jonah under the Gourd, Heemskirk; a Landscape; a Head, Artemisia Gentileschi.

In the *Private Dining Room* are eight Ship-pieces, six of them by Vandervelde, four of which represents the defeat of the Spanish Armada; and over the chimney is the Earl of Nottingham, Zuccherò.

The *Closet next the Private Dining Room* has the Murder of the Innocents, Brueghel; and the Rape of the Sabines.

The *King's Private Dressing Room* is hung with tapestry, representing the Battle of Solebay; and contains the portraits of Sir John Lawson, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Earl of Sandwich.

In the *King's Private Bed Chamber* are a Friar and Nuns at a Banquet, Longepier; and Susannah and the Elders, P. Veronese.

In the *Closet next the Private Bed Chamber* are Jupiter and Europa, and two Madonnas.

In the *Council Chamber*, formerly the *Cartoon Gallery*, are the Duke of Alva, Rubens; the Deluge, Bassan; the Judgment of Midas, Schiavone; the Muses in Concert, Tintoret; the Shepherds' Offering, Old Palma; Our Saviour and the Woman of Samaria, ditto; Charles I, after Vandyck, Old Stone. In this room is the model of a palace that was intended to be built in Hyde Park.

The *Dining Room* contains the portraits of nine celebrated beauties, viz. Countesses of Peterborough and Ranelagh, Lady Middleton, Miss Pitt, Duchesses of St. Alban's; Countesses of Essex and Dorset; Queen Mary, and the Duchesses of Grafton.

We come next to the *Queen's Staircase*, the ceiling painted by Vick. Here are Charles II and his Queen, with the Duke

Duke of Buckingham, representing Science in the habit of Mercury, while Envy is struck down by naked boys.

The palace consists of three quadrangles: the first and second are Gothic, but in the third are the royal apartments, magnificently built of brick and stone by King William III. The gardens are not in the present style, but in that which prevailed some years ago, when mathematical figures were preferred to natural forms.

The celebrated Brown had his present Majesty's permission to make whatever improvements in these gardens his fine imagination might suggest; but he declared his opinion, that they appeared to the best advantage in their present state. Their regularity and grandeur are, indeed, more suitable to the magnificence of a royal palace, than the more natural beauties of a private villa.

At the extremity of the gardens, opposite Thames Ditton, is the lodge belonging to the Duke of Gloucester, as Ranger of Hampton-Court Park. It is called the Pavilion, and is a neat little structure.

To this palace Charles the first was brought by the army in 1647; and here "he lived for some time," says Hume, "with an appearance of dignity and freedom." From this confinement, however, (for such in reality it was) he escaped in the same year.

His serene highness William V, Prince of Orange, Stadtholder of the United Provinces, having been driven from his country, by the successful termination of the French invasion, at the commencement of the year 1795, has resided in this palace ever since, with his illustrious consort. The apartments allotted to them are those called The Prince of Wales's.

HAMPTON HOUSE, the elegant villa of Mrs. Garrick, at Hampton. When the late David Garrick purchased the house, he gave it a new front, by Adam; and the extensive grounds were laid out with great taste, under his own direction. Near the Thames he erected an elegant temple to Shakspeare. On a pedestal in this temple is the statue, by Roubiliac, of our immortal bard. The "Four Periods of an Election," by Hogarth, are the most remarkable among a few good pictures in this house.

HAMPTON WICK, a village in Middlesex, at the foot
of

of Kingston Bridge. A patriot of this place has his memory recorded in a fine print of him, which the neighbours, who are fond of a walk in Busby Park, must regard with veneration. It has under it this inscription: "Timothy Bennet, of Hampton Wick, in Middlesex, Shoemaker, aged 75, 1752. This true Briton, (unwilling to leave the world worse than he found it) by a vigorous application of the laws of his country in the cause of liberty, obtained a free passage through Busby Park, which had many years been withheld from the people."

HANWELL, a village, eight miles from London, in the road to Uxbridge. Its little church, a neat structure of brick, was rebuilt in 1782. *See Brentford.*

HANWELL HOUSE, in the parish of Hanwell, the seat and park of William Harwood, Esq.

HANWORTH PARK, in Middlesex, to the west of Twickenham, lately the seat of the Duke of St. Alban's, was a favourite palace of Henry VIII; and here, in 1600, Queen Elizabeth dined and hunted. It has been recently sold to a carpenter, who, during the summer season, lets it out in different apartments. *See Kempton Park.*

HAREFIELD, a village in Middlesex, between Rickmansworth and Uxbridge, 20 miles from London. Here Sir Edward Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had a seat; which coming into the possession of the late George Cooke, Esq. that gentleman rebuilt it; and it is now the property of his son, and the residence of Lady Charlotte Finch. The old house was famous for the residence of the Countess of Derby, before whom Milton's *Arcades* was there presented. "I viewed this house," says Mr. Warton, in his edition of Milton's *Juvenile Poems*, "a few years ago, when it was, for the most part, remaining in its original state. Milton, when he wrote *Arcades*, was still living with his father, at Horton, near Colnbrook." This Lady Derby, Dowager of Ferdinando the fifth Earl, married Lord Chancellor Egerton, for whose son, John Earl of Bridgewater, Milton wrote his *Comus*. Harefield Place, in this parish, is the seat of William Baynes, Esq. Near this is a villa, which Count Bruhl purchased of the Treusdale family. His Excellency has made many capital improvements in it; having built,

built, in particular, a fine observatory, and furnished it with the best mathematical instruments.

HARE HALL, the elegant seat of Mr. Wallinger, 13 miles from London, on the right hand of the road to Chelmsford. It consists of a centre and two wings, built of stone, by Mr. Paine.

HARLOW, a village in Essex, 23 miles from London, on the road to Stortford. It had once a market, now discontinued: but, on a common, two miles from the town, is an annual fair, on the 9th of September, for horses, cattle, &c. which is much resorted to by the neighbouring gentry. It is called Harlow Bwth Fair. *See Pishbury.*

HARMONDSWORTH, a village in Middlesex, two miles from Colnbrook. It has one of the largest barns in England, whose supporting pillars are of stone, and supposed to be of great antiquity. *See Longford.*

HARROW ON THE HILL, in Middlesex, 10 miles from London, on the highest hill in the county. This hill, insulated as it were, and rising out of a rich vale, affords a variety of beautiful prospects. The view toward the east is terminated by the metropolis; to the south by the Surry hills. Toward the north, it is the least extensive, being intercepted by the high ground about Stanmore and Harrow-weald: on this side, the village of Stanmore, and Bently Priory (the Marquis of Abercorn's seat) are the most conspicuous objects. The view toward the west and south-west, which is very extensive and beautiful, may be seen to the greatest advantage from the churchyard, whence the ground declines precipitately to Roxeth Common, where the scenery is very pleasing: the distant prospect takes in Windsor Castle, and a considerable part of Berks and Buckinghamshire. On the brow of the hill, descending to Sudbury Common, is a small villa belonging to the Right Hon. Thomas Ord Powlett, with a beautiful garden and shrubbery, which commands nearly the same prospect. On the brow of Sudbury Hill, is a villa called the Hermitage, now in the occupation of Mrs. Roberts.

The manor-house of Harrow is the seat of Sir John Rushout, Bart. Another manor-house, called Headstone, is the property of John Apgill Bucknall, Esq.; and a third, called Wembley, is the property of Richard Page, Esq. whose

whose family have held it ever since the year 1544; almost the only instance in Middlesex, says Mr. Lysons, of a family now existing, who have been resident proprietors for two centuries and a half.

The parish church, with its lofty spire, forms a very conspicuous object. But Harrow is chiefly celebrated for its free-school, which now ranks among the first public seminaries in the kingdom. It was founded, in the reign of Elizabeth, by John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman of Preston in this parish. *See Bentley Priory.*

HATCHLANDS, the seat of George Sumner, Esq. five miles from Guilford, on the Epsom road, is a handsome modern house, with a small park.

HATFIELD, a market-town in Herts, 19½ miles from London, was part of the revenue of the Saxon princes, till it was bestowed, by Edgar, on the monastery of Ely, (in which it continued till that abbey was converted into a bishopric in the reign of Henry I. It then became one of the residences of the prelates, who had no fewer than ten palaces belonging to the see; and hence it was called Bishop's Hatfield. It was alienated to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth. It had before been an occasional royal residence, notwithstanding it was the property of the church. William of Hatfield, second son of Edward III, was born here. Queen Elizabeth resided here many years before she came to the crown; here, in 1587, she was visited by Queen Mary; and hence, on the death of Mary, she was conducted to ascend the throne. James I exchanged this royal demesne for Theobalds, with Sir Robert Cecil, afterward Earl of Salisbury.

HATFIELD HOUSE, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, built on the site of the ancient episcopal palace at Hatfield, by Robert first Earl of Salisbury. The house is built of brick, in the form of a half H. In the centre is a portico of nine arches, and a lofty tower, on the front of which is the date 1611.

The noble founder inclosed two parks; one for red, and the other for fallow deer; and, in the first, he planted a fine vineyard, which was in existence when Charles I was conveyed here a prisoner to the army.

James, the fifth Earl, suffered this palace to fall into decay;

cay; but the late Earl restored it to its pristine magnificence, after the designs of Mr. Donowell. The park and plantations too, which are watered by the Lea, now exhibit all the beautiful scenery of modern gardening.

In this house are several fine paintings; among which are a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, having in one hand this flattering motto, "Non sine sole iris;" and a portrait of Petrarch's Laura, on which is this inscription, "Laura fui: viridem, Raphael fecit, atque Petrarcha."

HAVERING BOWER, a village in Essex, three miles from Rumford, in the parish of Hornchurch, and liberty of Havering, was a seat of some of our Saxon Kings; particularly of that simple saint, Edward the Confessor, who took great delight in it, as being woody, solitary, and fit for devotion. "It so abounded," says the old legend, "with warbling nightingales, that they disturbed him in his devotions. He therefore earnestly prayed for their absence; since which time never nightingale was heard to sing in the park, but many without the pales, as in other places." It was named Bower, from some fine bower, or shady walk, like Rosamond's Bower, at Woodstock. It is a charming spot, having an extensive prospect over a great part of Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, and Surry; and of the Thames, with the ships sailing up and down. Here the Confessor is reported to have built a palace, some part of the walls of which are still standing. Beside this palace there was another, called Pergo, that seems to have been always the jointure house of a Queen Consort. Here died Joan, Queen of Henry IV. It was certainly one of the royal seats in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; for, during her progress into Suffolk in 1570, she resided here some days. It was the seat of the late Lord Archer, and was pulled down in 1770. On the site of the former, is the elegant villa of Sir John Smith Burges, Bart. called the Bower House, and near this is Bedford's, the seat of John Heaton, Esq.

HAYES, a village in Middlesex, 13 miles from London, on the road to Uxbridge, has a large church, the chancel of which is curiously ornamented, and has some good monuments. In this parish is Hayes Park, the property of Capt. Joseph Fraine of the navy, and the residence of Mr. Justice Heath. *See Paddington.*

HAYES PLACE, near Bromley, in Kent, the elegant villa of the late Earl of Chatham, who laid out great sums in fine improvements. It is now (April 1796) the property of Lord Lewisham, who has advertised it for sale.

HEARTS, the seat of Jervoise Clerké Jervoise, Esq. at Woodford, near nine miles from London, situate behind several rows of elms, which form a fine evening walk. It was built by Sir Humphrey Handsforth, master of the robes to James I. That King was fond of this house, and often breakfasted here, when he hunted in Epping Forest. By marriage it became the property of the Onslows; and the famous speaker of the House of Commons was born here. When the Onslows removed into Surry, this estate was sold, since which it has had different proprietors. The last owner, Richard Warner, Esq. whose only niece Mr. Jervoise married, was a literary character. He left here a collection of pictures, by eminent masters, and was very curious in the disposition of his garden, in which is a large maze; and a thatched house in the middle, with lines in Latin and English, emblematic of the situation, but now almost illegible.

HEDSOR LODGE, the elegant seat of Lord Boston, stands in a lofty situation, near Cliefden. The grounds are formed by nature into high sloping hills and deep vallies, with a variety of woods well distributed. The declivities of the hills, toward the west, are steep; and, in the south, near the Thames, is a chalky precipice, whence the ground rises boldly by the summit, on which this noble mansion appears conspicuous. The extensive views from this are enriched by villages, seats, and a variety of rural scenery.

HEMPSTED, or **HEMEL HEMPSTED**, a market-town in Herts, 22½ miles from London. It stands among hills, upon the river Gade. It was incorporated by Henry VIII, and is governed by a Bailiff. The market which is still a very good one, was formerly esteemed one of the greatest in England for wheat; 20,000l. a week having been often returned only for meal.

HENDON, a village in Middlesex, seven miles from London, situate on a rivulet called the Brent. Hendon Place, a fine seat in this parish, is the property of George Snow, Esq. of Langton, in Dorsetshire, and the residence

of George Peters, Esq. Here was a remarkable cedar tree, which was blown down, Jan. 1, 1779. Its height was 70 feet; the diameter of the horizontal extent of the branches, 100 feet; the circumference of the trunk, at seven feet from the ground, 16 feet; at 12 feet from the ground, 20 feet; the limbs from six to 12 feet in girth. The gardener, two years before it was blown down, made 50*l.* of the cones. *Lysons, Vol. III. p. 4.*—In Brent Street, not far from the church, is the ancient mansion of the Whichcotes, now the property and residence of John Cornwall, Esq.

HERTFORD, a borough, and the county town of Herts. It is seated on the river Lea, and is said to have been of some note in the time of the ancient Britons; and it was accounted one of the principal cities of the East Saxons, where their Kings often kept their court, and a parliamentary council was held in 673. To this town the Lea was once navigable for ships. In 879 the Danes erected two forts here for the security of their ships; but Alfred turned the course of the stream, so that their vessels were left on dry ground; which so terrified them, that they abandoned their forts, and fled. Edward, the eldest son of Alfred, built a castle, which has been often a royal residence, and is now the property of Sir George William Prescott, Bart. and residence of the Marquis of Devonshire. The town is built in the form of a Y, with the castle in the middle of the two horns. Here were five churches, which are reduced to two. In that of St. Andrew, there is not only a seat for the Mayor and Aldermen, but another for the Governors of Christ Hospital in London, and a gallery, in which 200 of the children of that hospital may be accommodated; for the Governors have erected a house in the town for such children as want health, or are too young for that hospital.

In the parish of Little St. John, is the New River Head; and near the town are many handsome villas; particularly Bayfordbury, the seat of William Baker, Esq.; Ball's Park, the Earl of Leicester's; Golden's, the seat of Richard Emmet, Esq.; Hartingfordbury, the seat of Samuel Baker, Esq.; Brickendenbury Park, Mr. Blackmore's, and Tewin Water, Lord John Townshend's. At Hartingfordbury,
are

are the portraits of the members of the Kit Kat Club. See *Barn Elms and Cole Green*.

HESTON, a village of Middlesex, 10½ miles from London, and a mile and a half to the north of the great western road. The soil (in general a strong loam) is noted for producing wheat of a very fine quality. Camden speaks of it as having, before his time, furnished the royal table with bread; and Norden, who bears the same testimony to its superior quality, says, it was reported that Queen Elizabeth had "the mamlets for her highness' own diet" from Heston. See *Hounslow and Osterley Park*.

HIGHGATE, a populous hamlet in the parishes of Hornsey and Pancras, four miles from London. The chapel and two thirds of the village belong to Hornsey. It has its name from its high situation on the top of a hill, and a gate erected there about 400 years ago, to receive toll for the Bishop of London, upon an old road from Gray's-Inn Lane to Barnet being turned through that Bishop's park. On its site was once an hermitage; near which Sir Roger Cholmeley, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, built a free-school, in 1562. Some of the public-houses in Highgate have a large pair of horns placed over the sign; and when any of the country people stop for refreshment, a pair of large horns, fixed to the end of a staff, is brought to them, and they are pressed to be sworn. If they consent, a kind of burlesque oath is administered, that they never will eat brown bread when they can get white; and abundance of other things of the same kind, which they repeat after the person who brings the horns; being allowed, however, to add to each article, the words "except I like the other better."

On the left hand of the entrance into Highgate from Kentish Town, is a house built by Sir William Ashurst, Lord Mayor of London, 1694. It is now the seat of Thomas Walker, Esq. Accomptant General.

HIGHWOOD HILL, in the parish of Hendon, in Middlesex. Here is a mineral spring of a cathartic quality, which was formerly inclosed, at the expence, it is said, of Lady Rachael Russel, who had a villa in the neighbouring parish of Totteridge.

HILL HALL, the seat and park of Sir William Smyth,

Bart. situate in the parish of Theydon Mount, 16 miles from London, on the road to Chipping Ongar. For elegance, and the fineness of its prospects, it is esteemed inferior to few in the county. It was built by Sir Thomas Smyth, Secretary of State, in 1548; but great alterations have since been made in it. The approach to it is by a fine avenue of stately elms.

HILLINGDON, Great and Little, two villages in Middlesex, near Uxbridge, which is a hamlet to the former. In the churchyard is a remarkable high yew-tree, above 200 years old. On the left hand of Hillingdon Heath, from London, a very elegant house is erecting, for the Count di Salis, an Italian nobleman; and, at Little Hillingdon is Hillingdon House, the seat of the Marchioness of Rockingham. The grounds are picturesque, and enriched by a fine piece of water.

HODDESDON, a hamlet on the river Lea, in the parishes of Amwell and Broxburn, 17 miles from London, has a market on Thursday, and a fine fountain in the middle of the town, which is thus mentioned by Prior:

- A nymph with an urn, that divides the highway,
And into a puddle throws mother of tea.

HOLLAND HOUSE, the ancient mansion-house of the manor of Abbot's Kensington, in the parish of Kensington, two miles from London. It takes its name from Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, was built by his father-in-law, Sir Walter Cope, in 1607, and affords a very good specimen of the architecture of that period.

The celebrated Addison became possessed of this venerable mansion, in 1716, by his inter-marriage with Charlotte Countess Dowager of Warwick and Holland. Here was the scene of his last moments, and of his affecting interview with his son-in-law, the Earl of Warwick, to whom he had been tutor, and whose licentiousness of manners he had anxiously, but in vain, endeavoured to repress. As a last effort, he sent for him into the room where he lay at the point of death, hoping that the solemnity of the scene might make some impression upon him. When that young nobleman came, he requested to know his commands, and
received

received the memorable answer, "See in what peace a christian can die," to which Tickell thus alludes:

He taught us how to live; and, oh! too high
A price for knowledge, taught us how to die.

On the death of this young nobleman, in 1721, unmarried, his estates devoted on the father of the present Lord Kenfington, (maternally descended from Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick) who sold it, in 1762, to the Right Hon. Henry Fox. It is now the property of his grandson, Lord Holland, and the residence of Edward Bearcroft, Esq.

A gallery, which occupies the whole length of the west wing, about 118 feet, is ornamented with portraits of the Lenox, Fox, and Digby families; among which are principally noticed, Charles II and the Dukes of Portsmouth; Sir Stephen Fox, by Lely; Henry, Lord Holland; and the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, when a boy, in a group, with Lady Susan Strangeway, and Lady Sarah Lenox, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

HOLMESDALE, a rough and woody tract, in Surry, lying immediately beneath the hills to the S. and E. of that county, and extending into Kent. Red deer are still found here; and it is said to take its name from the holm-oak with which it abounds.

HOLWOOD HOUSE, the seat of the Right Hon. William Pitt, on Holwood Hill, in the parish of Keston, five miles from Bromley. Great part of the Roman camp at Keston is inclosed in Mr. Pitt's grounds: and hence is one of the most delightful prospects in the county. *See Keston.*

HORNCHURCH, a village in Essex, the only parish in the liberty of Havering, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Rumford, of which it is the mother church. A large pair of horns is affixed to the east end of the church, for which tradition assigns some reason too idle to be repeated. Here is Langtons, the handsome seat of Richard Wyatt, Esq. and Marshals, the pleasant villa of Jackson Barwis, Esq.

HORDON-ON-THE-HILL, a market-town in Essex, 19 miles from London, in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort. From this place is a very beautiful prospect.

HORNSEY, a village in Middlesex, five miles from London.

London. In the footway from this village to Highbury Barn, at Islington, is a coppice of young trees, called Hornsey Wood, at the entrance of which is a public house, to which great numbers of persons resort from the city. This house being situated on the top of an eminence, affords a delightful prospect of the neighbouring country. The New River winds beautifully through Hornsey. On the side of the road from Islington to Southgate, is a capital mansion, with handsome porter's lodges, built by Edward Gray, Esq. *See Highgate and Muswell Hill.*

HORSELEY, East and West, two villages, four miles beyond Leatherhead. In the former is a fine seat, the property of William Currie, Esq. In the latter is the handsome house of Henry Weston, Esq.

HORTON, a village in Buckinghamshire, near Colnbrook, where Milton, after he had left the university, resided five years with his father. The house, called the manor-house, is now in the occupation of Mrs. Hugford. Here his mother died, in 1637, and is buried in the chancel of the church. Here also is the seat of Miss Lawson.

HOUNSLOW, a market-town of Middlesex, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles from London. It is a hamlet to two parishes; the south side lying in Isleworth, and the north side, with the chapel, in Heston. Here was formerly a priory, which belonged to the brethren of the Holy Trinity, whose peculiar office it was to solicit alms for the redemption of captives. The site of the priory, with the manor-house adjoining the chapel, is the property of Mrs. Sophia Bulstrode.

Hounslow stands in the edge of the heath of the same name, on which are some powder mills on a branch of the river Coln. On this heath James II formed an encampment, after the suppression of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, in order the more effectually to enslave the nation; and here he first perceived the little dependence that he could have upon his army, by their rejoicings on receiving the news of the acquittal of the seven Bishops.

HUNSDON HOUSE, to the N. E. of Hoddesdon, in Herts, was a royal palace, erected by Henry VIII, and was granted to Lord Hunsdon, by his first cousin, Queen Elizabeth. It was the property of the late Nicholas Calvert, Esq.

HYDE,

HYDE, THE, the seat of Thomas Brand Hollis, Esq. near Ingateston, in which is a fine collection of prints, ancient coins and medals, statues, vases, and other antiques, some of them from Herculaneum, and collected by Mr. Hollis himself in Italy. In the hall, in particular, are two sarcophagi, superior to those at Wilton.

HYDE HALL, the seat of the Earl of Roden, near Sawbridgeworth, in Herts, 25 miles from London.

HYDE PARK, a celebrated park at the west extremity of the metropolis, adjoining on the south side to Knightsbridge, and lying between the two roads which lead to Hounslow and Uxbridge. It is the site of a manor, which anciently belonged to the church of Westminster, till it became the property of the crown in the reign of Henry VIII, by exchange for other lands. In 1652, this park contained 620 acres. During the usurpation, it was sold in different lots, and produced 17,068l. 6s. 8d. including the timber and the deer. The crown-lands being resumed after the Restoration, it was replenished with deer, and surrounded by a brick wall, having, before that time, been fenced with pales. It has been considerably reduced since the survey in 1652, partly by buildings between Hyde-Park-Corner and Park Lane, but principally by the making of Kensington Gardens. By a survey taken in 1790, its present extent appears to be 394 A. 2 R. 38 P. In the upper part, adjoining to Kensington Gardens, are some fine trees, and the scenery is very pleasing. The large canal, called the Serpentine River, (which has so often proved fatal to adventurous skaiters and desponding suicides) was made by Queen Caroline in 1730; the water being supplied by a small stream which rises at Bayswater, and falls into the Thames near Ranelagh, dividing the parish of Chelsea from that of St. George, Hanover Square.

Hyde Park has been long a favourite place for taking the air, and exhibiting fine coaches, fine horses, and expert horsemanship. Ludlow, in his Memoirs, has the following curious remark: "May 1, 1654. This day was more observed for people going a maying than for divers years past. Great resort to Hyde Park: many hundreds of rich coaches, and gallants in attire, but most shameful powdered hair men,

men, and painted spotted women."—In Hyde Park also, the troops in and about the metropolis, are exercised and frequently reviewed.

I.

ICKENHAM, a village in Middlesex, two miles from Uxbridge. In this place is Swakeley House, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Clarke.

JESSOP's WELL, a sulphurous spring, of the same kind as that of Harrowgate, four miles from Epsom.

ILFORD, Great and Little, two villages in Essex, in the parish of Barking, situate on each side of the river Roding; the former $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, in the road to Chelmsford. Here is Highland House, the elegant seat of Isaac Currie, Esq. As it is built of stone, it forms a fine termination to a vista from Wanstead House. See *Valentine House*.

INGATESTONE, a market-town, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, on the road to Harwich. Here is the ancient seat of Lord Petre, whose ancestor, Sir William Petre, founded eight fellowships, at Oxford, called the Petrean fellowships, and erected here an almshouse for twenty poor persons. Part of the house is pulled down: the rest is inhabited by the steward and some Roman Catholic families dependent upon his lordship. The town consists of one street, the north side of which, and half of the south side, are in the parish of Fryerning. In the church are some stately monuments of the Petre family.

INGRESS PARK, at Sanscombe, in Kent, 19 miles from London, the elegant villa of the late H. W. D. Roebuck, Esq. which commands a fine view of the Thames.

ISLE OF DOGS, a part of Poplar Marsh, on the north side of the Thames, in Middlesex. When our Sovereigns had a palace at Greenwich, they used it as a hunting seat; and, it is said, kept the kennels of their hounds in this marsh. These hounds frequently making a great noise, the seamen called the place the Isle of Dogs, though it is neither an island, nor a peninsula.

ISLEWORTH, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London. The church is a modern structure;

ture; but it has a venerable tower, covered with ivy, which belonged to the former church. Near the grand entrance into Sion Park, is a house, the property and residence of Sir Nathaniel Duckenfield, Bart. Gumley House, the residence of the last Earl of Bath, (and so called from having been built by John Gumley, Esq. father of his Countess) belongs to Mr. Angell, and is on the north side of the road from Twickenham to London. Fronting the Hounslow road, is the handsome villa of David Godfrey, Esq.; and, by the water side, a house built by James Lacey, Esq. now the property of the Hon. Mrs. Keppel, and the residence of the Earl of Warwick. *See Sion House and Sion Hill.*

ISLINGTON, a considerable village N. of London, to which it is now united. The parish contains, beside the village, the hamlet of Holloway, Kingsland Green, and part of Newington Green. The church, erected in 1754, is a neat brick structure, with a spire, quoins, cornices, and architraves of Portland stone. Its height, to the top of the vane, is 164 feet. Its length is 108 feet, and its breadth 60. Its roof is supported without pillars; and the inside is adorned with elegant simplicity. In 1787, it underwent considerable repairs. The scaffolding was of wicker-work, framed upon a very curious plan round the steeple, by Mr. Birch, a basket-maker of St. Alban's, who had before contrived a similar work for the repairs of the spire of the abbey church in that town. He engaged to erect this scaffold for 20l. and the privilege of shewing it at sixpence each person, which amounted to a considerable sum. An old building in Canonbury-Field, is absurdly called Queen Elizabeth's Lodge*. In the Crown Public House, in the Lower Street,

* Styrpe records the following curious anecdote: "Beyond Aldersgate Bars, leaving the Charter House on the left hand, stretches up toward Iseldon, commonly called Islington, a country-town hard by; which, in the former age, was esteemed to be so pleasantly seated, that in 1581, Queen Elizabeth, on an evening, rode that way to take the air; where, near the town, she was invironed with a number of begging rogues, which gave the Queen much disturbance. Whereupon Mr. Stone, one of her footmen, came in all haste to the Lord Mayor, and to Fleetwood, the Recorder, and told them the same. The same night did the Recorder send out warrants into the same quarters, and into Westminster and the Duchy. And in the morning he went out himself, and took that day seventy-four rogues, whereof some were blind, and yet great usurers, and very rich. They were sent to Bridewell, and punished."

among

among other decorations on painted glass, apparently of the reign of Henry VII, is an original portrait of Elizabeth, the Queen of that Monarch, supposed to have been painted in 1487. In the fields, to the N. W. of the White Conduit House and Tea Gardens, is a large inclosure, called the Reed Mote, or Six-acre field, supposed to have been a Roman camp. The White Conduit House takes its name from a conduit near it, which formerly supplied the Charter House; and a pipe belonging to it, is still existing, and conveys water to Dr. de Valengin's house in Pentonville.

On the S. W. side of Islington, is a fine reservoir, called New River Head, which consists of a large basin, into which the New River enters: part of the water is thus conveyed by pipes to London, while another part is thrown by an engine through other pipes, to a reservoir, which lies much higher, in order to supply the highest parts of London. Near the New River Head, is the well-known place of public amusement, called Sadler's Wells, which takes its name from a spring of mineral water, now called Islington Spa, or New Tunbridge Wells. This spring was discovered by one Sadler, in 1683, in the garden belonging to a house, which he had then just opened as a music-room. The water resembles much in quality and effect that of Tunbridge Wells in Kent. Sadler's music-house came, after his death, to one Francis Forcer, whose son was the first that exhibited there the diversions of rope-dancing and tumbling, to which have for many years been added musical interludes and pantomimes.

To the N. of Islington, is Highbury Place, which fronts the fine hills of Highgate and Hampstead. Higher still is Highbury Terrace, which commands a beautiful prospect. Near this is the neat villa, paddock, and pleasure grounds of Alexander Aubert, Esq. who has erected near the house, a lofty and spacious observatory, furnished with a complete collection of astronomical instruments. On the site of these premises was a moated spot, called Jack Straw's Castle, on which stood the mansion of the Priors of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, which was burnt to the ground by the commons of Essex, June 13, 1381, in the insurrection under Wat Tyler and Jack Straw. Near this is a noted ta-

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vern and tea-gardens, called Highbury Barn. At the entrance of the town, but in the parish of St. James's Clerkenwell, are almshouses for ten widows, of the parish of Islington, and a school for 25 boys of the same parish and that of Clerkenwell. They were erected by Dame Alice Owen, and are under the government of the Brewers Company; from whose records it appears, that they were founded by her in consequence of a providential deliverance from death, in the reign of Queen Mary, when this part of Islington was all open fields. It was then a frequent exercise for the archers to shoot with their bows and arrows at butts; and this lady walking in the fields with her maid, an arrow pierced the crown of her hat, (high-crowned hats being then in fashion) without the least injury. In commemoration of this deliverance, she built the school and almshouses, about three years before her death. For many years, an arrow was fixed on the top of these houses, which stands on the very spot where this accident happened.

In this parish, in the road from Islington to Hoxton Town, is the white lead manufactory of Samuel Walker and Co. of Masborough, near Rotherham, who erected here, in 1786, a curious windmill, for the purpose of grinding white lead, differing in two remarkable particulars from common windmills, viz. 1st, the brick-tower of it is crowned with a great wooden top, or cap, to which are affixed on one side the flyers, and on the other side a gallery, which serves to turn the whole top at pleasure, so as to bring the flyers into that direction which is most convenient with respect to the wind; and 2dly, instead of four, the usual number of flyers, it is furnished with five. *See Canonbury, King'sland, Newington-Green, and Pentonville.*

IVER, a village in Bucks, three miles from Uxbridge. Here was Delaford, the seat of Sir William Young, Bart. which was lately pulled down; the extensive pleasure-grounds being added to those of Mr. Cleves, whose seat is near the church. These, with other additions, and turning the road on the front of the house, has rendered Mr. Cleves' a delightful retreat.

At Shredding's Green, in this parish, is the seat of Mrs. Colborne,

Colborne, built by Sir John Vanbrugh, for the Dowager of Lord Mohun, who was killed in a duel, that was likewise fatal to his antagonist James Duke of Hamilton. A very considerable cotton mill has lately been erected at Iver.

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KELVEDON HALL, in the parish of Kelvedon Hatch, in Essex, near 20 miles from London, on the road to Chipping Ongar, the elegant villa of John Wright, Esq. It commands a rich and extensive prospect, in which, on a fine day, a part of London may be seen by the naked eye.

KENDAL's HALL, the seat of William Phillimore, Esq. 13 miles from London, in the road from Edgware to St. Alban's, and in the parish of Aldenham, Herts.

KEMPTON PARK, in the parish of Hanworth, in Middlesex, formerly the seat of the famous traveller, Sir John Chardin, and now of Sir John Musgrave, Bart.

KENNINGTON, one of the eight precincts of Lambeth. Here was a royal palace, which Edward III made a part of the Duchy of Cornwall; and here Edward the Black Prince resided. It was likewise the residence of Richard II, when Prince of Wales. In 1396, the young Queen Isabella was conveyed, amid a prodigious concourse of people, from Kennington to the Tower; and it was the occasional residence of Henry IV, VI, and VII. The manor was first farmed out by Henry VIII. Camden says, that in his time there is no traces of this palace. It was probably pulled down, after it ceased to be an occasional royal residence, and a manor-house built on the site, which was occupied by Charles I, when Prince of Wales. In a survey, taken in 1656, this manor-house is said to be "small, and an old low timber building, situate upon part of the foundation of the ancient mansion-house of the Black Prince, and other Dukes of Cornwall after him, which was long ago utterly ruined, and nothing thereof remaining but the stable, 180 feet long, built of flint and stone, and now used as a barn." At this time, therefore, not only the manor-house, but, what Camden could not find, *The Long Barn*, (as it was then called) was visible; and the latter,
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in 1709, was one of the receptacles of the poor distressed Palatine Protestants. In 1786, in digging near this barn, for a cellar, some spacious vaults of stone were discovered, the arches of which were cemented by a substance harder than stone itself. The manor belongs to the Prince of Wales, as part of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Long Barn was pulled down in 1795; and on the site are erected some houses, which form a continuation of Park Place, Kennington Cross. The road, by Elizabeth Place, to Lambeth Butts, is still called Prince's Road, and was so denominated in all ancient writings; it having been the road by which the Black Prince came to his palace, when he landed at the stairs at Lambeth. Kennington gave the title of Earl to William Duke of Cumberland, son of George II.

KENNINGTON COMMON, on the road to Clapham, is the common place of execution for Surry. Some of the rebels, who were tried by the special commission, in Southwark, in 1746, suffered here. On this common is a bridge formerly called Merton Bridge, because the Canons of Merton Abbey had lands, for the purpose of repairing it.

KENSINGTON, a village in Middlesex, one mile and a half from Hyde Park Corner. It contains the hamlets of Brompton, Earl's Court, the Gravels, and a part of Little Chelsea; but the royal palace, and about 20 other houses on the north side of the road, are in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster.—At Earl's Court was the villa of the late celebrated John Hunter, who here prosecuted his curious and useful experiments and discoveries, and whose valuable museum (which promises to be of such utility to the science of chirurgery) is about to be purchased by Parliament. After his death, this house became the residence of the late John Bayne, Esq. *See Knightbridge.*

KENSINGTON PALACE, was the seat of Sir Heeneage Finch, afterward Earl of Nottingham, and was sold by his son (Daniel the second Earl) to King William, who greatly improved it, and caused a royal park to be made to it, through Hyde Park. The gardens were originally only 26 acres. Queen Anne added 30 acres, which were laid out by her gardener, Mr. Wise; but the principal addition was made by Queen Caroline, who took in near 300 acres from Hyde Park, which were laid out by Bridgman; and

they have since been much improved by Brown. They are $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference; and have, for many years past, been a very fashionable promenade.

The palace is a large irregular edifice of brick, built at various times. The state apartments, which are very noble, consist of a suit of 12 rooms. We first ascend the great staircase, in which are painted balconies, with the portraits of particular people, in groups; as Mustapha the Turk, and Ulrick in a Polish dress, both pages to George I; Peter the Wild Boy, &c. by Kent. We then proceed through the apartments in the following order; observing, that all the ceilings in the state-rooms are painted by that artist:

The *Presence Chamber*, in which the pictures are the Princess of Wales and her family, Knapton; three cartoons, by Carlo Cignani, namely a Cupid, Jupiter and Europa, and Jupiter; Prince Edward, Coates; two daughters of Philip II of Spain, More.

The *Privy Chamber*: the pictures, a German Lady with an Orrery and Dog, Parmegiano; an Italian Lawyer, Paris Bourdon; St. William, Giorgione; Duchess of Valentia, Jannet; Wise Men's Offering, Luca Giordano; a Man with a Cross at his Breast, Giorgione; a Man shewing a Trick, ditto; an Old Man looking up; the Duke of Savoy's Mother; the late King of Prussia, a whole length; a Man with a Glass in his Hand, Bruggin; an Old Man with a gray Beard, Tintoret; the Empress of Russia, a whole length; the Duchess of Portsmouth, Verelst; her present Majesty's Sister, Woge.

The *Queen's Drawing-Room*, hung with tapestry, representing a winter piece in Holland, Vanderbank, has Sir Thomas More, Holbein; a Man's Head, in a furred Gown, Tintoret; William Duke of Cumberland on Horseback, Wootton: and a Man's Head, Giorgione.

The *Queen's Dining-Room* has Giorgione's Head, by himself; James IV of Scotland, his Brother Alexander, and St. Andrew, Mabuse; Henry V; Richard III; a Man's Head, Albert Durer; Henry VI; Edward VI; a Man's Head; Queen of James IV, of Scotland, with St. George, Mabuse; Bassan's Head, by himself; Emperor Maximilian I; Philip the Fair; Henry VII; Elizabeth, his Queen; Louis XII of France; Princess of Castile; King of Arragon;

gon; his Queen; Charles IX of France; St. Matthew called from the Receipt of Custom, Alb. Durer; Maximilian Archduke of Austria; a young Man's Head; Dr. Linacre, Founder of the College of Physicians, Quintin Matsys; Raphael's Head, by himself; a Virgin and Child, Sabutani; Philip II of Spain, Jannet; a Dutch Merchant and his Wife; John de Bologna's Head.

The *Queen's Dressing-Room*: Judith and Holofernes, Paul Veronese; Ruins and Figures, Bamboccio; Windsor Castle, Wofterman; four Views of Venice, Canaletti; a Plundering, Wouvermans; Departure of Charles II from Shieveling, Lingelbeck; a Battle, Wouvermans; Old Hampton Court, Danckers; a Landscape with Hawking; three Landscapes, namely, Hawking, the managed Horse, and Fisherman, Wouvermans; a Skirmish, Bercham; a Landscape, Avont; an Altarpiece, Alb. Durer; Battle of Forty, Snyders; a Landscape with Ruins, Paul Brill.

The *Queen's Gallery*: Henry VIII; his Queen, Catharine of Arragon; Queen Elizabeth, in a Chinese dress, Zuccherò; James I, Vandyck; his Queen, Vansomer; Charles II, Lely; James II, ditto; King William, Kneller; Queen Mary, ditto; Queen Anne, after ditto; George I, after ditto; George II, Seman; Queen Caroline, ditto; the Emperor Charles VI, Kneller; Philip III of Spain, and his Queen, Valesque.—Kneller was knighted for painting these pictures of King William and Queen Mary.

The *Cube Room*: here are six Gods and Goddesses; over the chimney is Cleopatra, antique; and above her is a Roman Marriage, in marble, by Rysbrack.

The *Great Drawing-Room*: Charles I and his Queen, Vandyck; Jacob's Separation, Bassan; Audience of Sir Henry Wotton, in the Senate House at Venice, Fialletti; Holbein's Head, in water colours, by himself; Flaying of St. Bartholomew; Holbein's Wife's Head, in water colours, Holbein; Venus and Cupid, Mich. Angelo; Charles XI of Sweden, on Horseback, Wyck; Duke of Wharton, Rosalba; a Tyrolese Girl, ditto; Rosalba's Head, by herself; Duke of Buckingham and his Family, Honthorst; a Wild Boar's Head, Snyders; the Taking of Tournay, by Marlborough, Wootton; St. Peter and the Angel, Steenwyck; St. John, Leonard Spado; a Naked Venus, Titian;

a Madonna, with St. Catharine, and St. John with a Lamb, Old Palma; our Saviour healing the Blind, Verrio; St. Catharine at the Altar, Veronese; the Taking of Lisle, by Marlborough, Wootton.

The *King's State Bed Chamber*: a Man's Head; Mary Queen of Scots, Jannet; four Cartoons, by Carlo Cignani, namely, Pan and Cupid, Bacchus and Ariadne, Apollo and Daphne, and the Triumph of Venus; a Woman's Head.

The *Prussian Closet*: the Hungarians at Ovid's Tomb, Schonfeld; Lucretia, after Caracci; Herodias' Daughter, with the Baptist's Head, Da Vinci; a Doge of Venice, Tintoret.

The *Green Closet*: a Landscape, Paul Brill; a Woman asleep, G. Douw; the Adoration of the Shepherds, Zuccherro; Mars, Venus, and Cupid, Veronese; an Italian Musician, Giorgione; six long narrow slips, with figures and trees, Schiavoni; our Saviour and Mary Magdalen at the tomb, Holbein; an Altarpiece; Sophonisba, Gaetano; Saint Catharine, Da Vinci; a Woman going to stab herself, Palamedes; Henry VII and VIII, with their Queens, Reemi; Francis II of France, when Dauphin, Jannet; Lucretia, Titian; a Witch riding on a Goat, with Boys, Elfsheimer; Nymphs bathing; Peter and the Angel, Steenwyck; Venus and Satyrs, with Cupids, Rottenhamer; Mary Queen of Scots, Jannet; the second Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lely; Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, grandmother of George I, Cor. Janssen; her seven Children; her Consort, Cor. Janssen; Arthur, Henry, and Margaret, Children of Henry VII, Mabuse; Frobenius, Printer to Erasmus, Holbein; Erasmus, ditto; a small Landscape, manner of Ferg; the Virgin and Child, with Tobit and the Angel, Titian; Virgin and Child, St. Catharine, and St. Ignatius, Giorgione; Boys, Pollidore; a Landscape, Everdingen; a China Dish with Heart Cherries, Daniel Nes; a Landscape, Mola; Niobe's Children shot out of the Clouds, Rottenhamer; St. John, with a Lamb; Venus and Adonis. This Room was King William's writing closet, in which are his table and escrutor.

His Majesty's Gallery: Queen Mary, Wissing; Adoration of the Kings, Seb. Ricci; King William, Wissing; Henry Sommers, Jester to Henry VIII, Holbein; Van Cleeve's Wife,

Wife, by himself; Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh, Zoffani; Duke of Alva, Titian; Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh's Wife, Zoffani; Van Cleeve, by himself; Charles I, on horseback, Dobson; William Duke of Gloucester, a whole length, Claret; Queen Anne, when Princess, Kneller; Inigo Jones, Nogary; William Duke of Gloucester, Kneller; Henry Prince of Wales, son to James I, Mytens; Henry IV, of France, Pourbus; Edward VI, Holbein; Julio Romano; Catharine of Medicis; the Nabob of Arcot, Willison; Mary of Medicis, Pourbus; Queen Elizabeth, when young; Paul Veronese; Princess Anne, with a Dog; George Prince of Denmark, Dahl; James I, Vansomer; a Man in Black, Tintoret; Queen Henrietta, Vandyck; Guercino, by himself; a Lady's Head, More; Duchess of Richmond, in Man's Apparel, Houselman; Holbein, a Head; the Queen, Prince William, and Prince Edward, Ramsay; George I, Vanderbank; Mich. Angelo, a Head; Edward Duke of York, Batoni; Charles I, Vandyck; a Head; Charles II, Wissing; a Man in Armour, Giorgione; Sir Henry Guilford, Holbein; a Portrait with a ruff, Vandyck; Bishop of Osnaburgh, Zoffani; a Dominican Friar; Artemisia Gentileschi, by herself; Henry VIII, Holbein; a Portrait, Rembrandt; Duchess of York, Lely; Duke of York, ditto; a large drawing of the Transfiguration, after Raphael, Casanova.

We are next conducted down stairs to the *Guard Chamber*, in which is a painting of Queen Elizabeth's gigantic porter, by Zuccherò.

This palace was the frequent residence of King William and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, George I, and the late King. These monarchs (George I excepted, who died at Hanover) all expired within its walls, as did Prince George of Denmark, Queen Anne's consort, in 1708. During the present reign, Kensington has been entirely forsaken by the royal family.

KENTISH TOWN, a village in the parish of Pancras, between London and Hampstead, containing several handsome houses, particularly an elegant seat built by the late Gregory Bateman, Esq. as a kind of miniature of Wansted House. It is the property of Messrs. Biddulph, Cocks, Cocks, and Ridge, Bankers, and the residence of Richard

Johnson, Esq. Here is a handsome chapel of ease to St. Pancras.

KEN WOOD, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Mansfield, situate in the parish of Pancras, on a fine eminence between Hampstead and Highgate. It was purchased, in 1755, of the Earl of Bute, by the late venerable Earl of Mansfield, then Attorney General, who improved the whole, with the utmost elegance, after the designs of the celebrated architects of the Adelphi. The grand front, which is near the side of the road leading from Highgate to Hampstead, is opposite the wood that gives name to the house. The garden front, which is more extensive than the other, commands a fine view of rich meadows, falling in a gentle descent, and relieved by some noble pieces of water, that supply part of the metropolis: but this view is terminated by what can add no beauty to rural scenery, the spires of London, enveloped in fogs and smoke. The most remarkable room in the house is the library, a very beautiful apartment, 60 feet by 21, designed by Adam, and ornamented with paintings by Zucchi. In this room is a whole length, of the late Earl by Martin, and a fine bust of him by Nollekens. There is another bust of his Lordship, when young, in the hall; one of Sir Isaac Newton; and the antique bust of Homer, which was bequeathed to him by Pope. The paintings in the hall are by Rebecca. In the breakfast parlour is a bust of Pope, and a portrait of Sir Christopher Hatton. In the other rooms are some portraits well deserving of notice; particularly those of Pope, Garrick, the Dukes of Queensberry, and a good head of Betterton, the tragedian, said to be by Pope, who had been instructed in the art of painting by his friend Jarvis. The present Earl has improved and enlarged this house very considerably: Saunders was his architect.

The pleasure-grounds, including the wood which gives name to the place, contain about forty acres. Their situation is naturally very beautiful; and the hand of art has been successfully employed in making them still more picturesque. On the right of the garden front of the house, is a hanging wood of tall spreading trees; and, on the left, the rising hills are planted with clumps that produce a pleasing effect. A sweet shrubbery immediately before this front,

front, a serpentine piece of water, render the whole a very enlivening scene. The cedars of Libanus, though young, are very fine, and are shot up to a great height with their leaders entire. One of them was planted with his own hands by the late Earl. The inclosed fields, adjoining to the pleasure-grounds, contain about thirty acres. Hornsey great woods, held by the Earl of Mansfield under the Bishop of London, join this estate on the north, and have been lately added to the inclosures.

KESTON, a village in Kent, five miles from Bromley, in the road to Westerham. At Holwood Hill, in this parish, are the remains of a large fortification, (probably a Roman one) of an oblong form; the area of which is partly inclosed by rampires and double ditches of a great height and depth. It is two miles in circumference, inclosing near 100 acres of ground. A path descends from the camp to the spring-head of the river Ravensbourne. Of this spring an excellent cold bath was formed, furrounded by pales and trees; but these have been long neglected and destroyed. This river flows hence through Bromley and Hayes, to Beckenham and Lewisham, and crossing the great road at Deptford bridge, falls into the Thames below. See *Holwood House*.

KEW, a village in Surry, formerly a hamlet of Kingston, but united to Petersham, as one vicarage, by act of Parliament in 1769. It is seated on the Thames, seven miles from London. Here is a chapel, erected at the expence of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, on a piece of ground given by Queen Anne. Against the south wall is a tablet to the memory of Jeremiah Meyer, a celebrated miniature painter, with these verses by Hayley :

Meyer! in thy works the world will ever see,
How great the loss of art in losing thee;
But love and sorrow find their words too weak
Nature's keen sufferings on thy death to speak;
Through all her duties what a heart was thine!
In this cold dust, what spirit used to shine!
Fancy, and truth, and gaiety, and zeal,
What most we love in life and losing feel.
Age after age may not one artist yield
Equal to thee in painting's nicer field.
And ne'er shall sorrowing earth to heaven commend
A sonder parent, or a truer friend.

In the cemetery adjoining, is interred the celebrated artist, Thomas Gainsborough. A flat stone just records his name and the day of his exit from this mortal scene. The woodlands of Suffolk were his first academy, where Nature herself taught him to sketch the rude rural landscape, between the tender years of ten and twelve. His talents, when matured by cultivation, produced the most exquisite approaches to perfection in his art. On Kew Green, on the site of Mrs. Theobalds' beautiful gardens, once stood a house, the favourite retirement, in the latter part of his life, of Sir Peter Lely. Here is a stone bridge, of seven arches, over the Thames, from a design of Paine's. It was opened in 1789, and is private property. The width is too contracted for its length and height; it has neither a pavement for foot passengers, nor recesses for shelter in case of danger.

KEW PALACE, now a royal palace, was the property of Samuel Molineux, Esq. Secretary to George II, when Prince of Wales. The late Frederic Prince of Wales took a long lease of the house; and it is now held by his Majesty on the same tenure. The house was improved by Kent, and contains some pictures; among which are a portrait of Lord Burleigh, and the celebrated picture of the Florence Gallery, by Zoffani. In the long room, above stairs, is a set of Canaletti's works. The gardens, which contain 120 acres, were begun by the late Prince of Wales, and finished by the Princess Dowager; and of these we shall give a description, in the words of the late Sir William Chambers.

"The gardens of Kew are not very large; nor is their situation advantageous, as it is low, and commands no prospects. Originally the ground was one continued dead flat; the soil was in general barren, and without either wood or water. With so many disadvantages, it was not easy to produce any thing even tolerable in gardening; but princely munificence overcame all difficulties. What was once a desert, is now an Eden.

"On entering the garden from the palace, and turning toward the left hand, the first building which appears is

The Orangery or Greenhouse. The design is mine; and it was built in 1761. The front extends 145 feet: the room is 142 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 25 high. In the back
shade

shade are two furnaces to heat flues, laid under the pavement of the orangery, which are found very necessary in times of hard frost.

The Temple of the Sun is situated in an open grove near the orangery, in the way to the physic-gardens. Its figure is of the circular peripteros kind, but without an attic; and there is a particularity in the entablature, the hint of which is taken from one of the temples of Balbec. The order is Corinthian, the columns fluted, and the entablature fully enriched. Over each column, on the frieze, are basso-relievos, representing lyres and sprigs of laurel; and round the upper part of the cell are suspended festoons of fruits and flowers. The inside of the cell forms a saloon richly finished and gilt. In the centre of its cove is represented the sun; and on the frieze, in twelve compartments, surrounded with branches of laurel, are represented the signs of the zodiac in basso-relievo. This building was erected in 1761.

The next object to which we are conducted by Sir William Chambers, is *The Physic or Exotic Garden*: but as this was in its infancy in 1763, when Sir William published his Description, we shall omit his account of it.

“Contiguous to the Exotic Garden,” proceeds Sir William, “is *The Flower Garden*, of which the principal entrance, with a stand on each side of it for rare flowers, forms one end. The two sides are inclosed with high trees, and the end facing the principal entrance is occupied by an aviary of a vast depth, in which is kept a numerous collection of birds, both foreign and domestic. The parterre is divided by walks into a great number of beds, in which all kinds of beautiful flowers are to be seen during the greatest part of the year; and in its centre is a bason of water, stocked with gold-fish.

“From the Flower Garden a short winding walk leads to *The Menagerie*. It is of an oval figure; the centre is occupied by a large bason of water, surrounded by a walk; and the whole is inclosed by a range of pens, or large cages, in which are kept great numbers of Chinese and Tartarian pheasants, beside many other sorts of large exotic birds. The bason is stocked with such water-fowl as are too tender to live on the lake; and in the middle of it stands a pavillion

villion of an irregular octagon plan, designed by me, in imitation of a Chinese opening, and executed in 1760.

“Near the Menagerie stands *The Temple of Bellona*, designed and built by me in 1760. It is of the prostyle kind; the portico tetrastyle Doric; the metopes alternately enriched with helmets and daggers, and vases and pateras. The cell is rectangular, and of a sequialteral proportion, but closed with an elliptical dome, from which it receives the light.

“Passing from the Menagerie toward the lake, in a solitary walk on the left, is *The Temple of the God Pan*, of the monopteros kind, but closed on the side toward the thicket, in order to make it serve for a seat. It is of the Doric order; the profile imitated from that of the theatre of Marcellus at Rome, and the metopes enriched with ox skulls and pateras. It was built by me in 1758.

“Not far from the last described, on an eminence, stands *The Temple of Eolus*, like that of Pan, of the monopteros figure. The order is a composite, in which the Doric is predominant. Within the columns is a large semicircular piche, serving as a seat which revolves on a pivot, and may with great ease be turned by one hand to any exposition, notwithstanding its size. The Temple of Solitude is situated very near the south front of the palace.

“At the head of the lake, and near the Temple of Eolus, stands a Chinese octagon building of two stories, built, many years ago, from the designs of Goupy. It is called *The House of Confucius*. The lower story consists of one room and two closets; and the upper story is one little saloon, commanding a very pleasing prospect over the lake and gardens. Its walls and ceiling are painted with grotesque ornaments, and little historical subjects relating to Confucius, with several transactions of the Christian missions in China. The sofa and chairs were designed by Kent, and their seats and backs are covered with tapestry of the Gobelins. In a thicket, near the House of Confucius, is erected the engine which supplies the lake and basons in the gardens with water. It was contrived by Mr. Smeaton, and executed in 1761. It answers perfectly well, raising, by two horses, upward of 3600 hogsheads of water in twelve hours.

“From

“From the House of Confucius a covered close walk leads to a grove, where is placed a semi-octagon seat, designed by Kent. A winding walk, on the right of the grove, leads to an open plain, on one side of which, backed with thickets, on a rising ground, is placed a Corinthian colonnade, designed and built by me in 1760, and called The Theatre of Augusta.

The Temple of Victory is the next object. It stands on a hill, and was built in commemoration of the victory obtained in 1759, near Minden, by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, over Marshal de Contades.

“The figure is the circular peripteros; the order Ionic, decastyle, fluted and richly finished. The frieze is adorned with foliages; and round the Attic are suspended festoons of laurel. The cell, which commands a pretty prospect toward Richmond, and over Middlesex, is neatly finished with stucco ornaments. Those in the ceiling represent standards and other French trophies. The whole was designed by me, and executed in 1759.

“As you pass from the Temple of Victory toward the upper part of the gardens, are seen the ruins of an arch, surrounded by several vestiges of other structures. Its description will be given hereafter.

“The upper part of the garden composes a large wilderness; on the border of which stands a Moresque building, commonly called *The Alhambra*, consisting of a saloon, fronted with a portico of coupled columns, and crowned with a lantern.

“On an open space, near the centre of the same wilderness, is erected the tower, commonly called *The Great Pagoda*. It was begun in the autumn of the year 1761, and covered in the spring of the year 1762. The design is an imitation of the Chinese TAA. The base is a regular octagon, 49 feet in diameter; and the superstructure is likewise a regular octagon on its plan, and in its elevation composed of ten prisms, which form the ten different stories of the building. The lowest of these is 26 feet in diameter, exclusive of the portico which surrounds it, and 18 feet high; the second is 25 feet in diameter, and 17 feet high; and all the rest diminish in diameter and height, in the same arithmetical proportion, to the ninth story, which is 18 feet in diameter,

diameter, and ten feet high. The tenth story is 17 feet in diameter, and, with the covering 20 feet high; and the finishing on the top is 17 feet high; so that the whole structure, from the base to the top of the fleuron, is 163 feet. Each story finishes with a projecting roof, after the Chinese manner, covered with plates of varnished iron of different colours, and round each of them is a gallery inclosed with a rail. All the angles of the roof are adorned with large dragons, 80 in number, covered with a kind of thin glass of various colours, which produces a most dazzling reflection; and the whole ornament at the top is double gilt. The walls of the building are composed of very hard bricks; the outside of well-coloured and well-matched greystocks, neatly laid, and with such care, that there is not the least crack or fracture in the whole structure, notwithstanding its great height, and the expedition with which it was built. The staircase is in the centre of the building. The prospects open as you advance in height; and from the top you command a very extensive view on all sides, and, in some directions, upward of 40 miles distance, over a rich and variegated country.

“Near the grand Pagoda, on a rising ground, backed with thickets, stands *The Mosque*, which was designed and built by me in the year 1761. The body of the building consists of an octagon saloon in the centre, flanked with two cabinets, finishing with one large dome and two small ones. The large dome is crowned with a crescent, and its upright part contains 28 little arches, which give light to the saloon. On the three front sides of the central octagon, are three doors, giving entrance to the building; over each of which there is an Arabic inscription, in golden characters, extracted from the Alcoran, by Dr. Moreton, from whom I had the following explanation, viz.

Ne sit coactio in religione.

Non est Deus ullis præter Deum.

Ne ponatis Deo similitudinem.

“The minarets are placed at each end of the principal building. In my design of them, as well as in the whole exterior decoration of the building itself, I have endeavoured to collect the principal particulars of the Turkish architecture. With regard to the interior decoration, I have

not

not so scrupulously adhered to their style in building, but have aimed at something uncommon, and at the same time pleasing. The walls of the cabinet are painted of a rich rose colour, and those of the saloon are straw-coloured. At the eight angles of the room are palm-trees modelled in stucco, painted and varnished with various hues of green, in imitation of nature; which at the top spread and support the dome, represented as formed of reeds bound together with ribbons of silk. The cove is supposed to be perforated, and a brilliant sunny sky appears, finely painted by Mr. Wilson, the celebrated landscape painter.

“ In the way from the Mosque, toward the palace, is a Gothic building, the front representing a cathedral.

“ The Gallery of Antiques was designed by me, and executed in 1757.

“ Continuing your way from the last mentioned building toward the palace, near the banks of the lake, stands *The Temple of Arethusa*, a small Ionic building of four columns. It was designed and built by me in 1758.

“ Near it is a bridge thrown over a narrow channel of water, and leading to the island in the lake. The design is, in a great measure, taken from one of Palladio's wooden bridges. It was erected in one night.

“ In various parts of the garden, are erected covered seats, executed from two designs composed by me in 1758.

“ There is also a Temple, designed by me, in commemoration of the peace of 1763. The portico is hexastyle Ionic, the columns fluted, the entablature enriched, and the tympan of the pediment adorned with basso-relievos. The cell is in the form of a Latin cross, the ends of which are inclosed by semicircular sweeps, wherein are niches to receive statues. It is richly furnished with stucco ornaments, allusive to the occasion on which it was erected.

“ *The Ruin* was designed and built by me in 1759, to make a passage for carriages and cattle over one of the principal walks of the garden. My intention was to imitate a Roman antiquity, built of brick, with an incrustation of stone. The design is a triumphal arch, originally with three apertures, but two of them are now closed up, and converted into rooms, to which you enter by doors made in the sides of the principal arch. The fossit of the principal

pal arch is enriched with coffers and roses, and both the fronts of the structure are rustic. The north front is confined between rocks, overgrown with briars and other wild plants, and topped with thickets, amongst which are seen several columns and other fragments of buildings; and at a little distance beyond the arch is seen an antique statue of a Muse. The central structure of the ruins is bounded on each side by a range of arches. There is a great quantity of cornices, and other fragments, spread over the ground, seemingly fallen from the building; and in the thickets on each side are seen several remains of piers, brick, walls, &c."

These gardens are opened every Monday, from Midsummer to the end of Autumn. The Exotic Garden, since Sir William Chambers wrote this account, has been enriched with a great number of new plants; with several, in particular, from New South Wales. They were under the care of the late Mr. Aiton, celebrated throughout Europe for his excellent work, "Hortus Kewensis."

So sits enthron'd in vegetable pride
Imperial Kew by Thames's glittering side;
Obedient sails from realms unfurrow'd bring
From her the unnam'd progeny of spring;
Attendant nymphs her dulcet mandates hear,
And nurse in fostering arms the tender year,
Plant the young bulb, inhume the living seed,
Prop the weak stem, the erring tendril lead;
Or fan in glass-built fanes the stranger flowers
With milder gales, and steep with warming showers.
Delighted Thames through tropic umbrage glides,
And flowers antarctic, bending o'er his tides;
Drinks the new tints, the sweets unknown inhales,
And calls the sons of science to his vales.
In one bright point admiring Nature eyes
The fruits and foliage of disco dant skies,
Twines the gay floret with the fragrant bough,
And binds the wreath round George's royal brow.
Sometimes retiring, from the public weal
One tranquil hour the Royal Partners steal;
Through glades exotic pass with steps sublime,
Or mark the growths of Britain's happier clime.
With beauty blossom'd and with virtue blaz'd,
Mark the fair scions that themselves have rais'd;
Sweet blooms the Rose, the towering Oak expands,
The grace and guard of Briton's golden lands.

DARWIN.

The

The old house, opposite the palace, was taken on a long lease, by Queen Caroline of the descendants of Sir Richard Levett, and has been inhabited by different branches of the royal family. The Prince of Wales was educated there, under the superintendence of the present Archbishop of York. This house was bought in 1761, for her Majesty.

KILBOURN, a village of Middlesex, in the parish of Hampstead. It is two miles from London, in the road to Edgware, and is famous for its fine spring of mineral water, belonging to a tea-drinking house called Kilbourn Wells. Near this was once a hermitage, converted afterward into a nunnery: there are now no remains of it.

KINGSBURY, to the N. of St. Alban's, is the site of a palace of the Saxon princes, who, by their frequent visits to the neighbouring abbey, became an insupportable burthen, till Abbot Alfrie prevailed on Ethelred II. to dispose of it.

KINGSLAND, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Hackney, and partly in that of Islington, had formerly an ancient hospital, or house of lepers, called *Le Leques*; an obsolete French word, signifying rags, whence a *lock* was formerly used as a synonymous term with a leazar, or poor house; and hence, in a periodical paper written in its favour, in 1713, (the Tatler, No. 17) this place is called *the Lock Hospital*. This hospital was long an appendage to St. Bartholomew's in London, and was used as a kind of outer ward, till 1761, when all the patients were removed from Kingsland, and the site of the hospital was let on a building lease. The neighbouring inhabitants having petitioned that the chapel might continue, it was repaired accordingly; the Chaplain being appointed by the Governors of St. Bartholomew's.

KINGSBURY, a village in Middlesex, eight miles north west of London. Its name denotes it to have been a royal residence, perhaps of some of the Saxon monarchs.

KING'S LANGLEY, near Abbot's Langley, in Herts, received its name from a royal palace built here by Henry III, the ruins of which are still to be seen. Richard II was buried in its monastery, but afterward removed to Westminster by Henry V. Here was also born and buried Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, son of Edward III. The palace, park, and manor, were given by James I. to Henry

Prince of Wales. The Earl of Essex is now Lord of the Manor.

KINGSTON HOUSE, the seat of the late celebrated Duchess of Kingston, now of Sir George Warren, K. B. situate on the south side of Knightsbridge, near Kensington Gore, but in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a market-town in Surry, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, was either a royal residence, or a royal demesne, so early as the union of the Saxon heptarchy; for there is a record extant of a council held there in 838, at which Egbert, the first King of all England, and his son Athelwolf, were present; and in this record it is styled *Kyningenstun, sancta illa locus*. Some of our Saxon Kings were also crowned here; and close to the north side of the church is a large stone, on which, according to tradition, they were placed during the ceremony. Adjoining to the same side, was formerly a chapel, in which were the figures of some of the Saxon Kings that were crowned here, and also that of King John, who gave the inhabitants their first charter. Of these kings Mr. Lysons gives the following account, on the authority of our ancient historians; viz. Edward the elder, crowned A. D. 900; his son Athelstan, in 925; Edmund, in 940; Eldred, or Edred, in 946; Edwy, or Edwin, in 955; Edward the Martyr, in 975; and Ethelred in 978; Edgar, who succeeded to the throne in 959, is said to have been crowned either at Kingston or at Bath. In the inscriptions over these figures, some of them were said to be crowned in the market-place, and others in the chapel; but no particular spot is mentioned in the old chronicles. These figures were destroyed by the fall of the chapel in 1730; at which time Abraham Hamerton, the sexton of this parish, digging a grave, was buried under the ruins, with another person, and his daughter Esther. The latter, notwithstanding she lay covered seven hours, survived this misfortune 17 years, and was her father's successor. The memory of this event is preserved by a print of this singular woman, engraved by M^r Ardell. Kingston sent members to parliament in the reign of the second and third Edwards; and ceased to be a borough, in consequence of a petition from the corporation, praying to be relieved from the burden of sending members. Here is a wooden

a wooden bridge over the Thames, and a free school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, the school-room of which is an ancient chapel, that belonged to the demolished hospital of St. Mary Magdalen. Here also is an almshouse, built, in 1668, by Alderman Cleave, for six men, and as many women. The lent assizes are held here. In this place is Canbury-House, the seat of John Henry Parker, Esq. near which is a spacious barn, in which twelve teams may unload at once. It has four entrances, four threshing floors, and is supported by twelve pillars. In the hamlet of Norbiton (which is the entrance into the town from London) is Norbiton Hall, the seat of Thomas Lintall, Esq. Norbiton Place, belonging to John Sherrar, Esq.; and the handsome house of William Bowles, Esq. At the other extremity of the town, is the hamlet of Surbiton, in which, on the banks of the Thames, is the villa of Edward Fuhr, Esq. and farther on, in the road to Ewel, is Surbiton House, the seat of Thomas Fassett, Esq. whose gardens extend to the Thames. In 1769, an act of parliament was obtained, for separating the parish church of Kingston, and its dependent chapels of Richmond, Moutney, Thames Ditton, Petersham, and Kew, and forming the whole parish into two vicarages and two perpetual curacies. *See Comb Nevil.*

KINGSWOOD LODGE, the elegant seat of William Smith, Esq. on Cooper's Hill, in the parish of Egham. Near the house is placed a seat, which the lovers of poetry will deem sacred; it being on the very spot whence Denham took his view of the rich and various scenery, described in his celebrated poem. From this house, which is 19 miles from London, the hour and minute hands of St. Paul's clock have, by the aid of a telescope, been distinctly seen.

KIPPINGTON, near Sevenoaks, in Kent, the seat of Sir Charles Farnaby Radcliffe, Bart.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, the first village from London, in the great western road, is situated in the parishes of Chelsea, St. George Hanover-square, and St. Margaret, Westminster, but has a chapel independent of those parishes. On the south side of Knightsbridge, near Kensington Gore, but in the parish of St. Margaret, are some handsome insulated villas, particularly those of James Vere, Esq. Sir

George Warren, K. B. and the Duke of Rutland. See *Kingston House*.

Near Hyde-Park-Corner, on the south side of the road, is St. George's Hospital for the sick and lame. The centre part was the seat of James Lane, Viscount Lanesborough, who died there in 1724; and is recorded by Pope in this memorable line :

Sober Lanesborough dancing with the gout.

KNIGHT'S HILL, the seat of Lord Thurlow, in the parish of Lambeth, between Dulwich and Norwood. When his Lordship purchased this estate of the Duke of St. Alban's, a few years ago, there was only a farm-house upon it, which he new-fronted; building, at the same time, some additional apartments. But he afterward took the whole down, and erected the present mansion, in a plain and simple style, under the direction of Mr. Holland. This house is the first that was ever finished throughout with the new-invented cone flooring. From the upper stories are delightful views over Kent, Surry, and the metropolis; and the Thames is discernible, in various parts, from Chelsea to Gravesend. His Lordship has not yet thought proper to live in this house, but resides in a smaller one in the neighbourhood.

KNOLE, the seat of the Duke of Dorset, near Sevenoaks, in Kent, one of the most magnificent ancient mansions in the kingdom, was possessed, in the time of King John, by Baldwin de Bethun. From him, through the Mareschals Earls of Pembroke, and the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, it descended to Otho de Grandison, who held it in the reign of Edward I. Sir Thomas Grandison, in the time of Richard II, conveyed it to Geoffry de Say, whose daughter transferred it to Sir William Fiennes, and Sir William's son to Archbishop Bouchier, by whom considerable additions were made to the edifice, and who bequeathed it by will to the see of Canterbury. Archbishop Moreton likewise added to the building; and Cranmer observing, that the grandeur of the structure excited the invidious remarks of the laity, exchanged it for lands with the crown. It continued a royal domain till the reign of Edward VI, who

who granted it to his uncle the Duke of Somerset. John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, obtained possession, on Somerset's conviction. Northumberland's execution again transferred it to the crown; and Cardinal Pole procured it of Queen Mary for his life. On its lapsing a third time, Elizabeth presented it to her favourite the Earl of Leicester, who resigned it. The Queen then conferred it to Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, who (with the exceptions of its being seized on in the time of the usurpation, and of an alienation, by Richard, the third Earl, to Henry Smith, Esq. Alderman of London, which was redeemed by his Lordship's nephew) transmitted uninterrupted possession to his descendants. Scarce any of the ancient mansions of our nobility can impress us more with the ideas of feudal magnificence than this does. Its site, "embosomed high in tufted tufted trees;" the space it occupies, upward of five acres; its towers and battlements; all concur in recalling to recollection the days of chivalry and romance.

The entrance into the house is through a great tower portal, which leads into a large quadrangular court, with a grass plat on each side, in one of which is a gladiator, and in the other, *Venus orta Mari*. From this court is an entrance, through a large tower in the centre, into another court, with a portico in front, supported by eight Ionic columns; over which is an open gallery, with a balustrade, for walking. In visiting the apartments, in the order in which they are shown, we first enter

The Hall: In this room are, the horns of an elk, seven feet two inches from tip to tip, and weighing 56 pounds; the horns of a rhinoceros; the horns of an antelope; a Caribbean canoe; a fine marble statue of Demosthenes, purchased in Italy, by the present Duke, for 700l. a marble statue of Egeria; and a grand music gallery, with a screen of curious old carving. The antique windows are of stained glass.

The Brown Gallery: the pictures are, a Miser, Quintin Matsys; George Villiers first Duke of Buckingham; Abp. Bancroft; Cromwell's Barber, afterward General Davis, Dobson; a Silenus, Rubens; two Landscapes, Claude Lorrain; Sir Henry Nevill, Holbein; his Lady, Daughter of the first Earl of Dorset, ditto; Lord Hunsdon and his Son, ditto;

ditto; Sir Kenelm Digby, a copy, by Gouge; a Nun; Edward fourth Earl of Dorset; a Lady; Charles I and his Queen, Vandyck; Lionel first Earl of Middlesex, and his daughter, Frances, wife of Richard, fifth Earl of Dorset; Charles II and General Monk; a Spanish Lady; Betterton, the Actor; two Dutch pieces; Ditto, by Heemskirk; James second Earl of Middlesex.

The Horn Gallery: the pictures are, Luther, Melancthon, Erasmus, Pomeranius, each of them by Holbein; of various illustrious persons in the time of Henry VIII, and the three succeeding reigns; two Heads of Anne Boleyn; Edward VI; Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia; Wickliff.

Lady Betty Germaine's Bed Chamber: In this room are Vandyck, and his father-in-law, the unfortunate Earl of Gowry, in gold tapestry: the principal pictures are, Judith with the Head of Holofernes; the Lady of Sir Walter Raleigh; St. Francis; and a Holy Family.

The Dressing-Room: In this are, Edward fourth Earl of Dorset, Vandyck; the Duke's Arms, cut in paper, by Mrs. Robinson; Richard fifth Earl of Dorset; two of Charles sixth Earl of Dorset, when a Child; Drawings by Polidore, Titian, Michael Angelo, &c.

The Spangled Bed Room: the pictures, James Duke of Monmouth, and Mrs. Sackville, Lely. Here is a state-bed, presented by James I, to Lionel Earl of Middlesex, Lord Treasurer, and a curious large ebony cabinet.

The Dressing Room: the pictures, the History of the Maccabees, Vandyck; Medea and Jason, Titian; Abraham entertaining the Angels, Guercino; a Sybil, a copy, by Old Stone, at Rome; Francis I of France, Holbein; his Queen, ditto; Peasants, Teniers; Dryden; Charles V, Holbein; Angel and St. Peter; Anne Duchess of York, Mother of Queen Mary and Queen Anne, Lely; Countess of Shrewsbury, ditto; Duchess of Richmond; a Satyr discovering a sleeping Venus, Correggio; Sir Theodore Mayerne, Physician to James I, Vandyck; a Dutch Piece, Heemskirk; Vandyck and Lord Gowry, Vandyck; a Landscape, Salvator, Rosa; Frank Hals, by himself; a Nativity, Bassan; Holy Family, Titian.

The Billiard Room: the pictures, Oliver Cromwell, Walker; Democritus, Mignard; Heraclitus, ditto: the Story

Story of Acteon, Titian; the Story of Calisto, ditto; James Cranfield and his Sister, Vandyck; Edward fourth Earl of Dorset, ditto; the Salutation, Rembrandt; Prince Palatine of the Rhine and his two Daughters, Lucas de Heere; George III, Ramsay; Queen Charlotte, ditto; Philip II of Spain, Sir A. More; his Queen, ditto; Lady Martha Cranfield; Sir Ralph Boswell; Holy Family; Lionel Duke of Dorset, and his Sister, when Children; Countess of Bedford, Lely; Arts and Sciences, Vafari; Anthony and Cleopatra, Dance; James Marquis of Hamilton, Vandyck; James I, Mytens; Henry Prince of Wales, his Son; Lord Somers, Kneller; Robert second Earl of Dorset; Duke d'Espernon; a Venetian Ambassador, C. Janssen. On a window is painted a man in armour, with this inscription: "Hermannus de Sackville, præpotens Normannus, intravit Angliam cum Gulielmo Conquestore, A. D. 1066." In a passage from this room to the Brown Gallery, among other pictures, are Major Moor, the Prize Fighter; Thomas Flatman, the Poet; and Abp. Tenison.

The Venetian Room: the pictures are, the God of Silence, copied from Schiavone, by Cartwright; Lady Hume; Countess of Dorset; Lionel Duke of Dorset; and his Duchesses. In this room is a state-bed intended for the reception of James II.

The Dressing-Room: the pictures are, Lionel Duke of Dorset, Wootton; Mrs. Abingdon, as the Comic Muse, Reynolds; a Farm Yard, Hondekoeter; the Wife of Titian going to poison his Mistress, Titian; a Painter's Gallery, Old Frank; a Dutch Piece, Van Pool; a Candle-light Piece, Scalcken; a Woman contemplating a Skull, Elsheimer; a Landscape, Salvator Rosa; a Masquerade, Paul Veronese; Banditti, Vandervelde; another Candle-light Piece, Scalcken; a Battle, Bourginone; St. Paul, Rembrandt; Banditti, Salvator Rosa; a Poor Family, ditto; St. Francis; Cleopatra; a Landscape, Berghem; Mr. Brett, Janssen; Countess of Dorset, ditto; Sacharissa; Landscape, with Figures, Boffam; a Sister of the first Duchesses of Dorset; Sir Thomas More, Holbein; Earl of Shaftesbury, Riley; four Spanish pieces.

The Ball-Room: In this noble room the pictures are, the present Duke, Reynolds; George Viscount Sackville, Gainborough;

Gainsborough; Dover Castle, with the Procession of Lionel Duke of Dorset, Lord Warden, on his return to the Castle, Wootton; Charles Duke of Dorset, Kneller; his Ducheſs, Hudson; Charles Duke of Dorset, Kneller; his Ducheſs, ditto; Richard Sackville, Mytens; his Lady, ditto; Lionel Earl of Middleſex, ditto; his Counteſs, ditto; Thomas firſt Earl of Dorſet, Janſſen. Theſe portraits are all full lengths.

The Chapel Room: In this room are the portraits of Madame Baccelli, Gainsborough; and of Sir Fleetwood Shepherd; and a beautiful ebony cabinet, with figures of the Crucifixion.

The Chapel, in which is a picture of our Saviour; Chriſt ſcourged; Chriſt walking on the Sea.

The Lower Chapel contains a picture of the Apoſtles composing the Creed, done in Raphael's School.

The Organ Room: in this are the pictures of James I; James Duke of Ormond; ſome Family Portraits; Rape of the Wife of Hercules by a Centaur, Annibal Caracci; a Magdalen, Albani; Ortelius, the Inventor of Maps, Holbein.

The Drawing-Room: the pictures, a Sybil, Domenichino; Sir Kenelm Digby, Vandyck; Count Ugolino and his Sons, ſtarving in priſon, Reynolds; for which the Duke gave 400l. and has ſince reſuſed 1000l; Henry VIII, Holbein; Counteſs of Dorſet, Vandyck; a Beggar Boy, Reynolds; the Four Seasons, Philip Laura; Dutch Figures, Teniers; Madame Sheldon, Reynolds; an Artiſt, ditto; a Dutch Wedding, Teniers; two Cupids in Diſguiſe, Reynolds; Head of an Old Man, Tintoret; two ſmall Landſcapes; Ducheſs of Cleveland, Lely; Joſeph and the Angel, Mengs; Fortune-teller, Reynolds; Holy Family, And. del Sarto; a Chineſe, Reynolds; a Landſcape, Berghem; a Girl and Bird, Reynolds; a French Poſt Houſe, Wou-
vermans; Madame Baccelli, Reynolds; a Dutch Family, Surght; Angel and St. Peter, Teniers; a ſmall picture, Vandyck; Marriage of St. Catharine, Parmegiano; Judith with the Head of Holofernes, Garobalo; a Fancy Piece, Wou-
vermans; a Pieta, Annibal Caracci; Holy Family, Peter Perugino; Head of Raphael, Himſelf; St. Peter, Rembrandt; Sacchini, Reynolds; Execution of Charles I;
two

two small Landſapes, More. All the paintings in this room are very capital.

The Cartoon Gallery: Here are Copies of fix of the Cartoons of Raphael, by Mytens, the firſt ever made; Robert Dudley Earl of Leiſceſter; Charles ſixth Earl of Dorſet, Kneller; his Counteſs, Ditto; a capital picture by Holbein of the Earl of Surry; James Earl of Northampton; the firſt Earl of Dorſet, Janſſen. In this room alſo are four fine ſtatues, in plaſter of Paris, from the Florentine Gallery; namely, a Dancing Faun, Venus de Medicis, a Liſtening ſlave, and the Boxers.

The King's Bed Chamber, the pictures, Mr. Crewe; and Lucretia, by Guido Rheni, worth 1400l. Here is a ſtate-bed of gold and ſilver tiſſue, that coſt 8000l. It is lined with pink ſatin, embossed with gold and ſilver, &c.

The Dining Parlour: the pictures, Pharoah's Daughter taking Moſes from the Bull Ruſhes, Giordano; Charles ſixth Earl of Dorſet, Kneller; Mr. Garrick, Reynolds; Mr. Foote, Romney; Dr. Goldſmith, Reynolds; Dr. Johnson, Ditto; Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Ditto; Mr. Humphreys, the Miniature Painter, Romney; James I; Henry Prince of Wales; Pope, Gay, Swift, Congreve, Milton, Betterton, Garth, Shakspeare, Ben Jonſon, Dryden, Sir Philip Sydney, William Cartwright, Villiers ſecond Duke of Buckingham, Cowley, Wycherly, Locke, Hobbes, St. Evremont, Newton, Otway, and D'Urfy, the greater part by Kneller; Corelli; Earl of Rocheſter, Du Bois; Thomas firſt Earl of Dorſet; Richard I; Beaumont and Fletcher; Sir Charles Sedley; Chaucer; Prior; Waller; Butler; Addiſon; a Converſation Piece, by Gooch and others. In the chimney is a curious pair of dogs, with the Arms of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.

In the Colonnade are the armorial quarterings, on curious painted glaſs, of all the Marriages in the family, from Thomas, the firſt Earl, to the preſent time; marble buſts (antiques, bought at Rome) of Anthony, Mithridates, Pompey, an Ancient unknown, L. J. Brutus, Theſeus, J. Cæſar Marcellus, M. Brutus, and a young Hercules; and two ſideboards made of the lava of Veſuvius.

The Guard Room: the pictures, Charles Duke of Dorſet, Roſalba; Madame Moſocoveti, Ditto; Lady Milton, Ditto;

Ditto ; a Lady, Ditto ; Rosalba, Herself ; an Angel conveying a Child to Heaven, Cortona ; two Landscapes, Dean ; four Drawings, Clarella ; four Pieces of Game ; a Flemish Piece ; two Candle light Pieces, Van Pool ; Oysters, &c. very fine ; the Nativity, Old Palma ; Lewis XV of France ; Charles II ; Mrs. Woffington, as Penelope ; two curious Fan Pieces, Guido ; View of Knole, Sandby ; Lady Betty Germaine, Philips ; a Roman Amphitheatre ; a fine Mosaic Picture, by Cæsar Aquatti.

The Blue Room : the pictures, a Head, Guido ; a Head of Raphael, Himself ; the Virgin teaching Christ to read ; a Boy and Lamb, Correggio ; a Sea Piece, Vandervelde ; Cosimo Duke of Tuscany, Tintoret ; two Cupids, Poussin ; three Cupids, Parmegiano ; Mrs. Bates, Humfreys ; the Wise Men's Offering ; a Fancy Piece ; a Drawing of the present Duchess, by Dance, and another by Cipriani ; Lady Mary Sackville, a Miniature by Lady Malden ; the Prophet Samuel, Reynolds ; St. John and a Lamb, Vandyck ; a Queen, Rembrandt ; a Magdalen and Cross, Guercino ; a fine Head, Clermont ; Flight into Egypt, Paul Brill ; a Landscape, Rottenhamer ; Mrs. Sheridan, and her Brother, Gainsborough ; a Poetess, Domenichino ; a fine Madonna, Raphael ; a Ditto, Carlo Dolci ; a Dog, Hackwood ; Mr. Burke, Opie ; a French Nobleman, Gainsborough : a Miniature of three Kings of France.

Drawing Room below Stairs : the pictures, Lady Betty Germaine and St. Peter's at Rome.

In general, it will suffice to observe, that many of the rooms are hung with curious old tapestry ; and that the furniture and decorations, which are ancient, and which exhibit a perfect idea of the stile of decoration in the 16th century, are in high preservation.

The architecture of this immense pile bespeaks a variety of dates : the most ancient is probably coeval with the Marshalls and Bigods. It seems as if the whole of it was antecedent to its becoming the possession of the Sackvilles ; though, certainly, many of the family have very considerably repaired it, particularly Richard, the fifth Earl. No part of it appears of a more modern date than the reign of Elizabeth. Thomas, first Earl of Dorset, came

to reside at Knole in 1603: he died in 1607; and as the waterspouts, which were put up by him throughout the house, are dated 1605, it would appear, that no part of the building is subsequent to this period. The garden gates, the fundial, and many other places bear the arms of Dorset and Middlesex; a title brought into the family by Francis Cranfield, heiress to the Earl of Middlesex, and Countess to the above named Richard.

The park owes much to nature and much to its noble proprietor. The line of its surface is perpetually varying, so that new points of view are constantly presenting themselves. The soil is happily adapted to the growth of timber. Stately beeches and venerable oaks fill every part of the landscape. The girth of one of these oaks exceeds 28 feet; and probably its branches afforded shade to its ancient Lords of Pembroke and Norfolk. The present Duke has repaired the gaps made in the woods by one of his ancestors, who, "foe to the Dryads of his father's groves," had unveiled their haunts, and exposed their recesses to the garish eye of day. The plantations are not dotted about in clumps, as if they had no reference to a whole or general effect, but in broad and spacious masses cover the summits of the undulating line, or skirt the vallies in easy sweeps. Not to dwell, however, on "barren generalities," there are two points of view, among many others, that particularly deserve attention: the one is from the end of a valley which goes in a southwest direction from the house. It forms a gentle curve; the groves rise magnificently on each side, and the trees (many of them beeches of the largest size) are generally feathered to the bottom. The mansion, with its towers and battlements, and a back ground of hills covered with wood, terminate the vista. The time most favourable for the prospect is a little before the setting sun, when the foreground is darkened by a great mass of shade, and the house, from this circumstance, and its being brightened by the sun's rays, is brought forward to the eye in a very beautiful manner.—The other view is from a rising ground of the same valley, and of a different kind from the former. On gaining the summit of a hill, a prospect of vast extent bursts at once upon the eye; woods, heaths, towns, and villages, appearing all in bright

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confusion;

confusion; and the sudden and abrupt manner in which the prospect presents itself being in perfect unison with the wildness of the scenery. The eye takes in the greater part of West Kent, a considerable part of Sussex, and a distant view of the hills of Hampshire. The foreground is woody; the whitened steeples rising every where among the trees, with gentlemen's seats scattered round in great abundance; and Penshurst, the ancient residence of the Sidneys, standing conspicuously on a gentle swell, forming a middle point between the foreground and the South Downs that skirt the horizon, reminding the reader of the spot where the patriot Algernon Sidney, and the gallant Sir Philip were born, and where the amorous Waller immortalised his Sacharissa. This delightful spot is called River Hill. In the park is abundance of fine deer.

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L AINDON HILLS, LANGDON HILLS, OR LANGDON WITH WEST LEA, a parish in Essex, contiguous to that of Langdon and Basildon, and lying in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort, 22 miles E. by N. of London. This parish was once supposed to be the highest ground in Essex; but, on a survey, it has been found not to be so high as Danbury. The ascent on the North side is easy; but, on the South, S. E. and S. W. the traveller is astonished at the descent before him, which exhibits a very beautiful and extensive valley, with a view of London to the right, the Thames winding through the valley, and the view extending to the left beyond the Medway. Mr. Young, in his Six Week's Tour through the Southern Counties, thus describes this prospect: "On the summit of a vast hill, one of the most astonishing prospects to be beheld, breaks out, almost at once, upon one of the dark lanes. Such a prodigious valley, every where painted with the finest verdure, and intersected with numberless hedges and woods, appears beneath you, that it is past description; the Thames winding through it, full of ships, and bounded by the hills of Kent. Nothing can exceed it, unless that which Haunibal exhibited to his disconsolate troops, when he

he bade them behold the glories of the Italian plains! If ever a turnpike road should lead through this country, I beg you will go and view this enchanting scene, though a journey of forty miles is necessary for it. I never beheld any thing equal to it in the West of England, that region of landscape." This turnpike road is not now wanting.

LALEHAM, a village in Middlesex, between Shepperton and Staines; famed for the entertainment it affords to the lover of angling. The Thames narrows considerably here; and, about the shallows or gulls, the water is beautifully transparent. The tranquillity of the scenery, the various objects gliding on the stream, and groups of cattle in the adjacent meadows, present a pleasing subject to the contemplative mind. Here the Earl of Lonsdale has a handsome seat.

LAMBETH, a village in Surry, which the late increase of buildings, in every direction, from the three bridges, has now united to the metropolis. It extends a considerable way along the banks of the Thames, from Vauxhall to Southwark; and the parish, which extends to Norwood, Streatham, and Croydon, contains six precincts, or liberties; namely, the Archbishop's, the Prince's, Vauxhall, the Marsh and Wall, Stockwell, and the Dean's. Near Westminster Bridge, is a spot of ground, containing an acre and 19 poles, named Pedlar's Acre, which belongs to the parish, and is said to have been given by a pedlar, on condition, that his picture, with that of his dog, be perpetually preserved in painted glass, in one of the windows of the church; which the parishioners carefully performed in the southeast window of the middle aisle. It has been suggested, however, and with great probability, that this picture was intended rather as a rebus upon the name of the benefactor, than as descriptive of his trade; for, in the church at Swaffham, in Norfolk, is the portrait of *John Chapman*, a great benefactor to that parish; and the device of a pedlar and his pack occurs in several parts of the church; which circumstance has given rise to nearly the same tradition as at Lambeth. But whatever be the origin of this gift, the time of it was in 1504, when it was let at 2s. 8d. per ann. but in 1752, it was leased at 100l. per ann. and a fine of 800l.

It is now estimated at 250l. a year. The annual value of all the estates belonging to this parish is 968l. 16s. 8d.

The church is close to the palace. Mary Queen of James II, flying with her infant son from the ruin impending over her family, after crossing the river from Whitehall, took shelter beneath the ancient walls of this church, a whole hour, from the rain of the inclement night of Dec. 6, 1683. Here she waited, a melancholy spectacle of fallen majesty, till a coach, procured from the next inn, arrived, and conveyed her to Gravesend, whence she sailed to France.

In this church were interred the mild and amiable prelates, Tunstall of Durham, and Thirleby of Ely, who being deprived of their sees, for their conscientious attachment to the Catholic religion, lived, for the remainder of their days, in Lambeth Palace, under the protection of the good Abp. Parker, who revered their virtues, and felt for their misfortunes. The body of Thirleby was found, in digging a grave for Abp. Cornwallis. His long and venerable beard, and every part, was entire, and of a beautiful whiteness: a slouched hat was under his left arm; his dress that of a pilgrim, as he esteemed himself to be upon earth.

In the churchyard is the tomb of John Tradescant, father and son, founders of the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford. It was ornamented, on the sides, by emblematic devices, denoting the extent of their travels, and their attention to natural history. These are nearly defaced; but, in 1773, a new slab was placed upon the tomb, and the epitaph engraved upon it, which no naturalist should neglect to read.

In 1769, an artificial stone manufactory was erected by Mrs. Coade, at King's Arms Stairs, Narrow Wall. It answers every purpose of stone carving, having the peculiar property of resisting frost, and, consequently, of retaining that sharpness in which it excels every kind of stone sculpture, and even equals marble. Here are many fine statues, from the masterly models of Bacon. It extends also to every kind of architectural ornament, in which it comes much below the price of stone.

In this parish is the Asylum for Orphan Girls, whose settlement, after a residence of six months in the bills of mortality,

mortality, cannot be found: it was instituted in 1758. Here also, is the Westminster New Lying-in Hospital, instituted in 1765. In this, particular wards are appropriated for the reception of unmarried women.

At Lambeth, the Danish King Hardicanute, died suddenly, in 1041, during an entertainment given on account of the marriage of a noble Dane. His death was imputed by some to poison; by others, to intemperance; and the scene of it was probably at Kennington; where the vestiges of an ancient royal palace were lately to be seen. In the beginning of the present century, Lambeth contained 1400 houses. The present number, including those building, or newly built, and not yet inhabited (which are about 500) is 4150.

LAMBETH PALACE, the venerable mansion of the Abps. of Canterbury, situate on the Thames, opposite Westminster Abbey.

Its founder seems to have been Abp. Boniface, in the 13th century. Abp. Chichele built the Lollards Tower, in 1435. Abps. Stafford, Morton, Warham, Cranmer, Pole, Parker, and Bancroft, expended great sums on this palace. It had suffered much in Wat Tyler's rebellion, in 1381, when the commons of Essex there murdered Abp. Sudbury; and, on the decollation of King Charles the First, it was purchased for 1073l. by Col. Scott, who converted the chapel into a dancing room, demolished the great hall, and, in other respects, reduced the venerable pile to a ruinous condition. Abp. Juxon rebuilt the great hall, at the expence of 10,500l. and the Abps. Sheldon, Sancroft, Tillotson, Tenison, Wake, Secker, and Cornwallis, spared no cost to render this ancient structure, not only convenient and comfortable, but worthy of being the residence of the Primates of all England. In 1776, it was determined to be extraparochial, by a decision in the Court of Common Pleas.

The gardens and park, which contain near 13 acres, are laid out with great taste. They have been enlarged and much improved by the present Archbishop, who (beside building an extensive brick wall) has made a new access to the house, for carriages, through the park. In the garden are two remarkable fig-trees, of the white Marseilles, which

bear delicious fruit. Tradition says, they were planted by Cardinal Pole. They cover a surface of 50 feet in height and 40 in breadth. The circumference of the southermost is 28 inches, of the other 21.

We are now to take a cursory view of the apartments:

The Chapel: when this chapel was converted into a dancing-room, the body of Abp. Parker was taken out of his tomb here, and buried in a dunghill. After the restoration, Sir William Dugdale acquainted Abp. Sancroft therewith, by whose care the body was discovered, and again deposited in the spot whence it had been taken. Over it is a Latin inscription, the English of which is: "The body of Matthew the Archbishop here rests at last." Another monument, recounting the demolition of his tomb, and the treatment of his body, was set up, by the same prelate, in the southwest corner of this chapel.

The Gateway: The archives of the see are kept in a room over the gateway, called the record-room. This gateway, and the adjoining tower, which are of brick, were built by Abp. Morton, about the year 1490.

The New Buildings: A house on the right hand of the first court, built by Abps. Sancroft and Tillotson, is thus called.

The Great Hall: The dimensions of this hall are 93 feet by 38. It has a gothic roof of wood.

The Guard Chamber, anciently used as such, is 56 feet by 27½, and is supposed to have been built before the year 1424. It is roofed like the hall. Adjoining to this are a drawing-room and dressing-room, built by Abp. Cornwallis.

The Presence Chamber has three windows adorned with painted glass, representing St. Jerome and St. Gregory, with old English verses beneath them. The middle window has a painted sun-dial, with a view of the theatre at Oxford, and the arms of the see, and of Abp. Sheldon, at whose expence it was done.

The Lobby: In this room is the portrait of Henry Prince of Wales, son to James I.

The Long Gallery, built by the mild and amiable Cardinal Pole, is 90 feet by 16. The wainscot remains in its original state, being all of mantled carving. In the windows

dows are coats of arms of different Prelates of this see. It is filled with portraits, chiefly prelates, among which are Abps. Warham and Parker, by Holbein; another of the last prelate, by Lyne; and Bp. Hoadly, by his second wife.

The present Abp. has made a very handsome bay window, in the modern taste, from the ceiling to the floor. This affords a fine view of the lawn and plantations; and, in the latter, openings have been made, through which Westminster Abbey, the Bridge, the Patent Shot Manufactory, St. Paul's, and the Monument, are seen to great advantage, and produce a fine effect.

The Great Dining Room has all the Abps. from Laud to Cornwallis. That of Laud is by Vandyck; Juxon, from a good original, at Longleate; Tenison, by Dubois; Herring, by Hogarth; Hutton, by Hudson; Secker, by Reynolds; and Cornwallis, by Dance. In these portraits may be observed the gradual change of the clerical dress, in the articles of bands and wigs. A large ruff anciently supplied the place of the former. Abp. Tillotson was the first prelate that wore a wig; which was then not unlike the natural hair, and worn without powder.

The Lollards Tower: At the top of this tower, is the room in which the Lollards were confined. It is only 12 feet long and nine broad. In the wainscot, which is of oak, are fastened eight iron rings; and there are many half sentences, with names and letters, cut with a knife, as is supposed, by the persons confined here. It is here to be observed, that the Archbishops, before the Reformation, had prisons for the punishment of ecclesiastical offenders. Queen Elizabeth frequently made this palace a prison; not only committing the two Popish Prelates Tunstall and Thirleby to the custody of the Archbishop, but other persons of rank; here the Earl of Essex was confined, before he was sent to the Tower. It was usual for them to be kept in separate apartments, and to eat at the Archbishop's table.

The Library was founded by Abp. Bancroft, in 1610. His successor, Abbot, took great pains to secure the books to the see, and, at his death, much increased them. During the civil war, they were deposited at Cambridge, at the suggestion of the celebrated Selden, that Trinity College,

in that university, had a reversionary right to them, on the abolition of the hierarchy. Here they remained till the restoration, when they were returned to Abp. Seldon, who made a considerable addition to them. Abp. Tennison, also bequeathed a part of his books to this library, as did Abp. Secker; many valuable books have been added by Abp. Cornwallis; and the number of them amounts to 25,000 volumes. On the northeast window is painted in glass, the portrait of St. Augustine, with old English verses beneath it; and near it is a figure of Abp. Chichele, with the motto of Abp. Stafford, put here by the mistake of a glazier. This library is adorned with a fine picture of Canterbury Cathedral, and prints of all the Archbishops from Warham to the present time. Here also Abp. Cornwallis placed some small prints, framed, of the principal reformers from popery, and of the most eminent nonconformist ministers of the last and present century. The shell of a tortoise is shewn, to which a label is affixed, importing, that this tortoise was put in the garden, by Abp. Laud, in 1633, and killed in 1757, by the negligence of a gardener. This library stands over the cloisters, and forms a narrow gallery, which occupies the four squares of a quadrangle. Among the books, is an octavo edition of the Liturgy of the Church of England, translated into the Mohawk language, by the famous Indian Chief, Colonel Brandt.

The Library of MSS. stands over part of the last, and contains about 11,000 MSS. many of which are very curious. The present Abp. has given a considerable sum for the fitting up of a proper repository for this collection.

LAMBETH, SOUTH, between Stockwell and Vauxhall, was thought so agreeable a situation, by Sir Noel Caron (who was, for 33 years, Ambassador to this country from the United Provinces) that he erected here a handsome palace with two wings. On the front was written *Omne solum forti patria*. What remains of it is an academy, called Caron House; and on a spot, which was part of his park, is Caron Park, the handsome villa of Charles Blicke, Esq. Opposite this is a new chapel of ease, built by a subscription of the inhabitants.

Here lived the Tradescants, father and son, who made the celebrated collection of rarities, described in a book;
printed

printed at London, in 1656, called *Musæum Tradescantianum*. By a deed of gift of the younger Tradescant and his wife, they became the property of Elias Ashmole, Esq. who presented them to the university of Oxford. Here was their celebrated physic garden, one of the first established in the kingdom. The elder Tradescant, had been gardener to Villiers Duke of Buckingham, and other noblemen, and was afterward promoted to the service of Charles I. He travelled over great part of Europe and Africa, in search of new plants; many of those introduced by him were long called by his name; but there are now no traces of this garden. See *Knight's Hill, Lambeth, and Vauxhall*.

LANGLEY, a scattered village in Buckinghamshire, 18 miles from London, to the right of the road to Colnbrook. The parish consists of three districts, called Westmore Green, Horsmore Green, and Southern or Middle Green; in the last of which is the elegant seat of Mr. Irby; and a neat house, built by Mr. Webb, and the residence of Robert Spragge, Esq.

LANGLEY PARK, near Colnbrook, the seat of Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart. is a handsome stone building, erected by the late Duke of Marlborough. It is in the centre of a fine park, abounding with a variety of fine timber. A piece of water runs along the south front of the house, at the foot of a sloping lawn, on which are scattered some beautiful clumps of trees, and other woodland scenery. A rising ground, at the west extremity of the park, leads to an extensive inclosure, called the Black Park, entirely covered by firs, except where some roads are cut. In the centre is a fine lake. There is something of Alpine scenery in this sequestered spot, the idea of which is the more forcibly impressed by the surrounding sombre woods of deep-tinted firs.

LATTON PRIORY, three miles south of the church of Latton, and half a mile west of the road from Epping to Harlow. The priory church, now used as a barn, consists of a nave and a cross aisle; and the inside of the building is of the lighter style of Gothic, with the pointed arch. The materials of which it is composed are flint, stones, mortar, and the old flat bricks called Roman; and what appears to have been the site of the priory is surrounded

rounded by a moat, without which, south of the present buildings, human bones are frequently found; which circumstance points out the ancient burialplace. East of the church, without the moat, appears a small rising, with a hollow without it, like the remains of an intrenchment. The interval between this rise and the moat, the inhabitants, from its appearance, call the Monks' Bowling Green. The Canons of this priory were Augustine. At the dissolution, it was granted to Sir Henry Parker. It was purchased, in 1562, by James Altham, Esq. whose descendant, Sir William Altham, sold it to William Lushington, Esq. with the fine manor and mansion of Marks Hall, in this parish. Mr. Lushington rebuilt the house in the modern style, and sold it to Montague Burgoyne, Esq.

LAVER, the name of three parishes west of Ongar, in Essex, distinguished by the appellations of *High*, *Magdalen*, and *Little*. In the parish of High Laver is Otes, the seat of Sir Francis Masham, M. P. for Essex, from 1690 to 1708. That illustrious philosopher, John Locke, spent much of his time, in the last ten years of his life, at Otes, where he was treated with the utmost friendship by Sir Francis and his excellent Lady, Damaris, who consoled his last moments by her kind offices, and by reading to him the Psalms, and other portions of Scripture. Here he died, in 1704, and was buried in the south side of the churchyard, under a black marble gravestone, inclosed by iron rails; and, on the wall of the church above, is his epitaph, printed in his works. This tomb and monument were repaired about twelve years ago. Otes continued in this family till the death of the last Lord Masham, in 1776. It is now the seat of John Baker, Esq.

LAYTONSTONE. See *Low Layton*.

LEA, a river of Herts, which rises out of Leagrave Marsh in the south of Bedfordshire, and flowing obliquely to the eastern side of the county, washes the towns of Hertford and Ware, from the last of which it is navigable to the Thames. It collects, in its course, all the streams of the northern and eastern parts of the county, divides part of it from Essex, and is the boundary between that county and Middlesex. Pope thus mentions this river:

The gulfy Lea his sedgey tresses rears.

LEATHER-

LEATHERHEAD, a village in Surry, four miles S.W. of Epsom, had formerly a market. Here is a neat bridge of several arches over the river Mole. In its vicinity are some handsome villas; particularly, Thorncroft, the seat of Henry Boulton, Esq. Lord of the Manor; Randall House, the seat of Dalhousie Weatherston, Esq. and Givon's Grove, the residence of Mr. Fuller.

LEE, a village in Kent, six miles from London, on the south side of Blackheath, and on the road to Maidstone, contains Lee Place, the handsome seat of Lord Dacre. Here is likewise the ancient family seat of Charles Boone, Esq. occupied by Benjamin Harrison, Esq. On the summit of the hill, next the heath, stands the ancient church of Lee, in a situation particularly rural and picturesque. In the churchyard are two fine monuments; the one of the Boone, and the other of the Fluyder family. The great astronomer-royal, Dr. Edmund Halley, is interred here, under a plain tomb, with a Latin inscription, which is printed with his life.

Immortal Halley! thy unwearied soul
On wisdom's pinion flew from pole to pole,
Th' uncertain compass to its task restor'd,
Each ocean fathom'd, and each wind explor'd,
Commanded trade with every breeze to fly,
And gave to Britain half the Zemblian sky.

And see, he comes, distinguish'd, lov'd, carest,
Mark'd by each eye, and hugg'd to ev'ry breast;
His godlike labours, wit and science fire,
All factions court him, and all sects admire:
While Britain, with a gratitude unknown
To ev'ry age but Nero's and our own,
A gratitude that will for ever shame
The Spartan glory and th' Athenian name;
Tell it, ye winds! that all the world may hear——
Eleft his old age with——ninety pounds a year!

CAWTHORNE.

But the illustrious Halley had not the scientific and magnificent Patron of a Herschel.

LEITH-HILL, five miles W. by S. of Darking, in Surry, is admired for one of the noblest prospects in Europe, of which Mr. Dennis has given a fine description in his Familiar Letters. At the top of one part of the hill a square tower

tower has been erected, over the door of which is the following inscription:

Ut terram undique beatam videas, viator, hæc turris, de longe spectabilis, sumptibus Richardi Hull, ex agro Leith-Hill Place, Arm. regnante Georgio Tertio, Anno Domini, MDCCLXVI, extructa fuit oblectamento non sui solum, sed vicinorum, et omnium.

Another inscription was afterward placed on this tower, importing, that Mr. Hull, after having served in several parliaments, retired from public business to the exercise of the private virtues, and having chosen this delightful spot for the depository for his bones, is here interred.

St. LEONARD'S HILL, a fine eminence in Windsor Forest, beautifully clothed with venerable oaks and majestic beeches. On the summit, is a noble seat, built by Maria Countess Dowager Waldegrave, and having been greatly improved by the Duke of Gloucester, on his marriage with that lady, it received the name of Gloucester Lodge. This elegant villa, with the pleasure-grounds, lawns, and meadows, consisting of about 75 acres, were sold by auction, in 1781, to Mr. Macnamara, for 7100 guineas. Of him it was purchased by General Harcourt for 10,000*l*. The principal elevation of the building is regular, and the apartments are spacious and elegant. In the south front, adjoining the hall, is a Gothic room, called the Saloon, where the plate glass in the compartments on one side, and the large convex mirrors on the other, reiterate the objects, and produce a very pleasing effect.

This enchanting spot is thus noticed by a truly poetical genius:

Hence, Fancy, wing thy rapid flight
O'er oaks in deepest verdure dight,
Whose writhed limbs of giant mould
Wave to the breeze their umbrage bold;
Bear me, embowering shades between,
Through many a glade and vista green,
Whence silver streams are seen to glide,
And towering domes th' horizon hide,
To Leonard's forest-fringed mound;
Where lavish Nature spreads around
Whate'er can captivate the sight,
Elysian lawns, and prospects bright
As visions of expiring saints,
Or scenes that Harcourt's pencil paints.

A little

A little to the south, on the declivity of the hill, is Sophia Farm, formerly the seat of Lillie Ainscombe, Esq. of whom it was purchased by the Duke of Gloucester, to constitute an appendage, or farm, to Gloucester Lodge. His Royal Highness named it from the Princess Sophia, his daughter. It is now the seat of Mrs. Birch.

LEWISHAM, a village in Kent, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, in the road to Bromley. In this parish is a hill, with an oak upon it, called the Oak of Honour, because Queen Elizabeth is said to have dined under it. The original tree, which served for a canopy to this illustrious Princess, is long ago perished; but care has been taken to plant an oak on the spot, that this traditional anecdote may not be forgotten. The church is an elegant modern edifice. A branch of the river Ravensbourn runs through the street of this village, and is a great addition to its beauty.

LIMEHOUSE, ST. ANNE'S, at the eastern extremity of the metropolis, is a parish taken from that of Stepney. The church, a massy inelegant structure, is one of the 50 new churches built in the reign of Queen Anne. A new cut, from the river Lea, enters the Thames at this place, and saves the circuitous navigation round the Isle of Dogs. It was made about the year 1767.

LIMEHOUSE HOLE, part of the hamlet of Poplar, has two considerable yards for ship-building; one belonging to Mr. Batson, and the other to Messrs. Hill and Mellish.

LINGFIELD, in Surry, on the borders of Kent and Suffex, has a fine spring on the common, paled in, and of the same virtue with that of Tunbridge.

LITTLETON, a village, near Laleham. Here is the handsome seat of Thomas Wood, Esq.

LONG DITTON, a village in Surry, two miles from Kingston. It has a neat and even elegant new church.

LONGFORD, a hamlet of Harmondsworth, 15 miles from London, in the road to Bath, is watered by the river Coln, which crosses the road here in four branches. It is frequented by the lovers of angling.

LOUGHTON, a village, 11 miles from London, in the road to Epping. Loughton Hall is the seat of Miss Whitaker, and Golden Hill, in the same parish, of Mrs. Clay. Here also is an ancient building, called Queen Elizabeth's

Lodge, said to have been a hunting-seat of that Princess. It is the property of William Heathcote, Esq. and is occupied by his gamekeeper.

LOW LAYTON, a village in Essex (which, with that of Laytonstone, forms but one parish) on the skirts of Epping Forest, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London. Here are some fine seats; particularly, the Forest House, fronting the forest, the property of the late Samuel Bosanquet, Esq; the beautiful mansion of Thomas Oliver, Esq; and the Manor House, once the seat of that great lawyer, Sir John Strange, and now of Nathaniel Brassey, Esq. Here was a Roman station; several foundations, with Roman bricks and coins, having been found near the Manor House; and some urns, with ashes in them, have been dug up in the churchyard and other parts.

LULLINGSTON PLACE, the fine seat and park of Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart. 18 miles from London, on the right of the road to Maidstone.

LUXBOROUGH, the elegant villa of the late Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. and now of Lady Hughes, is situated in the parish of Chigwell, near Woodford Bridge, Essex, and was built by Lord Luxborough, in the year 1742. It afterward became the property of Sir Edward Walpole, who having in vain endeavoured to drain effectually the surrounding land, which was occasionally flooded, disposed of it to Mr. Samuel Peach, who purchased it on speculation; and by him it was again sold, in 1782, to Lady Hughes, who, during the absence of the Admiral, in the East Indies, directed all the improvements in the house and gardens. In these she has shewn a fine taste, with indefatigable perseverance. She contrived, moreover, the most effectual preservation against any future encroachments of the river Roding, which now adorns the fertile grounds it had been accustomed to disfigure.

M.

MADAM'S COURT HILL, a hill in Kent, 19 miles from London, in the road to Sevenoaks. It commands a very rich and extensive prospect.

MALDEN,

MALDEN, a village in Surry, about three miles from Kingston, has a powder-mill, on a stream that runs from Ewell to that town.

MARBLE HILL, the villa of the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, at Twickenham, situate on a fine green lawn, open to the Thames, and adorned on each side by a beautiful grove of horse-chestnut trees. The house is a small white building, without wings, but of a pleasing appearance. It was built by George II, for the Countess of Suffolk, Mistress of the Robes to Queen Caroline. Henry Earl of Pembroke was the architect; and the gardens were laid out by Pope. They are very pleasant, and have a beautiful grotto, to which you are conducted by a winding alley of flowering shrubs. This house was lately in the occupation of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

MARDEN, near Godstone, in Surry, the fine seat and park of Sir Robert Clayton, Bart.

MARGARETTING, (pronounced *Marget-End*) a village in Essex, 25 miles from London, in the road to Chelmsford, on the left hand of which is Cold Hall, the handsome seat of Mrs. Holden.

MARYBONE, or **ST. MARY-LE-BONE**, once a country village to the northwest of London. It was anciently called Tiburn, from its situation near a small *boarn*, or rivulet (formerly called Aye Brook, or Eye Brook, and now Tybourn Brook) which runs from the south side of Hampstead, by Belsyfe, and, after a subterranean course through different parts of Marybone, Oxford Street, St. James's Park, &c. flows through Tothill Fields into the Thames. Hence it is conjectured (*See Lysons, Vol. III. page 242*) that when the site of the church was altered to another spot near the same brook, it was called St. Mary *at the boarn*, now corrupted to St. Mary-*le-bone*, or Marybone. Here was once a royal park well stocked with game; and, in Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, it is recorded, that, "on the third of February 1600, the Ambassadors from the Emperor of Russia, and other Muscovites, rode through the city of London to Marybone Park, and there hunted at their pleasure, and shortly after returned homeward." What a contrast to the present state of this parish, now containing magnificent streets and squares, which from a

part of the metropolis! Of 2500 acres of land, which it contains, one third is occupied by buildings; the remainder, extending northward to Primrose Hill, and west to Kilbourn turnpike, is almost wholly grass land, with a few acres occupied by market gardeners.

At the beginning of the present century, Marybone was a small village, about a mile distant from the nearest part of the metropolis. The commencement of building was before 1720, by the erection of Cavendish Square. Maitland, who published his History of London in 1739, says there were then 577 houses in the parish of Marybone, and 35 persons who kept coaches. The buildings have since proceeded progressively (though not without occasional checks by every war) and the present number of houses is computed at 6200. Indeed, such has been the increase of buildings, that the quota of this parish to the land-tax (564l. 5s. 1d.) is raised by a rate of only one farthing in the pound.

MERTON, a village in Surry, seven miles from London, in the road to Epsom. It is seated on the river Wandle, and was once celebrated for an abbey, founded in the reign of Henry I. In 1227, Hubert de Burgh, the able and virtuous minister of Henry III, being disgraced, took shelter in the church of the abbey; whence the King ordered him to be dragged, but recalled his orders, and, in the sequel, restored him to favour. At a parliament held in this abbey, in 1236, the famous "Provisions of Merton" (the most ancient body of laws after Magna Charta) were enacted, and the Barons gave that celebrated answer to the clergy, "*Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare*—We will not change the laws of England." It is not less memorable for the constitutions which the clergy of England made there in 1258; which were not only calculated to promote their own grandeur, at the expence of the crown, but were so inimical also to the authority of the Pope, that, at the King's request, the Sovereign Pontiff himself thought proper to abrogate them; although some of the principal articles which they enacted, were in favour of points, for which the great champion of the papal authority, the canonized Becket, had suffered assassination. At Merton Abbey also, in 1216, was concluded the peace between Henry III and Prince Lewis,

Lewis, the eldest son of Philip, King of France. During the civil wars, between Charles the First and the Parliament, this abbey appears to have been used as a garrison. In 1680, it was advertised to be let, and was described as containing several large rooms, and a fine chapel. This chapel, so late as the year 1733, was entire. At present, there is no other vestige of the abbey, but the east window of the chapel, which appears, from the style of its architecture, to have been built in the 15th century. The walls which surround the premises, including about 60 acres, are nearly entire, being built of flints. On the site of the abbey (which, after the dissolution, passed into various hands) a manufactory for printing calicoes was established in 1724; it is now occupied by Mess. Newton, Hodgson, and Leach. Another calico manufactory, established within these walls, in 1752, is now carried on by Mr. Halfhide; and, at the northwest corner of the premises, is a copper-mill, in the occupation of Mr. Thoytts. Upon a moderate computation, a thousand persons are now employed in the different manufactories within the walls; a pleasing contrast to the monastic indolence which reigned here in the gloomy ages of superstition. The parish church was built of flints, early in the 12th century, by the founder of the abbey. From the style of architecture, there can be little doubt that the present church was the original structure. It has been lately neatly plastered on the outside, and beautified in other respects. The bridge over the river, built in 1633, is remarkable for its arch, which is turned with tiles, instead of brick or stone; and it is the boundary of the three parishes of Mitcham, Wimbledon, and Merton.—In this parish are Cannon Hill, the seat of William Molleson, Esq; and the villa of Mr. Graves, lately purchased of Sir Richard Hotham. Farther on, in the road to Kingston, Sir Richard has just erected another villa, in a whimsical style.

MICKLEHAM, a village, at the foot of Box Hill, between Leatherhead and Dorking. It is $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, and is watered by the Mole. Here Sir Charles Talbot, Bart. has a seat; and, adjoining the Downs, is Juniper Hill, a handsome house, with curious plantations, late Sir Cecil Bishop's, but now the property of Mr. Jenkinson of Charing Cross.

MILL GREEN HOUSE, the seat of Alexander Allen, Esq. in the parish of Fryerning, two miles from Ingatestone, may justly be styled a palace in miniature, being fitted up with uncommon elegance. The windows of the drawing-room, which front the east, command a beautiful prospect. The extensive pleasure-grounds are planted with exquisite taste; and great judgment is visible in the garden, which has a capital green-house, hot-house, graperŷ, &c.

MILL-HILL, a village in Middlesex, in the parish of Hendon, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, has the handsome seat of Mr. Alderman Anderson, which commands a beautiful prospect.

MIMS, NORTH, a village in Hertfordshire, two miles from Hatfield. In its neighbourhood was the seat of Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, in right of his lady, heiress to her brother the great Lord Somers. The body of that nobleman is interred in the chancel of the church, without any inscription. Here is Mims Place, the fine seat of the Duke of Leeds.

MIMS, SOUTH, a village of Middlesex, 15 miles from London, in the road to St. Albans. The tower of the church, which stands by the road-side, is so entirely mantled with ivy, as to form a very picturesque object. *See Gobions.*

MITCHAM, a village in Surry, eight miles from London, on the road to Reigate. Mitcham Grove is the handsome seat of Henry Hoare, Esq. The river Wandle, which is an excellent trout stream, winds through the plantations, and adds greatly to their beauty. On this river is erected a small wheel, by which the water is conveyed in pipes to the highest part of the house. In this parish also are Collier's Wood House, the seat of Francis Barlow, Esq; Ravensbury, the seat of the late Admiral Arbuthnot; and the villas of Mr. Bond and Mr. Cranmer. On the river are some snuff-mills, and the calico manufactories of Mr. Rucker and Mr. Fenning. The latter has an engine, in case of fire, the pumps of which are worked by the same wheel that is used in the business. In the chancel of the church is a monument to the memory of Sir Ambrose Crowley, an Alderman of London, who died in 1713, and is celebrated in the Tatler, No. 73, under the name of Sir Humphrey Greenhat.

MOLE, a river, in Surry, which rises in the south part
of

of the county, runs north to Darking, and passing beneath Box Hill, is generally believed to disappear in its vicinity, and to rise again near Leatherhead. Hence Pope calls it

The fullen Mole that hides his diving flood.

But the fact is, that a tract of soft ground, near two miles in length, called the Swallows, in very dry seasons, absorbs the waste water in caverns in the sides of the banks; but not so as to prevent a constant stream from taking its course in an open channel above ground, winding round in the vallies from Darking to Leatherhead; though not of that breadth as when it crosses the road at Mickleham; beyond which, at Burford-bridge, its channel, in very hot seasons, is sometimes dry. This river, proceeding from Leatherhead to Cobham, enters the Thames at East Moulsey, on the south side of Hampton bridge.

MONKEY-ISLAND, in the centre of the Thames, between Maidenhead and Windsor, and in the parish of Bray. On this island, which contains three acres, is a neat house, with convenient offices, built by the late Duke of Marlborough. On the ceiling of the room called Monkey Hall, is painted a variety of such flowers as grow by the water-side. Here are also represented several monkies, some fishing, some shooting, and one sitting in a boat smoking, while a female is rowing him over a river. In the temple, the inside of the saloon is enriched by stucco modelling, representing mermaids, dolphins, sea-lions, and a variety of fish and shells richly gilt. The establishing of this delightful retreat, cost the Duke 10,000 guineas. The lease of it, for thirty years, at 25l. a year, was sold by auction, in July 1787, for 240 guineas, to Henry Townley Ward, Esq. who has a seat in the neighbourhood. *See The Willows.*

MONTREAL, the handsome seat of Lord Amherst, situate in the valley of Holmsdale, at Riverhead, near Sevenoaks. In the park is a column erected to perpetuate the happy meeting of this noble lord and his brother, who, after having having been engaged on different services, in distant parts of the globe, during the last war but one, and gained honour both to themselves and their country, were permitted, by the favour of Heaven, to embrace each other on their native spot.

MOOR PARK, near Rickmansworth, in Herts, the seat of the late Lord Anson, and now of Thomas Bates Rous, Esq. The park is extensive and beautiful. The house was originally built by Cardinal Wolsey, and was afterward in the possession of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. Then it came into the hands of Mr. Styles, who enlarged and beautified it, under the direction of Sir James Thornhill. From the south, or principal front, he made a vista through the hill, that once obstructed its view toward Uxbridge. He erected also a north front, and cut through the hill toward Watford, for a vista. This circumstance did not escape the censure of Pope:

Or cut wide views through mountains to the plain,
You'll wish your hill or shelter'd seat again.

This he thus explains in a note: "This was done in Hertfordshire, by a wealthy citizen, at the expence of above 5000*l.* by which means (merely to overlook a dead plain) he let in the north wind upon his house and parterre, which were before adorned and defended by beautiful woods." The house is built of stone, of the Corinthian order. The principal front has a portico and pediment of four columns. The offices are joined to the house by a beautiful circular colonnade of the Ionic order. Great improvements were made in the house and gardens by George Adams, Esq. to whom the united fortunes of his uncles devolving, he assumed the name of Anson. The carriage of the stone from London alone cost 10,000*l.* Mr. Anson soon after sold it, for 20,000*l.* to the late Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart. whose son, Sir Thomas, compleated the improvements. This noble seat was sold by auction to Mr. Rous, in 1787.

MORDEN COLLEGE, on the east side of Blackheath, in the parish of Charlton, for the support of decayed merchants, was erected by Sir John Morden, Bart. a Turkey merchant, several years before his death, which happened in the year 1708. It consists of a large brick building, with two wings. The principal entrance is decorated with Doric columns, festoons, and a pediment on the top, over which rises a turret, with a dial; and from the dome rise a ball and vane. To this entrance there is an ascent by a flight of circular steps; and having passed through this part of
the

the building, we enter an inner square, surrounded by piazzas. The chapel has a costly altar-piece.

This structure Sir John Morden erected at a small distance from his own habitation, and endowed it, after his Lady's decease, with his whole estate, to the value of about 1300*l.* per annum. He placed in this hospital twelve decayed Turkey merchants in his lifetime; but Lady Morden, finding that the share, allotted her by Sir John's will, was insufficient for her decent support, was obliged to reduce the number to four. Upon her death, the number was increased; there are now thirty-five; and the number being unlimited, is to be increased as the estate will afford; for the building will conveniently hold forty.

The treasurer has 40*l.* a year; and the chaplain, who reads prayers twice a day, and preaches twice every Sunday, had at first a salary of 30*l.* per annum, which Lady Morden doubled at her death. She was, in other respects, a benefactress of the college, and, as she had put up her husband's statue in a niche over the gate, the trustees put up her's in a niche adjoining. The pensioners have each 20*l.* a year, and, at first, wore a gown with the founder's badge; but this has been long disused. They have a common table in the hall to eat and drink together at meals; and each has two convenient rooms, with a cellar.

The treasurer, chaplain, and pensioners, are obliged to reside in the college; and, except in case of sickness, no other persons are to reside or lodge there. No person can be admitted as a pensioner under sixty years of age.

Seven merchants have the direction of this hospital, and the nomination of the persons to be admitted into it. To them the treasurer is accountable; and when any of these die, the surviving trustees choose others in their room.

MORDEN PARK, the elegant villa of Edward Polhill, Esq. is situated at Morden, 10 miles from London, in the road to Epsom, on an eminence, happily formed by nature, and embellished by art. The extensive pleasure-grounds are agreeably diversified by plantations, two fine sheets of water, an elegant temple, tea-room, &c.

MORTLAKE, a village of Surry, on the Thames, about seven miles from London. Great part of this parish is inclosed in Richmond Park. The stone lodge, upon the hill,

hill, was built after a design of Henry Earl of Pembroke's, and was intended by George I, as a place of refreshment after the fatigues of hunting; but it was not finished till the late Princess Amelia became Ranger of the Park. Great quantities of asparagus are raised in this parish; and, at the extremity of the parish, toward Richmond, his Majesty has a farm of about eighty acres, in his own occupation. The manor, which is included in that of Wimbledon, belonged once to the see of Canterbury; and the manor-house at Mortlake was occasionally the residence of the archbishops, from Anselm, who celebrated the feast of Whitsuntide here in 1099, to Warham, who was the last, and whose successor, Cranmer, alienated the manor to Henry VIII, in exchange for other lands. This monarch, at the dissolution, gave the manor to his new-erected Dean and Chapter of Worcester, with the great tithes of the church at Wimbledon, on condition of their appointing three perpetual curates, to serve the church there, and the two chapels of Mortlake and Putney. At Mortlake are the handsome house and gardens of Mr. Franks; and there is an ancient house, let to Miss Aynscomb, which is said to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell; but which was certainly the residence, in the present century, of that excellent man, Edward Colston, Esq. the great benefactor of the city of Bristol, who, in his lifetime, expended more than 70,000*l.* in charitable institutions.

MOULSEY, two towns, so denominated from the river Mole, which flows between them to the Thames. East Moulsey is situated opposite Hampton Court, and was granted by Charles II, to Sir James Clarke, grandfather to the late Lord of the Manor, who had the ferry thence to Hampton Court, in the room of which he erected a handsome bridge, where a high toll is taken of all passengers, carriages, &c. It is now the property of Lord Brownlow. West Moulsey has a ferry to Hampton Town, which belongs to the same nobleman.

MUSWELL HILL, a village in Middlesex, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, in the parish of Hornsey. It derives its name from a famous well on the hill, where formerly the fraternity of St John of Jerusalem in Clerkenwell had their dairy, with a large farm adjacent. Here they built a chapel

chapel for the benefit of some nuns, in which they fixed the image of our Lady of Muswell. These nuns had the sole management of the dairy; and it is singular, that the said well and farm do, at this time, belong to the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell. The water of this spring was then deemed a miraculous cure for scrophulous and cutaneous disorders. For that reason, it was much resorted to; and, as tradition says, a King of Scotland made a pilgrimage hither, and was perfectly cured.

There is not within one hundred miles of London a village, more rural and pleasant, or that can boast more various and extensive prospects. Baron Kutzleben has a pleasant villa at the bottom of the hill; and an enchanting retreat, near the top, with sixteen acres of garden and pleasure-grounds, laid out in the finest taste by the late Mr. Topham Beuclerk, belongs to John Porker, Esq.

N.

NASING, a village in Essex, between Waltham Abbey and Roydon, thus noticed by the poet of Amwell:

Delightful habitations! o'er the land
Dispers'd around, from Waltham's oſier'd iſles
To where bleak Nasing's lonely tow'r o'erlooks
Her verdant fields.

SCOTT.

NATCHFORD HOUSE, the seat of Andrew Ramsay Kerr, Esq. late Governor of Bombay, situate at Cobham, on the banks of the river Mole.

NAVESTOCK, a village, 19 miles from London, near Hare Street, in the road to Ongar. Here is Navestock Hall, the seat of Countess Dowager Waldegrave.

NETTESWELL, a village near Harlow. In this parish a school was built, pursuant to the will of William Marten, Esq. for poor children of this and two adjoining parishes. In the chancel is a monument to the memory of this gentleman, with a Latin inscription. There is another monument erected by the widow of Mr. Marten, to the memory of her brother and nephew: on a pyramid rising from an elevated base are the medallions of both: she is represented below,

below, as large as life, in a mourning posture; looking up earnestly, at both the medallions.

NEW COLLEGE, at Hackney, situated not far from the church, is the name of a new academical institution among the Protestant Dissenters. The original building, which now constitutes only the central part of the college, was erected by Stamp Brooksbank, Esq. in the reign of George I. On Mr. Brooksbank's death, the premises (which included eighteen acres of land, surrounded by a wall) were sold, with some pastures adjoining, to John Hopkins, Esq. of Brittons, in Essex*, who, soon after, consigned it to his son-in-law, Benjamin Bond, Esq. from whom it came to his son, Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. This gentleman parted with the house and lands to Samuel Stratton, Esq. who, reserving the pastures to himself, sold the house to Mr. Hubbard, of whom it was purchased by the Governors of the New Academical Institution for 5400l. They added two wings to the building, and gave it the name of the New College, Hackney. It now makes a majestic and collegiate appearance; but the institution itself having been, for some time past, in a declining state, the premises are this year advertised for sale.

NEWINGTON BUTTS, a village in Surry, extending from the end of Southwark to Kennington Common, is said to have received the name of Butts from the exercise of shooting at *butts*, anciently much practised here, and in other towns of England, to fit men to serve as archers. In this village are the almshouses of the Fishmongers' Company; the most ancient of which is St. Peter's Hospital, erected in 1618, for 22 of their poor members. To the south of this hospital is another, founded in 1719, by Mr. Hulbert, whose statue stands upon a pedestal. This is for 20 poor men and women. The church was rebuilt, on a

* This gentleman was a distant relation of, and heir to, the famous Vulture Hopkins, whom Pope has thus recorded:

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch that living sav'd a candle's end.

But this was an unfair representation: for Vulture Hopkins (as he has commonly, and perhaps unjustly, been called) undoubtedly lived in splendour, at his house at Wimbledon, and kept no less than twelve servants.

larger

larger scale, but on the same inconvenient spot, by the side of a great road, in 1793.

NEWINGTON GREEN, a village between Islington and Stoke-Newington, consisting of a handsome square, partly in the parish of Islington, and partly in that of Newington. On one side of it is a meeting-house, of which the late celebrated Dr. Price was Minister for many years. An old house, in the centre of the south side, is said to have been the residence of Henry VIII, and a foot-path in the neighbourhood retains the name of King Harry's Walk. On the ceiling of the principal room of this house are the arms and initials of James I. Over the fire place are the arms of Lord Compton. This house is now divided.

NEWINGTON, or STOKE-NEWINGTON, a village in Middlesex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, in the road to Edmonton. Behind the church is a pleasant grove of tall trees, known by the name of Queen Elizabeth's Walk. In the manor-house, then the seat of Sir Thomas Abney, the excellent Dr. Watts was treated, for 36 years, with all the kindness that friendship and respect could dictate. Mrs. Abney, the daughter of Sir Thomas, whose piety and virtues rendered her worthy of such a father and such a friend, ordered, by her last will, that this estate should be sold, and the produce distributed in charitable donations. It was accordingly sold to Jonathan Eade, Esq. and the produce, amounting to many thousand pounds, was distributed accordingly. Here is a pleasant villa, near the New River, erected lately by Jonathan Hoare, Esq.

NEW LODGE, the seat of Francis Baroneau, Esq. at Hadley, in Middlesex, which deserves particular attention as one of the most elegant villas in the county.

NEW LODGE, the agreeable seat of General Hodgson, on a delightful plain in Windsor Forest, four miles from Windsor, commands an extensive prospect.

NEW RIVER, a fine artificial stream, brought from Herts, for the supply of the metropolis with water. In the third year of James I; an act of Parliament was obtained, whereby the City was empowered to bring water from the springs of Chadwell and Amwell; but the city not attempting it, the arduous undertaking was begun by Mr.

Hugh Middleton, citizen and goldsmith, who, in the course of the work, met with great difficulties and other obstructions, and when he had surmounted these, and brought the water into the neighbourhood of Enfield, was so impoverished by the expence, that he was obliged to apply to the city, to assist him. On their refusal, he applied with more success to the King, who, in consideration of one moiety of the undertaking, agreed to pay half the expence. It then went on with vigour, and, on Michaelmas day, 1613, the water was brought into the basin, called the New-River-Head, at Islington, in presence of Mr. Middleton's brother, Sir Thomas Middleton, Lord Mayor Elect, and Sir John Swinnerton, Lord Mayor, attended by many of the Aldermen, &c. when about sixty labourers with green caps, carrying spades, &c. preceded by drums and trumpets, marched thrice round the basin, and stopping before the Lord Mayor, &c. seated upon an eminence, one of them spoke some verses in praise of this great undertaking; and then, the sluices being opened, the stream rushed into the basin, under the sound of drums and trumpets, the discharge of cannon, and acclamations of the people. The property of this water was divided into 29 shares, and the proprietors were incorporated by the name of the New River Company, in 1619; but though King James was a proprietor of one half of the whole work, Mr. Middleton, to prevent the direction of the company's affairs from falling into the hands of courtiers, precluded him from having any share in the management; and only allowed him a person to be present at the meetings of the company, to prevent any injustice to his royal principal. No dividend was made till 1633, when 11*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* was divided upon each share. But the second dividend amounting only to 3*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* and, instead of a third dividend, a call being expected, Charles I. resolved to get rid of such an hazardous affair: and therefore proposed to Sir Hugh Middleton, now created a Baronet, that if he would secure to him and his successors, a clear annual rent of 500*l.* out of the profits, he would reconvey to him all his right in the New River: which proposal being accepted, the royal moiety was reconveyed to Sir Hugh, who divided it into 36 shares, to equal the shares of the other moiety, called the Adventurers',

turers', now divided into 36 shares also; and he not only burthened them with the said rent of 500l. but likewise subjected two of the Adventurers' shares to the payment of it. From this time there were 72 shares, one half of which are called the Adventurers', the other the King's. The proprietors of the former, as above-mentioned, being originally 29 in number, the government of the company was lodged in their hands; and, by this preclusion of the holders of the King's shares from the government, their shares, exclusive of being subject to the said annuity, are not quite so valuable as those of the Adventurers'. This corporation consists of a Governor, Deputy Governor, Treasurer, 26 Directors; a Clerk and his Assistant; a Surveyor and his Deputy; 14 Collectors, who, after deducting five per cent. for collecting the rents, pay the money every Tuesday to the Treasurer; 14 Walksmen, who have their several walks along the river, to prevent the throwing of filth into the same; 16 Turncocks; 12 Paviers; 20 Pipe-borers, &c. By an exact measurement of this river, it appears to be $38\frac{1}{2}$ miles and 16 poles long. It has 43 sluices and 215 bridges; over and under it, a great number of brooks and water-courses have their passage; and as, in some places, it is carried over vales, in others it forces its way through subterraneous passages, and arriving at the basin, near Islington, it is ingulphed by 58 main pipes of a bore of seven inches; by which it is conveyed into all parts of the metropolis, to the great convenience of the inhabitants, who, by leaden pipes, of a half inch bore, have the water brought into their houses, to the amount of near 40,000. The shares, in consequence, are of considerable value: The surveyor, Robert Mylne, Esq. resides at the New River Head; but the business of the company is transacted at a handsome house in Dorset Street, Salisbury Square.

NONSUCH, the name of a magnificent palace begun by Henry VIII, in a village called Codinton, or Cudington, which no longer exists, but which, was then contiguous to the parish of Cheam, near Epsom. It obtained its name from its unparalleled beauty. Hentzner says, that "it was chosen for his pleasure and retirement, and built with an excess of magnificence. One would imagine every

thing that architecture can perform to have been employed in this one work: there are every where so many statues that seem to breathe, so many miracles of consummate art, so many casts that rival even the perfection of Roman antiquity, that it may well claim its name of Nonsuch. It is so encompassed with parks full of deer, delightful gardens, groves ornamented with trellis-work, cabinets of verdure, and walks so embrowned by trees, that it seems to be a place pitched upon by Pleasure herself to dwell along with Health. In the pleasure and artificial gardens are many columns and pyramids of marble, two fountains that spout water one round the other, like a pyramid, upon which are perched small birds that stream water out of their bills. In the grove of Diana is a very agreeable fountain, with Actæon turned into a stag, as he was sprinkled by the goddess and her nymphs, with inscriptions; and there is another pyramid of marble full of concealed pipes, which spirt upon all who come within their reach." Such were the palace and gardens when Hentzner wrote: and on this description, Mr. Walpole has made the following observations: "We are apt to think, that Sir William Temple and King William were, in a manner, the introducers of gardening into England; but, by the description of Lord Burleigh's gardens at Theobalds, and of those at Nonsuch, we find that the magnificent, though false taste, was known here as early as the reigns of Henry VIII and his daughter. There is scarce an unnatural and sumptuous impropriety at Versailles, which we do not find in Hentzner's description of these gardens." Henry only begun the palace of Nonsuch; but Henry Earl of Arundel, "for the love and honour he bare to his olde maister," purchased it of Queen Mary, and completely finished it, according to the intentions of the royal founder. He left this house to his posterity; but Lord Lumley, who had married his daughter, reconveyed it to the crown in 1591. It afterward became a favourite residence of Elizabeth, and it was here that the Earl of Essex first experienced her displeasure. It was settled upon Anne, Queen of James I, and, in the following reign, upon Queen Henrietta Maria. Charles II granted it to the Duchess of Cleveland, who pulled down the house, sold the materials, and disparked the land. Her grandson,

Charles

Charles Duke of Grafton, sold the estate, in 1730, to Joseph Thompson, Esq. uncle to the present proprietor, the Rev. Joseph Whately, who has a neat villa at some distance from the site of the old palace. *See Durdans.*

NORBURY PARK, in the parish of Great Bookham, near Leatherhead, the beautiful seat of William Lock, Esq. Swelling hills, a meandering river, a rich surrounding country, and a great extent of prospect, compose the charms of this delightful place. It may be added, that all these beauties of nature are in the possession of a gentleman, whose taste and judgment, in what is most exquisite in nature and art, is almost unrivalled. Of this gentleman's fine taste in rural scenery, Mr. Gilpin gives this merited eulogy:

—If taste, correct and pure,
Grounded on practice; or, what more avails.
Than practice, observation justly form'd,
Of Nature's best examples and effects,
Approve the landscape; if judicious Lock
See not an error he would wish remov'd,
Then boldly deem thyself the heir of fame.

Of this fine seat we shall only observe further, that the drawing-room was painted by George Barret, an artist, who excelled in landscape, particularly in trees, and died in 1784. It is esteemed amongst his best performances.

NORTHEND, a village in the parish of Fulham, between Hammer-smith and Parson's Green. Here is Browne's House, the handsome villa of the Dowager Lady Heathcote, the gardens of which are finely disposed.

NORTHFLEET, a village in Kent, 21 miles from London. The church is uncommonly large; and, on the north wall, is a beautiful alabaster monument to the memory of Dr. Edward Browne, who resided at Ingres. He was physician to Charles II, and eminent for his skill in natural history, as appears from his *Travels*, published in 1685. The steeple commands a beautifully-diversified prospect. Vast quantities of lime are burnt here. The grounds having been cut away, in different directions, for this purpose, a scene is exhibited perfectly romantic. Extraneous fossils have also been dug up. But the circumstance most worthy of observation is, that in the flint stones,

(of which there are frequent strata, and which are wrought up into flints for guns) complete cockle-shells filled with chalk are found, and sometimes of so large a size, as to be esteemed a great curiosity.

NORWOOD, a village in Surry, scattered round a large wild common, five miles from London, in the parishes of Croydon, Streatham, Lambeth, and Camberwell. It bears no marks of its vicinity to the capital; and those who love an occasional contemplation of unimproved nature, will find great satisfaction in a visit to this place. It was, some years ago, a principal haunt of the gipsies.

NORWOOD, a village of Middlesex, 11 miles from London, between the roads to Uxbridge and Hounslow. Dorman's Well, near Southall, in this parish (formerly the seat of Lord Dacre, and described by Norden, as surrounded by a park and pale) is now the property of George Merick Ayscough, Esq. The little chapel of Norwood is only an appendage to Hayes.

O.

OAKS, the villa of the Earl of Derby, on Bansted Downs, was built by a society of gentlemen, called the Hunters' Club, to whom the land was leased by Mr. Lambert. Mr. Simmons was the first occupier of the house, which was intended as a place of festivity in the hunting season. Sir Thomas Gosling afterward occupied it for a short time. General Burgoyne then purchased the lease, and built a dining room 42 feet by 21, with an arched roof, elegantly finished; 28 small cased pillars of fine workmanship, and a concave mirror at each end. The dining table is of plain deal boards, in conformity to the style of a hunting seat. The red hall entrance is small, but elegant: it contains two landscapes and a few other pictures. The drawing-room, on the first floor, is an octagon, ornamented with a variety of small pictures. It commands a prospect of Norwood, Shooter's Hill, many churches in London and its environs, Hampstead, Highgate, &c. - Lord Derby having acquired a fee simple in the estate, added, at the west end, a large brick building, with four towers at each corner; and there is a similar

similar erection at the east end, which renders the structure uniform, and gives it an elegant Gothic appearance. In the pleasure grounds are a number of ancient beeches. In one tree, in particular, it is said, there is a spring; because it always contains water, although the well at the house is 300 feet deep. Lord Derby, who is remarkable for his hospitality to the gentlemen hunters, can accommodate his guests with upward of fifty bed chambers.

OATLANDS, adjoining to Weybridge, in Surry, the seat of the Duke of York, who purchased it of the Duke of Newcastle. The park is four miles round. The house is situated about the middle of the terrace, whose majestic grandeur, and the beautiful landscapes it commands, cannot be described by words. The serpentine river, when seen from the terrace, though artificial, appears as beautiful as if it were natural; and a stranger, who did not know the place, would conclude it to be the Thames; in which opinion he would be confirmed by the view of Walton Bridge over that river, which, by a happy contrivance, is made to look like a bridge over the serpentine river, and gives a pleasing finish to this delightful prospect. The grotto, which is uncommonly beautiful and romantic, may bring to recollection the fanciful scenery of an Arabian Night's Entertainment. It was constructed and finished by three persons, a father and his two sons, and is reported to have cost near 12,000*l*. There was formerly a noble palace in this park, a good view of which is in the back ground of a portrait of the Queen of James I, by Vansomer, in the Queen's Gallery at Kensington. Henry Duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Charles I, was born in this palace, which was demolished in the civil wars. In 1673, was remaining the gardener's lodge, in which Queen Anne of Denmark had a room, for the breeding of silk-worms. A gate, erected from a design of Inigo Jones, has been removed a small distance from its original situation, and repaired, with the addition of an inscription, by the Duke of Newcastle.

OCKHAM, four miles from Woking, where Lord King has a seat and park. The church stands almost opposite to the house; and in the churchyard is a stone over the grave of John Spong, a carpenter, on which is this punning epitaph:

Who

Who many a sturdy oak had laid along,
 Fell'd by Death's surer hatcher, here lies Spong;
 Posts on he made, yet ne'er a place could get;
 And liv'd by railing, though he was no wit;
 Old saws he had, although no antiquarian;
 And styles corrected, yet was no grammarian.

OLDFORD, in the parish of Stratford Bow, and on the river Lea, over which, in this place, passed a Roman military way. Here is an ancient gateway, still entire, supposed to be the remains of a royal palace, vulgarly called King John's palace.

ONGAR, the name of two adjoining parishes in Essex, called Chipping Ongar and High Ongar. Chipping Ongar is a market town, 21 miles from London, supposed to have been a Roman station, because the church has many Roman bricks in the walls. It was the manor of Richard Lacy, who, being Protector of England, while Henry II was in Normandy, built the church. He also built a castle, which was situated on the top of an artificial mount, and surrounded by a large moat; but this castle growing ruinous, was taken down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and a brick structure erected on its site. This was demolished in 1745, by Edward Alexander, Esq. who erected, instead of it, a handsome summer-house, surrounded by a moat, and ascended by a steep winding walk, arched over, the greatest part of the way, by trees and shrubs. From the embattled top is a beautiful prospect. Near Ongar is the seat of John Wright, Esq; and Myless, the seat of the late John Luther, Esq. who left it to Francis Fane, Esq. It is now in the occupation of Duncan Davidson, Esq. See *Kelvedon Hall and Greensted Hall*.

ORPINGTON, a village in Kent, on the river Cray, between Footh Cray and Farnborough. Henry VIII granted the manor to Sir Percival Hart, who built a seat here, in which he magnificently entertained Queen Elizabeth, July 22, 1573; who, on her reception here, "received," says Philpot (*Hist. of Kent*, p. 259) "the first caresses of a nymph who personated the genius of the house: then the scene was shifted, and, from several chambers, which, as they were contrived, represented a ship, a sea conflict was offered

offered up to the spectators view, which so much obliged the eyes of this Princess with the charms of delight, that, upon her departure, she left upon this house (to commemorate the memory both of the author and the artifice) the name and appellation of "*Bank Hart.*" By which it is still called. It belongs to Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart.

OSTERLEY PARK, in the parish of Heston, the seat of the late Robert Child, Esq. nine miles from London. It belonged to the convent of Sion, on the suppression of which it was granted to Henry Marquis of Exeter; and, reverting to the crown on his attainder, Edward VI granted it to the Duke of Somerset. Being again forfeited by his attainder, it was granted, in 1557, to Augustine Thaler. Between this period and 1570, it came into the possession of Sir Thomas Gresham, by whom a noble edifice was erected. Here this great merchant magnificently entertained queen Elizabeth*. This mansion afterward passed into several hands, and was the seat of Sir William Waller, the celebrated Parliamentary General. In the beginning of this century, it was purchased by Sir Francis Child.

We enter the park by a gate, on each side of which is a handsome lodge. The park, finely wooded, is six miles in circumference. The house (the shell of which was completely rebuilt by Francis Child, Esq. in 1760) is a magnificent structure, extending 140 feet from E. to W. and 117 from N. to S. At each angle is a turret; and to the east front is a fine portico of the Ionic order, which is ascended by a grand flight of steps, and profusely adorned by antiques, &c. The apartments are spacious, and are magni-

* Of this visit the following anecdote is recorded, in Mr. Nichols' *Progresses of that Queen*: "Her Majesty found fault with the court of this house, affirming it would appear more handsome, if divided with a court in the middle. What doth Sir Thomas, but in the night-time sends for workmen to London, who so speedily and silently apply their business, that the next morning discovered the court double, which the night had left single before. It is questionable whether the Queen, next day, was more contented with the conformity to her fancy, or more pleased with the surprise and sudden performance thereof. Her courtiers disported themselves with their several expressions; some avowing it was no wonder he could so soon change a building, who could build a change: others, reflecting on some known differences in the Knight's family, affirmed, that a house is easier divided than united."

ficently

sicently fitted up with the richest hangings of silk, velvet, and gobelin tapestry, elegantly-sculptured marbles, highly-enriched entablatures of mosaïc work, &c. The decorations of the apartments display the great talents of the late Mr. Robert Adam, the architect, and of Signior Zucchi, the painter; and they were all fitted up by the late Robert Child, Esq. who succeeded his brother Francis in 1763.

On the ceiling of the staircase is the apotheosis of William I, Prince of Orange, assassinated at Delft, in 1584. The Picture Gallery is 130 feet by 27: among the paintings, are Charles I, Vandyck; Villiers, the first Duke of Buckingham, Rubens; Gipsies, Rosa; Morning and Evening, Claude Lorrain; the Angel and Tobit, S. Rosa; Apollo and the Sybil, Ditto; two Landscapes, G. Poussin; Earl of Strafford, Vandyck; Jonas and the Whale, S. Rosa; and Constantine's Arch, with figures and cattle, by Viviano and Bombaccio. In the Drawing Room, are Jacob and Rachael, Titian; Samuel anointing David, Ditto; the Head of Vandyck, by himself; and others by Rembrandt, &c.

From the lodges at the entrance of the park, we descend a spacious road, between two fine sheets of water, which, being on different levels, may be termed the upper and lower. The first is opposite the east front, and in view of the house. Though not large, it gives beauty and variety to this part of the park. The lower water is of much greater extent, and partly inclosed by woods, through which it makes a noble sweep. On the north shore of this lake, is a menagerie, containing a fine collection of exotic birds. Here the lake bends to the N. W. and, at some distance, has a bridge of stone: beyond this it begins to contract, and is soon lost to the eye.

Mr. Child's only daughter having married the Earl of Westmoreland, he left this estate to the second son of that nobleman, or, in default of a second son, to any daughter who should first attain the age of 21; and, in either case, the said son or daughter to assume the name of Child. In consequence of this, the estate is now vested in the hands of Robert Dent, Esq. and others, in trust for Lady Sarah Child, the only daughter of the late Countess.

OTFORD, a village, three miles N. of Sevenoaks, where Offa, King of Mercia, defeated Lothaire, King of Kent.

Kent. Offa, the treacherous murderer of Ethelbert, (See Page 19) to atone for the blood he had shed in this battle, gave Otford to Christ Church, Canterbury, *in pascua porcorum* (as the deed says) *for pasture for the Archbishop's hogs*. Such were the acts of piety, so much esteemed in that superstitious age, that Malmesbury, one of the best of the old English historians, declares himself at a loss to determine, whether the merits or crimes of this prince preponderated. Otford continued in the see of Canterbury, till exchanged with Henry VIII, for other lands.

OTTERSHAW, the seat, with a fine park and gardens, of James Bine, Esq. four miles southwest of Chertley.

OXHEY PLACE, in Hertfordshire, the seat of the Hon. William Grimston, three miles south of Watford.

P.

PADDINGTON, a village N. W. of London. The church, a beautiful structure, erected in 1790, near the site of the old church, is seated on an eminence, finely embosomed among venerable elms. Its figure is composed of a square about 50 feet. The centres on each side of the square are projecting parallelograms, which give recesses for an altar, a vestry, and two staircases. The roof terminates with a cupola and vane. On each of the sides is a door. That facing the south is decorated with a portico, composed of the Tuscan and Doric orders, having niches on the sides. The west has an arched window, under which is a circular portico of four columns, agreeable to the former composition. The whole does the highest credit to the taste and skill of the architect, Mr. John Plaw. Although Paddington is now contiguous to the metropolis, there are many rural spots in the parish, which appear as retired as if at a distance of many miles. From this place a canal is making, which is to join the Grand Junction Canal at or near Hayes. Little Shaftsbury House, in this parish (near Kensington Gravel Pits) is the seat of Ambrose Godfrey, Esq. and is said to have been built by the Earl of Shaftsbury, author of the *Characteristics*, or by his grandfather,

grandfather, the Lord Chancellor. See *Bayswater, Tybourn, and Wefsbourn Place*.

PAINE'S HILL, the elegant seat and celebrated gardens of the late Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. 20 miles from London, near the village of Cobham, but in the parish of Walton upon Thames. The gardens are formed on the verge of a moor, which rises above a fertile plain watered by the river Mole. Large vallies, descending in different directions toward the river, break the brow into separate eminences; and the gardens are extended along the edge, in a semicircular form, between the winding river which describes their outward boundary, and the park which fills up the cavity of the crescent. The moor lies behind the place, and sometimes appears too conspicuously; but the views on the other sides, into the cultivated country are agreeable. Paine's Hill, however, is little benefited by external circumstances; but the scenes, within itself, are grand and beautiful; and the disposition of the gardens affords frequent opportunities of seeing the several parts, the one from the other, across the park, in a variety of advantageous situations.

The house stands on a hill, in the centre of the crescent. The views are charming, and in the adjacent thicket is a parterre, and an orangery, where the exotic plants are intermixed, during the summer, with common shrubs, and a constant succession of flowers.

The hill is divided from another much larger by a small valley; and, on the top of the second eminence, at a seat just above a large vineyard which overspreads all the side, and hangs down to the lake below, a scene totally different appears*. The general prospect, though beautiful, is the least engaging circumstance; the attention is immediately attracted from the cultivated plain to the point of a hanging wood at a distance, but still within the place. Opposite to the hill thus covered is another in the country, of a similar shape, but bare and barren; and beyond the opening between them, the moor, falling back into a wide con-

* This vineyard formerly produced a great deal of wine; but it has been neglected for some years, and no longer deserves the name.

cave, closes the interval. Had all these heights belonged to the same proprietor, and been planted in the same manner, they would have composed as great, as romantic a scene, as any of those which we rarely see, but always behold with admiration, the work of nature alone, matured by the growth of ages.

But Paine's Hill is all a new creation; and a boldness of design, and a happiness of execution, attend the wonderful efforts which art has there made to rival nature. Another point of the same eminence exhibits a landscape, distinguished from the last in every particular, except in the æra of its existence: it is entirely within the place, and commanded from an open Gothic building, on the very edge of a high steep, which rises immediately above an artificial lake in the bottom. The whole of this lake is never seen at once; but by its form, by the disposition of some islands, and by the trees in them and on the banks, it always seems to be larger than it is. On the left are continued plantations, to exclude the country; on the right, all the park opens; and, in front, beyond the water, is the hanging wood, the point of which appeared before; but here it stretches quite across the view, and displays all its extent and varieties. A river, issuing from the lake, passes under a bridge of five arches near the outlet, directs its course toward the wood, and flows underneath it. On the side of the hill is couched a low hermitage, encompassed with thickets, and overhung with shade; and, far to the right, on the utmost summit, rises a lofty tower, eminent above all the trees. About the hermitage, the closest cover: and darkest greens spread their gloom: in other places the tints are mixed; and in one a little glimmering light marks an opening in the wood, and diversifies its uniformity, without diminishing its greatness. Throughout the illustrious scene consistency is preserved in the midst of variety; all the parts unite easily: the plantations in the bottom join to the wood which hangs on the hill; those on the upper grounds of the park break into groves, which afterward divide into clumps, and in the end taper into single trees. The ground is very various; but it points from all sides toward the lake, and, slackening its descent as it approaches, slides, at last, gently into the water. The groves
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and lawns on the declivities are elegant and rich; the expanse of the lake, enlivened by plantations on the banks, and the reflection of the bridge on the surface, animate the landscape; while the extent and height of the hanging wood give an air of grandeur to the whole.

An easy winding descent leads from the Gothic building to the lake, and a broad walk is afterward continued along the banks, and across an island, close to the water on one hand, and skirted by wood on the other. The spot is perfectly retired, but the retirement is cheerful; the lake is calm, but it is full to the brim, and never darkened with shadow; the walk is smooth and almost level, and touches the very margin of the water; the wood, which secludes all view into the country, is composed of the most elegant trees, full of the lightest greens, and bordered with shrubs and flowers; and, though the place is almost surrounded with plantations, yet within itself it is open and airy. It is embellished with three bridges, a ruined arch, and a grotto; and the Gothic building, still very near, and impending directly over the lake, belongs to the place; but these objects are never visible all together; they appear in succession as the walk proceeds; and their number does not crowd the scene, which is enriched by their frequency.

The transition is very sudden, almost immediate, from this polished spot, to another of the most uncultivated nature; not dreary, not romantic, but rude: it is a wood, which overspreads a large tract of very uneven ground. The glades through it are sometimes closed on both sides with thickets; at other times they are only cut through the fern in the openings; and even the larches and firs, which are mixed with beech on the side of the principal glade, are left in such a state of apparent neglect, that they seem to be the product of the wild, not decorations of the walk. This is the hanging wood, which before was so noble an object, and is now such a distant retreat. Near the tower it is thin, but about the hermitage it is thickened with trees of the darkest greens. A narrow gloomy path, overhung with Scotch and spruce firs, leads to the cell, composed of logs and roots. The design is as simple as the materials, and the furniture within old and uncouth. All the circumstances which belong to the character are retained

tained in the utmost purity, both in the approach and entrance; in the second room they are suddenly changed for a view of the gardens and the country, which is rich with every appearance of inhabitants and cultivation. From the tower, on the top of the hill, is another prospect, much more extensive, but not more beautiful: the objects are not so well selected, nor seen to so great advantage; some of them are too distant; some too much below the eye: and a large portion of the heath intervenes, which casts a cloud over the view.

Not far from the tower is a scene polished to the highest degree of improvement, in which stands a large Doric building, called the Temple of Bacchus, with a fine portico in the front, a rich alto-relievo in the pediment, and on each side a range of pilasters: within, it is decorated with many antique busts, and a beautiful antique colossal statue of the god in the centre: the room has nothing of that solemnity which is often affectingly ascribed to the character, but, without being gaudy, is full of light, ornament, and splendour. The situation is on a brow, which commands an agreeable prospect; but the top of the hill is almost a flat, diversified, however, by several thickets, and broad walks winding between them. These walks run into each other so frequently, their relation is so apparent, that the idea of the whole is never lost in the divisions; and the parts are, like the whole, large. They agree also in style: the interruptions, therefore, never destroy the appearance of extent; they only change the boundaries, and multiply the figures. To the grandeur which the spot receives from such dimensions, is added all the richness of which plantations are capable; the thickets are of flowering shrubs: and the openings embellished with little airy groups of the most elegant trees, skirting or crossing the glades; but nothing is minute or unworthy of the environs of the temple.

The gardens end here: this is one of the extremities of the crescent, and hence, to the house in the other extremity, is an open walk through the park. In the way, a tent is pitched, upon a fine swell, just above the water, which is seen to greater advantage from this point than from any other. Its broadest expanse is at the foot of the

hill: from that it spreads in several directions, sometimes under the plantations, sometimes into the midst of them, and at other times winding behind them. The principal bridge of five arches is just below. At a distance, deep in the wood, is another, a single arch, thrown over a stream which is lost a little beyond it. The position of the latter is directly athwart that of the former; the eye passes along the one and under the other; and the greater is of stone, the smaller of wood. No two objects bearing the same name can be more different in figure and situation. The banks also of the lake are infinitely diversified: they are open in one place, and in another covered with plantations, which sometimes come down to the brink of the water, and sometimes leave room for a walk. The glades are either conducted along the sides, or open into the thickest of the wood; and now and then they seem to turn round it toward the country, which appears in the off-skip, rising above this picturesque and various scene, through a wide opening between the hanging wood on one hand, and the eminence crowned with the Gothic tower on the other.

This place is to be seen only on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The house was built by Mr. Hopkins, but the enchanting scenes we have been describing were created by Mr. Charles Hamilton.

PANCRAS, an extensive parish of Middlesex, situate N. of London, one mile from Holborn Bars. It not only includes one third of the hamlet of Highgate, but the hamlets of Kentish-town, Battle-bridge, Camden-town, and Somers-town, as well as all Tottenham-court Road, and all the streets to the west, as far as Cleveland-street and Rathbone-place. The church and churchyard, dedicated to St. Pancras, have been long noted as the burialplace for such Roman Catholics as die in London and its vicinity; almost every stone exhibiting a cross, and the initials R. I. P. (*Requiescat in Pace*—May he rest in Peace) which initials are always used by the Catholics on their sepulchral monuments. "I have heard it assigned," says Mr. Lysons, "by some persons of that persuasion, as a reason for this preference to Pancras as a burialplace, that before the late convulsions in that country, masses were said in a church in
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the south of France, dedicated to the same saint, for the souls of the deceased interred at St. Pancras in England." The churchyard was enlarged in 1793, by the addition of a large piece of ground to the southeast. In this parish are likewise several chapels of ease, and the cemeteries belonging to the parishes of St. James, Westminster; St. Andrews, Holborn; St. George the Martyr; and St. George, Bloomsbury. The Foundling Hospital, at the end of Lamb's Conduit-street, is in this parish; in which also is the Hospital for Inoculation, to which a building was added, in 1795, for the hospital for the reception of patients with the natural small-pox, then removed from the site in Cold Bath Fields. In Gray's Inn Lane, is the Welsh Charity School, built in 1771. In a house, near the churchyard, is a mineral spring, formerly called Pancras Wells, in great esteem some years ago; and near Battle-bridge is another called St. Chad's. *See Highgate, Kentwood, Kentish-town, and Veterinary College.*

PARK-FARM PLACE, a beautiful villa, the property of Lady James, and residence of Sir Benjamin Hammet, at Eltham. It is ornamented with pilasters of the Ionic order; and the grounds are laid out with great taste.

PARSONS-GREEN, a hamlet to Fulham. Here was Peterborough House, the seat and extensive gardens of the great Earl of Peterborough, who was there often visited by Locke, Swift; &c. After the death of the late Earl, the house was sold to John Meyrick, Esq. but great part of the old building is pulled down, and the grounds are let to a market gardener. An ancient house, at the corner of the Green, belonged formerly to Sir Edmund Saunders, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in 1682, who raised himself to that elevated situation from the low station of an errand boy in an attorney's chambers, in which he taught himself writing, and first obtained an insight into the law, by copying precedents, &c. in the absence of the clerks. It was the residence of Samuel Richardson, the celebrated author of Sir Charles Grandison, &c. A house on the east side of the Green, built by Sir Francis Child, Lord Mayor of London in 1699, and modernized by the late John Powell, Esq. is now the residence of Sir John Hales, Bart.

PECKHAM, a hamlet of Camberwell. Here is a seat, built in the reign of James II, by Sir Thomas Bond, who, being engaged in the pernicious schemes of that Prince, was obliged to leave the kingdom, when the house was plundered by the populace, and became forfeited to the Crown. It was afterward the seat of Lord Trevor. The front has a spacious garden before it, from which extend two rows of large elms. The kitchen garden, and the walls, were planted with the choicest fruit trees from France; and an experienced gardener was sent for from Paris to have the management of them; so that the collection of fruit-trees in this garden has been accounted one of the best in England. It is now the property of William Shard, Esq.

PENTONVILLE, a village, on a fine eminence to the west of Islington. Although it joins that town, it is in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell; and when that parish church was rebuilt by act of parliament, an elegant chapel here was made parochial.

PETERSHAM, a village of Surry, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, situate on the Thames, in the midst of the most beautiful scenery. The church was a chapel of ease to Kingston, till 1769, when, by act of parliament, this parish and Kew are now one vicarage. Here stood a seat, built by Lawrence Earl of Rochester, Lord Treasurer in the reign of James II. It was burnt down in 1720; and the noble furniture, curious paintings, and inestimable library and MSS. of the great Earl of Clarendon, were destroyed. On the site of this house, William first Earl of Harrington erected another, after one of the Earl of Burlington's designs. On the death of the late Earl, it was sold to Lord Camelford, of whom the Duke of Clarence bought it, in 1790. It was sold, in 1794, to Colonel Cameron; and is now the residence of Sir William Manners, Bart. The front, next the court, is very plain; but the other, next the garden, is bold and regular, and the state apartments on that side are extremely elegant. The pleasure grounds are spacious and beautiful, extending to Richmond Park, a small part of which has been added to them by a grant from his Majesty, including the Mount; where, according to tradition, Henry VIII stood to see the signal for Anne Boleyn's execution.

PINMER,

PINMER, a hamlet to Harrow on the Hill, from which town it is distant about three miles. Though not parochial, it had once a weekly market, along ago disused.

PISHIOBURY, near Harlow, the seat of Jonathan Milles, Esq. said to have been built by Inigo Jones, for Sir Walter Mildmay. Mr. Milles has made great improvements in the grounds, which are watered by the Stort; a river, navigable from Stortford to the Lea.

PLIASTOW, a village in the parish of West Ham. It gives the name of Plaistow Levels to the low land between the mouth of the river Lea and Ham Creek.

PLAISTOW, a village near Bromley, in Kent. Here is the seat of Peter Thellusson, Esq. fitted up in a style of elegance, scarcely to be equalled in the kingdom.

PLUMSTED, a village in Kent, between Woolwich and Erith, on an eminence rising from the Thames, has a very neat church, and had formerly a market.

POLESDEN, in the parish of Great Bookham, the noble seat of Sir William Geary, Bart. on an eminence, which commands a beautiful prospect. Behind the house are the finest beech woods imaginable.

POPLAR, a hamlet of Stepney, on the Thames, to the east of Limehouse, obtained its name from the great number of poplars that anciently grew there. The chapel was erected in 1654, by subscription, the ground being given by the East India Company; since which time that Company have not only allowed the Minister a house, with a garden and field containing three acres, but 20*l.* a year during pleasure. It was nearly rebuilt by the Company in 1776. The chaplain's salary is now 100*l.* with the pews and burial fees. Here is an hospital belonging to the Company, in which are 22 pensioners, (some men, but more widows) who have a quarterly allowance, according to the rank which they, or the widows' husbands, had on board; and a chaldron of coals annually. There are also many out-pensioners belonging to the Company.

Poplar Marsh, called also Stepney Marsh, or the Isle of Dogs, is reckoned one of the richest spots in England; for it not only raises the largest cattle, but the grass is esteemed a great restorative of all distempered cattle; and cattle turned into it soon fatten, and grow to a large size. In
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this marsh was an ancient chapel, called the Chapel of St. Mary; perhaps an hermitage, founded by some devout persons, for the purpose of saying masses for the souls of mariners. On its foundation, still visible, is a neat farm-house.

PORTER'S LODGE, the seat of Earl Howe, 14½ miles from London, situate between Radlet and Colney Street, on the right hand of the road from Edgware to St. Albans.

PRIMROSE HILL, between Tottenham Court and Hampstead, has been also called Green-Berry-Hill, from the names of the three persons who were executed for the supposed assassination of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, and who were said to have brought him hither after he had been murdered near Somerset House. But Mr. Hume, while he considers this tragical affair as not to be accounted for, chooses, however, to suspect, that that magistrate had murdered himself. *Hume, Vol. VIII. p. 77.*

PROSPECT PLACE, the villa of James Meyrick, Esq. on an eminence, in the road from Wimbledon to Kingston. The grounds are well laid out, and command a rich view.

PURFLEET, in Essex, 19 miles from London, on the Thames, has a public magazine for gunpowder, which is deposited in detached buildings, that are all bomb-proof; so that, in case an accident should happen to one, it would not affect the others. Each of these buildings has a conductor. This place has also some extensive lime-works.

PURLEY, in the parish of Sandersted, two miles beyond Croyden, lately the delightful residence of John Horne Tooke, Esq. whence an ingenious philological work, by that gentleman, derived the singular title of "The Diversions of Purley." This house was the seat of Bradshaw, president of the court at the trial of King Charles I; a circumstance to which Mr. Tooke humorously alludes in his introduction to the abovementioned work. It is now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Johnson from Bengal.

PUTNEY, a village in Surry, on the Thames, five miles from London, the birthplace of the unfortunate Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, whose father was a blacksmith here. It gave birth too, to Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, an eminent statesman of the same reign, whose father was a baker. In 1647, the head quarters of the army of the Parliament were at Putney. General Fairfax was then quartered

quartered at the ancient house, now the property of Mrs. D. Aranda. Ireton was quartered in a house, which is now a school belonging to the Rev. Mr. Adams. An obelisk was erected, in 1786, on Putney Common, on the side of which, toward the road, is an inscription, importing, that it was erected 110 years after the fire of London, on the anniversary of that dreadful event, in memory of an invention for securing buildings against fire; an inscription toward Putney records a resolution of the House of Commons, in 1774, granting 2500*l.* to David Hartley, Esq. for this invention; on the side toward London, is a resolution of a Court of Common Council, granting the freedom of the city to Mr. Hartley, in consideration of the advantages likely to accrue to the public, from this invention; and, on the side toward Kingston, is their resolution, ordering this obelisk to be erected. Near it, is a house three stories high, and two rooms on a floor, built by Mr. Hartley, with fire-plates between the ceilings and floors, in order to try his experiments, of which no less than six were made in this house, in 1776; one, in particular, when their Majesties, and some of the Royal Family, were in a room over the ground floor, while the room under them was furiously burning.

On Putney Common, in the road to Roehampton, are the agreeable villas of Lady Annabella Polwarth, Lady Grantham, the Right Hon. Thomas Steele, Andrew Berkeley Drummond, Esq. James Macpherson, Esq. and Beilby Thomson, Esq. On the side of the Thames, is Copt Hill, the late residence of the Countess Dowager of Lincoln, and a house the property of Simeon Warner, Esq. Between the roads which lead to Wandsworth and Wimbledon, is the late villa of Mrs. Wood, widow of the late Robert Wood, Esq. so well known to the public as a scientific traveller and a classical traveller. The farm and pleasure grounds, which adjoin the house, are very spacious, and command a beautiful prospect of London and the adjacent country. Mr. Wood purchased it of the executors of Edward Gibbon, Esq. whose son, the celebrated historian, was born there. It is now empty, and is to be sold. In Putney Lane (leading to Putney Common) are the villas of Godsehall Johnson, Esq. Lady Barker, Walter Boyd, Esq. and Sir John Eamer.

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The parish church of Putney, which is a perpetual curacy, is situated by the water side, and is very similar to the opposite one at Fulham. In the road from Wandsworth to Richmond, is a new cemetery, the ground for which was given to the parish, in 1763, by the Rev. Roger Pettiward, D. D.

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RAGMAN's CASTLE, a pretty box on the banks of the Thames, at Twickenham, so named from a cottage that once stood there, built by a dealer in rags. It is so hid by trees as hardly to be seen. It was formerly the residence of Mrs. Pritchard, the celebrated actress, and is the property of George Hardinge, Esq.

RAINHAM, a village in Essex, 15 miles from London, and one from the Thames, where there is a ferry to Erith. The road hence to Purfleet commands an extensive view of the Thames and the Marshes, which are here uncommonly fine, and are covered with prodigious numbers of cattle.

RANELAGH, a celebrated rotundo, situate on the Thames, on the south side of Chelsea Hospital. It is in high esteem, as well for beauty and elegance, as for being the fashionable place of resort, in the spring and part of the summer evenings, for the most polite company. It is opened on Easter Monday, and continues open every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening, till about the beginning of July, when it is opened on Friday only; and the season closes after the Prince of Wales' birthday.

Parties that choose to go by water, will find a convenient landing-place, at the bottom of the garden. There are two ways for carriages; namely, from Hyde Park Corner, and Buckingham Gate. For those who choose to walk, the best way is through St. James's Park to Buckingham Gate, from which Ranelagh is about three quarters of a mile distant. The road is lighted all the way.

The admission-money is 2s. 6d. which is paid to a person attending at the front of Ranelagh House. Then, proceeding forward, you pass through the dwelling-house, and, descending a flight of steps, enter the garden; but, in bad weather, the company turn on the left hand, go through
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the house, and, descending a flight of steps, enter a matted avenue, which leads to the rotundo.

Ranelagh was the seat of an Irish Earl of that title, in whose time the gardens were extensive. On his death the estate was sold, and the principal part of the gardens was converted into fields; but the house remained unaltered. Part of the gardens was likewise permitted to remain. Some gentlemen and builders having become purchasers of these, a resolution was taken to convert them into a place of entertainment. Accordingly, Mr. William Jones, architect to the East India Company, drew the plan of the present rotundo, which is an illustrious monument of his genius and fancy.

It being considered that the building of such a structure with stone would amount to an immense expence, the proprietors resolved to erect it with wood. This structure was accordingly erected in 1740.

It is a noble edifice, somewhat resembling the Pantheon at Rome. The external diameter is 185 feet, the internal 150. The entrances are by four Doric porticos opposite each other, and the first story is rustic. Round the whole, on the outside, is an arcade, and over it a gallery, the stairs to which are at the porticos; and over head is a slated covering, which projects from the body of the rotundo. Over the gallery are the windows, sixty in number; and over them the slated roof.

The first object that strikes the spectator, in the inside, is what was formerly the orchestra, but is now called the fireplace, erected in the middle of the rotundo, reaching to the ceiling, and supporting the roof; but it being found too high to give the company the full entertainment of the music, the performers were removed into another orchestra, erected in the space of one of the porticos. The former, however, still remains. It is a beautiful structure, formed by four triumphal arches of the Doric order, divided from each other by proper intervals, which, with the arches, form an octagon. The pillars are divided into two stories. The first are painted in imitation of marble; the second are painted white, and fluted; and the base of each is lined with looking-glass, against which are placed the patent lamps. The pillars are surmounted by termini
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of plaster of Paris. The inside of the four arches is decorated with masks, musical instruments, &c. painted in pannels, on a sky-blue ground. Above these arches was the orchestra, which is now closed up. The eight compartments which are made by the termini, and were formerly open, are decorated with paintings of niches, with vases. Two of the compartments over the arches are ornamented with figures painted in stone colour : in a third, is a clock ; and, in the fourth, a wind-dial. The pillars, which form the four triumphal arches, are the principal support of the roof, which, for size and manner of construction, is not to be equalled in Europe. The astonishing genius of the architect is here concealed from our view by the ceiling ; but it may be easily conceived, that such a roof could not be supported by any of the ordinary methods ; and if the timber-works above were laid open, they would strike the spectator with amazement.

The space on which this structure stands, is inclosed by a balustrade ; and, in the centre of it, is one of the most curious contrivances that ever the judgment of man could form. It consists of a fireplace that cannot smoke, or become offensive. In cold weather it renders the rotundo warm and comfortable. The chimney has four faces, and by tins over each of them, which are taken off at pleasure, the heat is increased or diminished ; but the chief merit consists in having surmounted the many difficulties, and almost impossibilities, in erecting and fixing this fireplace, which every architect, on the slightest examination, will instantly perceive. The faces are formed by four stone arches, and over each of them is a stone pediment. The corners of the four faces are supported by eight pieces of cannon, with iron spikes driven into them, and filled up with lead. These have the appearance of black marble pillars. In the fixing of these, for the support of the whole chimney, several ineffectual attempts were made before the present durable position was hit on. On the pediments, and in the space between each of them, are eight flower-branches of small glass lamps, which, when lighted, look extremely brilliant, and have a pleasing effect. Above the pediments are four niches in wood, in each of which is a painting ; and over them is a dome, which terminates
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this inner structure. The chimney, which proceeds to the top of the rotundo, is of brick.

The band of music consists of a select number of performers, vocal and instrumental, accompanied by an organ. The concert begins about seven o'clock, and after singing several songs, and playing several pieces of music, at proper intervals, the entertainment closes about ten.

Round the rotundo are 47 boxes for the accommodation of the company, with a table and cloth spread in each. In these they are regaled, without any further expence, with tea or coffee. In each of these boxes is a painting of some droll figure; and between each box hangs a large bell-lamp with one candle in it. The boxes are divided from each other by wainscoting and square pillars. The latter are in front, and being each of them main timbers, are part of the support of the roof. Each pillar is cas'd; and the front of every other pillar is ornamented, from top to bottom, with an oblong square looking-glass in a gilt frame, high above which is an oval looking-glass in a gilt frame; the intervening pillars being each ornamented with a painting of a vase with flowers, surmounted by an oval looking-glass in a gilt frame: and over each box is a painted imitation of a red curtain fringed with gold.

Before the droll paintings above-mentioned were put up, the backs of the boxes were all blinds that could be taken down at pleasure. But it being apprehended, that many persons might catch cold by others indiscreetly moving them at improper times, it was resolv'd to put up paintings, and to fix them. These paintings were made for blinds to the windows at the time of the famous masquerades: the figures, at that distance, looked very well, and seem'd to be the size of real life: but now, being brought too near to view, they look preposterous. At the back of each box was formerly a pair of folding-doors, which opened into the gardens, and were designed for the conveniency of going in and coming out of them, without being oblig'd to go to the grand entrances. Each of these boxes will commodiously hold eight persons.

Over the boxes is a gallery, fronted with a balustrade, and pillars painted in the resemblance of marble encircled with festoons of flowers in a spiral form, and surmounted

by termini of plaster of Paris. This gallery contains the like number of boxes, with a lamp in the front of each.

At the distance of 12 boxes from the orchestra, on the right hand, is the Prince's box, for the reception of any of the Royal Family. It is hung with purple and ornamented, in the front, with the Prince of Wales's crest.

Round the fireplace are a number of tables, and benches covered with red baize, their backs painted with festoons of flowers on a sky-blue ground.

The pediments of the porticos within are ornamented with paintings adapted to the design of the place.

The surface of the floor is plaster of Paris, over which is a mat, to prevent the company from catching cold by walking upon it. The mat answers another useful purpose; for, if the company were to walk on boards, the noise made by their heels would be so great, that it would be impossible to hear any thing else.

The ceiling is a stone-colour ground, on which, at proper intervals, are oval pannels, each of which has a painting of a beautiful celestial figure on a sky-blue ground. Festoons of flowers, and other ornaments, connect these oval pannels with each other, and with some smaller square pannels, on which are Arabesque ornaments in stone colour, on a dark-brown ground. From the ceiling descend 28 chandeliers, in two circles: each chandelier is ornamented with a gilt coronet, and the candles are contained in 17 bell lamps. Twenty chandeliers are in the external circle, and eight in the internal. When all these lamps are lighted, it may be imagined that the sight must be very glorious; no words can express its grandeur; and then do the masterly disposition of the architect, the proportion of the parts, and the harmonious distinction of the several pieces, appear to the greatest advantage; the most minute part, by this effulgence, lying open to inspection. The propriety and artful arrangement of the several objects are expressive of the intention of this edifice; and this, indeed, may be said of Ranelagh, that it is one of those public places of entertainment, that for beauty, elegance, and grandeur, are not to be equalled in Europe.

Formerly this rotundo was a place for public breakfasting; but that custom being regarded as detrimental to society

society, by introducing a new species of luxury, was suppressed by act of parliament in all places of entertainment. Ranelagh was not a place of note, till it was honoured, in the late reign, with the famous masquerades, which brought it into vogue; and it has ever since retained the favour of the public. But these masquerades being thought to have a pernicious tendency, have been long discontinued; although that entertainment has been sometimes revived on very extraordinary occasions. Fireworks, of late years, have been often exhibited in the gardens, in a magnificent style, accompanied by a representation of an eruption of Mount Aetna, &c. During the season, the rotundo and gardens are open in the day time, when the price of admittance is one shilling each person. The gardens are ornamented with avenues of trees, a grove, canal, &c. No liquors are sold in the gardens, either in the day time, or in the evening.

To prevent the admittance of servants, the proprietors have erected a convenient amphitheatre, with good seats, for their reception only: it is situated in the coachway leading to Ranelagh House, and at such a small distance, that the servants can answer, the instant they are called.

RANMER COMMON, a very elevated and extensive common, one mile from Dorking, commanding some fine views, in which St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and Windsor Castle, are distinctly seen.

REIGATE, a borough in Surry, in the valley of Holmefdale, 21 miles from London. It had a castle, built by the Saxons, on the east side of the town, some ruins of which are still to be seen; particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, large enough to hold 500 persons; where the Barons, who took up arms against John, are said to have had their private meetings. Its market-house was once a chapel. The neighbourhood abounds with fuller's earth and medicinal plants. On the south side of the town is a large house, formerly a priory. It belongs to Mrs. Jones, is beautified with plantations and a large piece of water, and is surrounded by hills, which render the prospect very romantic.

In this town the Earl of Shaftesbury, author of *The Characteristics*, had a house, to which he retired to seclude

himself from company. It came afterward into the possession of a gentleman, who planted a small spot of ground in so many parts, as to comprise whatever can be supposed in the most noble seats. It may properly be deemed a model, and is called, by the inhabitants of Reigate, "The world in one acre." It is now the seat of Richard Barnes, Esq.

RICHING PARK, near Colnbrook, in Bucks, a new seat, erected by John Sullivan, Esq. It stands on the site of Percy Lodge, the residence of Frances Countess of Hertford, afterward Duchess of Somerset, the Cleora of Mrs. Rowe, and the Patroness, whom Thomson invokes in his "Spring." "It was her practice," says Dr. Johnson, "to invite, every summer, some poet into the country, to hear her verses, and assist her studies. This honour was one summer conferred on Thomson, who took more delight in carousing with Lord Hertford and his friends, than assisting her Ladyship's poetical operations, and therefore never received another summons." But whatever were the merits of this excellent lady's poetry, some of her letters, which have been published, evince, in the opinion of Shenstone, "a perfect rectitude of heart, delicacy of sentiment, and a truly classic ease and elegance of style."

RICHMOND, in Surry, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, the finest village in the British dominions, was anciently called *Shcen*, which, in the Saxon tongue, signifies *resplendent*. From the singular beauty of its situation, it has been termed the *Frescati* of England. Here stood a royal palace, in which Edward I and II resided, and in which Edward III died of grief, for the loss of his heroic son the Black Prince. Here also died Anne, Queen of Richard II, who first taught the English ladies the use of the side-saddle: for, before her time, they rode astride. Richard was so afflicted at her death, that he deserted and defaced the fine palace; but it was repaired by Henry V, who founded three religious houses near it. In 1497, it was destroyed by fire; but Henry VII rebuilt it, and commanded that the village should be called Richmond; he having borne the title of Earl of Richmond before he obtained the crown; and here he died. Queen Elizabeth was a prisoner in this palace, for a short time, during the reign of her sister. When she became Queen, it was one of her favourite places of residence;

residence; and here she closed her illustrious career. It was afterward the residence of Henry Prince of Wales; and Bp. Duppa is said to have educated Charles II here. It is not now easy to ascertain when this royal palace absolutely ceased to be such. Some parts of it appear to have been repaired by James II, whose son, the Pretender, it is said, was nursed here. [See *Bp. Burnet, Vol. I. p. 753.*] It is not totally demolished. The houses now let on lease to William Robertson and Matthew Skinner, Esquires, as well as that in the occupation of Mr. Dundas, which adjoins the gateway, are parts of the old palace, and are described in the survey taken by the Order of Parliament in 1649; and, in Mr. Skinner's garden, still exists the old yew-tree, mentioned in that survey. [See *Lysons, Vol. I. p. 441.*] On the site of this palace also is Cholmondeley House, built by George third Earl of Cholmondeley, who adorned the noble gallery with his fine collection of pictures. It is now the property of the Duke of Queensberry, who transferred hither the pictures and furniture from his seat at Ambresbury. The tapestry, which hung behind the Earl of Clarendon, in the Court of Chancery, now decorates the hall of this house. A large house, the property of Mrs. Sarah Way, and the residence of herself and her sister, the Countess Dowager of Northampton, is also on the site of this palace, as is the elegant villa of Whitshed Keene, Esq. built by the late Sir Charles Asgill, Bart. from a design of Sir Robert Taylor's.

There was formerly a park adjoining Richmond Green, called the Old, or Little Park, to distinguish it from the extensive one, made by Charles I, and called the New Park. In this Old Park was a lodge, the lease of which was granted, in 1707; for 99 years, to James Duke of Ormond, who rebuilt the house, and resided there till his impeachment in 1715, when he retired to Paris. Soon after, George II, then Prince of Wales, purchased the remainder of the lease, (which, after the Duke's impeachment, was vested in the Earl of Arran,) and made the Lodge his residence. It was pulled down in 1772, at which time his Majesty, who had sometimes resided in it, had an intention of building a new palace on the site. The foundations were actually laid; and, in the public Dining Room

at Hampton Court, is the model of the intended palace. Not far from the site of the lodge, stands the observatory, built by Sir William Chambers, in 1769. Among a very fine set of instruments, are particularly to be noticed a mural arch of 140 degrees, and eight feet radius; a zenith sector of 12 feet; a transit instrument of 8 feet; and a ten-foot reflector by Herschel. On the top of the building is a moveable dome, which contains an equatorial instrument. The observatory contains also a collection of subjects in natural history, well preserved; an excellent apparatus for philosophical experiments, some models, and a collection of ores from his Majesty's mines in the forest of Hartz in Germany. A part of Old Park is now a dairy and grazing-farm in his Majesty's own hands. The remainder constitutes the royal gardens, which were altered to their present form by Brown, to whose exquisite taste in the embellishment of rural scenery, the didactic poet paid this merited eulogy, while he was living to enjoy it:

Him too, the living leader of thy powers,
Great Nature! him the Muse shall hail in notes,
Which antedate the praise true genius claims
From just posterity. Bards yet unborn
Shall pay to Brown that tribute, fittest paid
In strains, the beauty of his scenes inspire.

MASON.

Instead of the trim formality of the ancient style, we now see irregular groups of trees adorning beautiful swelling lawns, interspersed with shrubberies, broken clumps, and solemn woods; through the recesses of which are walks, that lead to various parts of these delightful gardens. The banks, along the margin of the Thames, are judiciously varied, forming a noble terrace, which extends the whole length of the gardens; in the S. E. quarter of which, a road leads to a sequestered spot, in which is a cottage, that exhibits the most elegant simplicity. Here is a collection of curious foreign and domestic beasts, as well as of many rare and exotic birds. Being a favourite retreat of her Majesty's, this cottage is kept in great neatness. The gardens are open to the Public, every Sunday, from Midsummer till toward the end of Autumn.

At

At the foot of Richmond Hill, on the Thames, is the villa of the Duke of Buccleugh. From the lawn there is a subterraneous communication with the pleasure-grounds on the opposite side of the road, which extends almost to the summit of the hill. Near this is the charming residence of Lady Diana Beauclerk, who has herself decorated one of the rooms with lilachs and other flowers, in the same manner as at her former residence at Twickenham. Here likewise are the villas of the Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Leicester, Sir Lionel Darell, Bart. &c.

On Richmond Green is a house belonging to Viscount Fitzwilliam, whose maternal grandfather, Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. an eminent Dutch merchant, built a room here for the reception of George I. In this house is an ancient painting of Richmond Palace by Vinkeboom; and there is another, said to be the work of one of Rubens' scholars, and supposed to represent the Lodge in the Old Park, before it was pulled down by the Duke of Ormond. The Green is surrounded by lofty elms, and, at one corner of it, is a theatre, in which, during the summer-season, dramatic entertainments are performed.

The town runs up the hill, above a mile, from East Sheen to the New Park, with the Royal Gardens sloping all the way to the Thames. Here are four alms-houses; one of them built by bishop Duppa, in the reign of Charles II, for ten poor widows, pursuant to a vow he made during that Prince's exile. An elegant stone bridge, of five semi-circular arches, from a design by Paine, was erected here in 1777.

The summit of Richmond Hill commands a luxuriant prospect, which Thomson, who resided in this beautiful place, has thus celebrated in his Seasons:

Say, shall we ascend
Thy hill, delightful Sheen? Here let us sweep
The boundless landscape: now the raptur'd eye,
Exulting swift, to huge Augusta send;
Now to the sister-hills* that skirt her plain,
To lofty Harrow now, and now to where
Majestic Windsor lifts his princely brow.
In lovely contrast to this glorious view,

* Highgate and Hampstead.

Calmly

Calmly magnificent, then will we turn
 To where the silver Thames first rural grows.
 There let the feasted eye unwearied stray:
 Luxurious, there, rove thro' the pendent woods,
 That nodding hang o'er Harrington's retreat;*
 And stooping thence to Ham's embowering walks,†
 Here let us trace the matchless vale of Thames;
 Far-winding up to where the muses haunt
 In Twit'nam bow'rs; to royal Hampton's pile,
 To Clarendon's terraced height, and Escher's groves.
 Enchanting vale! beyond whatever the muse
 Has of Achaia, or Hesperia sung!
 O vale of bliss! O softly-swelling hills!
 On which the Power of Cultivation lies,
 And joys to see the wonder of his toil.
 Heav'n's! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
 Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
 And glitt'ring towns, and gilded streams, till all
 The stretching landscape into smoke decays.

Thomson's residence was at Rofsedale House, now in the possession of the Hon. Mrs. Boscawen, in Kew-foot Lane. It was purchased, after his death, by George Rofs, Esq. who, out of veneration to his memory, forbore to pull it down, but enlarged and improved it at the expence of 9000*l*. Mrs. Boscawen has repaired the poet's favourite seat in the garden, and placed in it the table on which he wrote his verses. Over the entrance is inscribed:

‘ Here Thomson sung the Seasons and their Change.’

The inside is adorned with suitable quotations from authors who have paid due compliments to his talents; and in the centre appears the following inscription: “ Within this pleasing retirement, allured by the music of the nightingale, which warbled in soft unison to the melody of his soul, in unaffected cheerfulness, and genial though simple elegance, lived James Thomson. Sensibly alive to all the beauties of Nature, he painted their images as they rose in review, and poured the whole profusion of them into his inimitable Seasons. Warmed with intense devotion to the Sovereign of the Universe, its flame glowing through all his compositions; animated with unbounded benevolence,

* Peterham Lodge.

† Ham House.

with the tenderest social sensibility, he never gave one moment's pain to any of his fellow-creatures, save only by his death, which happened at this place, on the 22d of August, 1748."—Thomson was buried at the west end of the north aisle of Richmond church. There was nothing to point out the spot of his interment, till a brass tablet, with the following inscription, was lately put up by the Earl of Buchan: 'In the earth below this tablet are the remains of James Thomson, author of the beautiful poems entitled, *The Seasons*, *The Castle of Indolence*, &c. who died at Richmond on the 27th of August, and was buried there on the 29th O. S. 1748. The Earl of Buchan, unwilling that so good a man and sweet a poet should be without a memorial, has denoted the place of his interment for the satisfaction of his admirers, in the year of our Lord 1792.' Underneath, is this quotation from his *Winter*:

Father of Light and Life, Thou Good Supreme!
O, teach me what is good! teach me Thyself!
Save me from folly, vanity, and vice,
From every low pursuit! and feed my soul
With knowledge, conscious peace, and virtue pure;
Sacred, substantial, never-fading bliss.

RICHMOND PARK, formerly called the Great or the New Park, to distinguish it from that which was near the Green, was made by Charles I. Sir Robert Walpole (afterward Earl of Orford) was fond of hunting in this Park, and his son, Robert Lord Walpole, being the Ranger, he built the Great Lodge for him, and thus paid nobly for his amusement. This is an elegant stone edifice, with wings on each side of brick. It stands on a rising ground, and commands a very good prospect of the park, especially of the fine piece of water. When Lord Walpole, afterward second Earl of Orford, died, the Princess Amelia was appointed Ranger. While it was in her hands, the public right to a foot-way through the Park, was established by the issue of a trial at law, in 1758, at Kingston Assizes, in consequence of which decision, ladders were put up at some of the entrances. Here also is another Lodge, called the Stone Lodge. *See Mortlake*. This park is eight miles in circumference, and contains 2253 acres,

acres, of which not quite 100 are in Richmond parish: there are 650 acres in Mortlake, 265 in Petersham, 230 in Putney, and about 1000 in Kingston. His Majesty, who, since the death of the last Ranger, the Earl of Bute, has taken the Park into his own hands, is now making several improvements, which promise to make it one of the most beautiful parks in the kingdom.

RICHMONDS HOUSE, a handsome villa, on the banks of the Thames, at Twickenham. In the last century, it was the seat of the Earl of Bradford, who had here a fine collection of pictures. He was a distinguished character in the reigns of Charles and James II, and was an active promoter of the Revolution. Since his death it has belonged to different proprietors, and is now the seat of Mrs. Allanfon.

RICKMANSWORTH, a market-town in Herts, 18½ miles from London, situate on the Coln. In the neighbourhood is a warren-hill, where the sound of the trumpet is repeated twelve times by the echo. In this place is Bury Park, the seat of William Field, Esq.

RIPLEY, 23½ miles from London, in the road to Portsmouth, has a chapel of ease to the parish of Send. It is one of the prettiest villages in the county, and was formerly famous for cricket-players. A handsome house, on the beautiful green, belongs to the Onslow family.

RIVERHEAD, a village, near Sevenoaks, in Kent, so called from the Darent having its source in this parish. It is situated in the celebrated valley of Holmesdale, which gives the title of Baron Holmesdale to Lord Amherst. See *Montreal*.

RODING, the name of eight parishes in the west of Essex, distinguished by the appellations of Abbots, Berners, Beauchamp, Eythorp, High, Leaden, Margaret, and White. They take their name from the river, which flowing through them, from Canfield, falls into the Thames, below Barking. Roding Berners is supposed to be the birthplace of Juliana Berners, daughter of Sir James Berners, of that parish, who was beheaded in the reign of Richard II: This lady, who was Prioress of Sopewell Nunnery, was one of the earliest female writers in England. She was beautiful, of great spirit, and fond of hawking, hunting, &c. In these

these sports she was so thoroughly skilled, that she wrote treatises of hunting, hawking, and heraldry. "From an abbess disposed to turn author," says Mr. Warton; "we might reasonably have expected a manual of meditations for the closet, or select rules for making salves, or distilling strong waters. But the diversions of the field were not thought inconsistent with the character of a religious lady of this eminent rank, who resembled an abbot in respect of exercising an extensive manerial jurisdiction, and who hawked and hunted with other ladies of distinction.

ROEHAMPTON, a hamlet to Putney, at the west extremity of Putney Heath. Here are many handsome villas; among which are Mount Clare, Sir John Dick's; and the houses belonging to the Earl of Besborough, Lady Robert Bertie, Richard G. Temple, Esq. John Thompson, Esq. and Colonel Fullarton, the latter in Roehampton Lane; beside Clarence Lodge, a villa, built for his own residence, by the Duke of Clarence, but lately offered to sale; and Herbert Lodge, the villa of James Daniel, Esq. situate in Putney Park Lane. Mount Clare was built, in the Italian style, by the late George Clive, Esq. Sir William Chambers was the architect of the Earl of Besborough's. In this house are some valuable antiques; particularly, the celebrated trunk of a Venus, from the collection of Baron Stosch; and there is a bust of Demosthenes, by Benvenuto Cellini; with some good pictures, among which are, the Interment of a Cardinal, by John ab Eyck, the first painter in oil colours; Sir Theodore Mayerne, Physician to James I, by Rubens; and Bp. Gardiner, by Holbein. In this hamlet is a neat chapel, over the altar of which is the Last Supper, by Zuccherò. Robert Thistlewaite, Esq. had a villa here, which was burnt down in 1794, and is not rebuilt. *See Roehampton Grove and Roehampton House.*

ROEHAMPTON GROVE, lately the seat of Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq. but now of William Gosling, Esq. is situated on part of the ancient royal park of Putney, which no longer exists. The fee simple of this park was granted, by Charles I, to Sir Richard Weston, afterward Earl of Portland, whose son alienated both the house and park. They were afterward the residence of Christian Countess

Countess of Devonshire*, whose family sold this estate, in 1689; after which it came into the hands of different proprietors, till it was purchased by Sir Joshua Vanneck, who pulled down the old mansion; built the present elegant villa, after a design of Wyatt's; and expended great sums in improvements, particularly in forming a fine piece of water, which is supplied by pipes from a conduit on Putney Common. Sir Joshua, on the acquisition of his brother's estate, sold Roehampton Grove to Mr. Fitzherbert, who likewise expended great sums in improvements. The principal front commands a view of Epsom Downs in the distance: but Richmond Park approaches so near, that it seems to belong to the grounds, and gives an air of sylvan wildness to the whole. The prospect to the north charms the eye with cheerfulness and variety. At the termination of the lawn, is the beautiful piece of water before-mentioned. Beyond this, the Thames is seen, at high water, winding through a well-wooded valley, from which a rich display of cultivated country, adorned with villages and seats, rises to Harrow and the adjacent elevated parts of Middlesex.

ROEHAMPTON HOUSE, the seat of William Drake, Esq. at Roehampton, was built in the year 1710. The ceiling of the saloon, which was painted by Thornhill, represents the Feasts of the Gods.

RUMFORD, a town in Essex, $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles from London, in the road to Harwich, is governed by a bailiff and wardens, who, by patent, were once empowered to hold a weekly court for the trial of treasons, felonies, debts, &c.

* She was a woman of great celebrity, and of a very singular character. She was much extolled for her devotion; and yet she retained Hobbes, the freethinker, in her house, as tutor to her son. She kept up the dignity of her rank, and was celebrated for her hospitality: yet so judicious was her economy, that her jointure of 500*l.* a year she nearly doubled; and she extricated her son's estate from a vast debt and thirty law-suits; so that King Charles once jestingly said to her, "Madam, you have all my Judges at your disposal." She was the patroness of the wits of that age, who frequently assembled at her house, and there Waller often read his verses. She was active in the restoration of Charles II, who had such a sense of her services, that he frequently visited her at Roehampton, in company with the Queen Dowager, and the royal family, with whom she enjoyed a great intimacy till her death in 1675.

and

and to execute offenders. It has a market on Monday and Tuesday for hogs and calves, and on Wednesday for corn. It has a chapel of ease to Hornchurch.

RUNNY MEAD, near Egham, in Surry, is celebrated as the spot where King John, in 1215, was compelled to sign Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta. It is true, that here his consent was extorted; but these charters were signed, it is said, in an island between Runny Mead and Ankerwyke House. This island, still called Charter Island, is in the parish of Wraybury in Bucks.

The land a while,
 Affrighted, droop'd beneath despotic rage.
 Instead of Edward's equal gentle laws,
 The furious victor's partial will prevail'd.
 All prostrate lay; and, in the secret shade,
 Deep-stung, but fearful, Indignation gnash'd
 His teeth. Of freedom, property, despoil'd,
 And of their bulwark, arms; with castles crush'd,
 With ruffians quarter'd o'er the bridled land;
 The shivering wretches, at the curfew sound,
 Dejected shrunk into their sordid beds,
 And, through the mournful gloom, of ancient times
 Mus'd sad, or dreamt of better. Ev'n to feed
 A tyrant's idle sport the peasant starv'd:
 To the wild herd, the pasture of the tame,
 The cheerful hamlet, spiry town, were given,
 And the brown forest roughen'd wide around.
 But this so vile submission, long endur'd not.
 Unus'd to bend, impatient of control,
 Tyrants themselves the common tyrant check'd.
 The church, by kings intractable and fierce,
 Deny'd her portion of the plunder'd state,
 Or tempted, by the timorous and weak,
 To gain new ground, first taught their rapine law.
 The barons next a nobler league began,
 Both those of English and of Norman race,
 In one fraternal nation blended now,
 The nation of the free! Press'd by a band
 Of patriots, ardent as the summer's noon
 That looks delighted on, the tyrant see!
 Mark! how with feign'd alacrity he bears
 His strong reluctance down, his dark revenge,
 And gives the Charter, by which life indeed
 Becomes of price, a glory to be man.

THOMSON.

In King John's time, and that of his son, Henry III, the rigours of the feudal tenures and forest laws were so warmly kept up, that they occasioned many insurrections of the barons or principal feudatories: which at last had this effect, that first King John, and afterward his son, consented to the two famous charters of English liberties, *magna charta* and *charta de foresta*. Of these the latter was well-calculated to redress many grievances, and encroachments of the crown, in the exertion of forest law: and the former confirmed many liberties of the church, and redressed many grievances incident to feudal tenures, of no small moment at the time; though now, unless considered attentively, and with this retrospect, they seem but of trifling concern. But, beside these feudal provisions, care was taken to protect the subject against other oppressions, then frequently arising from unreasonable amercements, from illegal distresses or other process for debts or services due to the crown, and from the tyrannical abuse of the prerogative of purveyance and pre-emption. It fixed the forfeiture of lands for felony in the same manner as it still remains; prohibited for the future the grants of exclusive fisheries; and the erection of new bridges so as to oppress the neighbourhood. With respect to private rights, it established the testamentary power of the subject over part of his personal estate, the rest being distributed among his wife and children: it laid down the law of dower, as it hath continued ever since; and prohibited the appeals of women, unless for the death of their husbands. In matters of public police and national concern, it enjoined an uniformity of weights and measures; gave new encouragements to commerce, by the protection of merchant strangers; and forbade the alienation of lands in mortmain. With regard to the administration of justice, beside prohibiting all denials or delays of it, it fixed the court of common pleas at Westminster, that the suitors might no longer be harassed with following the king's person in all his progresses, and at the same time brought the trial of issues home to the very doors of the freeholders, by directing assizes to be taken in the proper counties, and establishing annual circuits; it also corrected some abuses then incident to the trials by
wager

wager of law and of battle; directed the regular awarding of inquests for life or member; prohibited the king's inferior ministers from holding pleas of the crown, or trying any criminal charge, whereby many forfeitures might otherwise have unjustly accrued to the exchequer; and regulated the time and place of holding the inferior tribunals of justice, the county court, sheriff's tourn, and court-leet. It confirmed and established the liberties of the city of London, and all other cities, boroughs, towns, and ports of the kingdom. And, lastly, (which alone would have merited the title it bears, of the *great charter*) it protected every individual of the nation in the free-enjoyment of his life, his liberty, and his property, unless declared to be forfeited by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

Blackstone's Comment.

On Runny Mead are annual horse-races, which are attended by their Majesties and the royal family.

RUSSEL FARM, the handsome seat of the Countess Dowager of Essex, in a beautiful situation near Watford.

RYE-HOUSE, an ancient house, in the parish of Stansted Abbot, in the road from Hoddesdon to Ware, was built by Andrew Ogard, in the reign of Henry VI; that monarch having granted him a licence to build a castle on his manor of Rye. It came afterward, into the family of the late Paul Field, Esq. Part of the building (which now serves as a workhouse to the parish) has both battlements and loopholes, and was probably the gate of the castle, which Andrew Ogard had liberty to erect: and if so, it is among the earliest of those brick buildings, raised after the form of bricks was changed, from the ancient flat and broad, to the modern shape.

But what has rendered this place particularly interesting, is its being the spot said to have been intended for the assassination of Charles II, in 1683. The house was then tenanted by Rumbold, who had served in the army of Cromwell. Hume, after mentioning, that a regular project of an insurrection was formed, and that a council of six conspirators was erected, consisting of the Duke of Monmouth, Lord Russel, the Earl of Essex, Lord Howard, Algernon Sidney, and John Hampden, grandson of the great parliamentary leader, thus proceeds: "While these

schemes were concerting among the leaders, there was an inferior order of conspirators, who had frequent meetings, and, together with the insurrection, carried on projects quite unknown to Monmouth and the cabal of six. When these men were together, they indulged themselves in the most desperate and criminal discourse: they frequently mentioned the assassination of the king and the duke, to which they had given the familiar appellation of *lopping*; they even went so far as to have thought of a scheme for that purpose. Rumbold, who was a maltster, possessed a farm, called the Rye House, which lay on the road to Newmarket, whither the king commonly went once a year, for the diversion of the races. A plan of this farm had been laid before some of the conspirators by Rumbold, who showed them how easy it would be, by overturning a cart, to stop at that place the king's coach; while they might fire upon him from the hedges, and be enabled afterward, through bye lanes, and cross the fields, to make their escape. But though the plausibility of this scheme gave great pleasure to the conspirators, no concerted design was as yet laid, nor any men, horses, or arms provided. The whole was little more than loose discourse, the overflowings of zeal and rancour." *Hume, Vol. xii. chap. 5.* When this affair, however, became afterward the subject of a judicial enquiry, it received the name of The Rye House Plot; and Colonel Walcot, and others, were condemned and executed as parties in it.

S.

SALTHILL, in Bucks, 21½ miles from London, on the Bath road, is remarkable for its fine situation and elegant inn. It is also famous as being the spot to which the scholars of Eton make their triennial procession; when a public collection is made from the company, for the benefit of the Captain of the School, who is generally elected a member of King's College, Cambridge. This collection, in some years, amounts to near 1000l.

SANDERSTED, in Surry, near Croydon, has a delightful prospect on the N. to Croydon, and on the N. W.

to

to Harrow on the Hill, some parts of Bucks, Berks, Hampshire, and over all Bansted Downs. *See Purley.*

SAUNDRIDGE, a village in Hertfordshire, three miles N. by E. of St. Albans. Here is the elegant seat of Charles Bouchier, Esq. who has lately made great improvements in the house and grounds.

SEVENOAKS, a market-town in Kent, near the river Darent, $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, in the road to Tunbridge, obtained its name from seven large oaks which grew near it, when it was first built. Here is an hospital and school, for the maintenance of aged people, and the instruction of youth, first erected by Sir William Sevenoaks, Lord Mayor of London, in 1418, who is said to have been a foundling, educated at the expence of a person of this town, whence he took his name. Queen Elizabeth having greatly augmented the revenue of this school, it was called Queen Elizabeth's Free-School. It was rebuilt in 1727. Near this town, in 1450, the royal army, commanded by Sir Humphrey Stafford, was defeated by the rebels headed by John Cade. *See Kippington and Knole.*

SHEEN, EAST, a hamlet to Mortlake, on the Thames. Here are several villas; particularly, that of Lord Palmerston, a descendant from Sir John Temple, brother of the celebrated Sir William Temple; the seat of Mrs. Bowles, built by the late Charles Bowles, Esq. after a design by Messrs. Carr and Morris; and the houses of Philip Francis, Esq. and Mr. Alderman Watson.

SHEEN, WEST, the name of a hamlet to Richmond; which once stood a quarter of a mile to the N. W. of the old Palace of Richmond. Here Henry V, in 1414, founded a convent of Carthusians, in the walls of which Perkin Warbeck sought an asylum. An ancient gateway, the last remains of this priory, was taken down in 1770. The whole hamlet, consisting of 18 houses, was, at the same time, annihilated, and the site, which was made into a lawn, added to the King's inclosures. Sir William Temple had a lease of the site and premises of the priory; and West Sheen was his favourite residence till his removal to Moor Park, near Farnham. King William frequently visited him at this place. When his patron was lame with the gout, Swift usually attended his Majesty in his walk

round the gardens; and here he became acquainted with the beautiful and accomplished Stella, who was born at this place, and whose father was Sir William's steward.

SHENLEY, a village of Hertfordshire, two miles N. by W. of Chipping Barnet. Here is High Canons, a handsome seat, lately purchased by Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq. who has made many elegant improvements; particularly two fine pieces of water in the park, which, sloping from the house, terminate, at some distance, in a delightful wood.

SHEPPERTON, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, 19½ miles from London. It is much resorted to by the lovers of angling. Hence is a bridge to Walton.

SHOOTER'S HILL, eight miles from London, in the road to Dover, from the summit of which is a fine view of London, and into Essex, Surry, and even part of Sussex. The Thames also exhibits a magnificent appearance. There is a handsome inn and gardens, for the entertainment of those who visit this delightful spot. *See Eltham.*

SHORNE, a village, three miles and a half S. E. of Gravesend, containing a romantic variety of landscape. The hills are wide, steep, and almost covered with wood; rising into bold variations, between the breaks of which vast prospects of the valley beneath, and the Thames winding through it, are seen, and from the tops of some of them very extensive prospects of the country at large.

SION HILL, in the parish of Isleworth, the elegant villa of the Duke of Marlborough. The grounds, which were planted by Brown, fall with a gentle descent from the house to the great road to Hounslow.

SION HILL, near the last mentioned, the seat of John Robinson, Esq. a neat villa, with extensive offices, pleasantly situate in a small paddock. This estate is a manor, called Wyke; it anciently belonged to the convent of Sion; and, among its various proprietors since the dissolution, we find the name of Sir Thomas Gresham.

SION HOUSE, in the parish of Isleworth, a seat of the Duke of Northumberland's, on the Thames, opposite Richmond Gardens, is called Sion, from a nunnery of Bridgetines, of the same name, originally founded at Twickenham, by Henry V, in 1414, and removed to this spot in 1432.

After

After the dissolution of this convent in 1532, it continued in the crown, during the remainder of our eighth Henry's reign. His unfortunate Queen, Catharine Howard, was confined here, from Nov. 14, 1541, to Feb. 10, 1542, being three days before her execution. Edward VI granted it to his uncle the Duke of Somerset, who, in 1547, began to build this magnificent structure, and finished the shell of it nearly as it now remains. The house is a majestic edifice, of white stone: the roof is flat, and embattled. Upon each of the four outward angles, is a square turret, flat-roofed and embattled. The gardens were inclosed by high walls before the east and west fronts, and were laid out in a very grand manner; but being made at a time when extensive views were deemed inconsistent with the stately privacy affected by the great, they were so situated as to deprive the house of all prospect. To remedy that inconvenience, the Protector built a high triangular terrace in the angle between the walls of the two gardens; and this it was that his enemies afterward did not scruple to call a fortification, and to insinuate that it was one proof, among others, of his having formed a design dangerous to the liberties of the king and people. After his execution, in 1552, Sion was forfeited; and the house, which was given to John Duke of Northumberland, then became the residence of his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, and of his daughter-in-law, the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, who was at this place, when the Dukes of Northumberland and Suffolk, and her husband, came to prevail upon her to accept the fatal present of the crown; and hence she was conducted, as then usual on the accession of the sovereign, to reside for some time in the Tower.

The Duke being beheaded in 1553, Sion House reverted to the Crown. Queen Mary restored it to the Bridgetines, who possessed it till they were expelled by Elizabeth. In 1604, Sion House was granted to Henry Percy ninth Earl of Northumberland, in consideration of his eminent services. His son Algernon employed Inigo Jones to new-face the inner court, and to finish the great hall in the manner in which it now appears.

The Dukes of York and Gloucester, and the Princess Elizabeth, were sent here by an order of the Parliament,
in

in 1646, and were treated by the Earl and Countess of Northumberland in all respects suitable to their birth. The King frequently visited them at Sion in 1647. The Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth, continued at Sion till 1649, at which time the Earl resigned them to the care of his sister the Countess of Leicester.

In 1682, Charles Duke of Somerset, having married the only child of Josceline Earl of Northumberland, Sion House became his property. He lent this house to the Princess Anne, who resided here during the misunderstanding between her and Queen Mary. Upon the Duke's death, in 1748, his son Algernon gave Sion House to Sir Hugh and Lady Elizabeth Smithson, his son-in-law and daughter, afterward Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, who made the fine improvements.

The most beautiful scenery imaginable is formed before two of the principal fronts; for even the Thames itself seems to belong to the gardens, which are separated into two parts by a new serpentine river, which communicates with the Thames. Two bridges form a communication between the two gardens, and there is a stately Doric column, on the top of which is a finely-proportioned statue of Flora. The greenhouse has a Gothic front, in so light a style, as to be greatly admired. The back and end walls of it are the only remains of the old monastery. These beautiful gardens are stored with a great many curious exotics, and were principally laid out by Brown.

The entrance to the mansion, from the great road, is through a beautiful gateway, adorned on each side with an open colonnade. The visitor ascends the house, by a flight of steps which leads into *The Great Hall*, a noble oblong room, 66 feet by 31, and 34 in height. It is paved with white and black marble, and is ornamented with antique marble colossal statues, and particularly with a cast of the dying gladiator in bronze, by Valadier.

Adjoining to the Hall, is a magnificent *Vestibule*, in a very uncommon style; the floor of scagliola, and the walls in fine relief, with gilt trophies, &c. It is adorned with 12 large Ionic columns and 16 pilasters of *verde antique*, purchased at an immense expense, being a greater quantity of this scarce marble, than is now perhaps to be found in any one

one building in the world: on the columns are 12 gilt statues. This leads to *The Dining Room*, which is ornamented with marble statues, and paintings in chiaro oscuro, after the antique. At each end is a circular recess separated by columns, and the ceiling is in stucco gilt.

The Drawing Room has a coved ceiling, divided into small compartments richly gilt, and exhibiting designs of all the antique paintings that have been found in Europe, executed by the best Italian artists. The sides are hung with a rich three-coloured silk damask, the first of the kind ever executed in England. The tables are two noble pieces of antique mosaic, found in the Baths of Titus, and purchased from Abbate Furietti's collection at Rome. The glasses are 108 inches by 65, being two of the largest ever seen in England. The chimneypiece is of the finest statuary marble, inlaid and ornamented with *or moulté*.

The Great Gallery, which also serves for the library and museum, is 133½ feet by 14. The bookcases are formed in recesses in the wall, and receive the books so as to make them part of the general finishing of the room. The chimneypieces are adorned with medallions, &c. The whole is after the most beautiful style of the antique, and gave the first instance of stucco-work finished in England, after the finest remains of antiquity. Below the ceiling, which is richly adorned with paintings and ornaments, runs a series of large medallion paintings, exhibiting the portraits of all the Earls of Northumberland in succession, and other principal persons of the houses of Percy and Seymour; all taken from originals. At the end of this room is a pair of folding doors into the garden, which uniformity required should represent a bookcase, to answer the other end of the library. Here, by a happy thought, are exhibited the titles of the lost Greek and Roman authors, so as to form a pleasing deception, and to give, at the same time, a curious catalogue of the *authores deperditi*. At each end, is a little pavilion, finished in the most exquisite taste; as is also a beautiful closet in one of the square turrets rising above the roof, which commands an enchanting prospect.

From the east end of the gallery are a suite of private apartments, that are very convenient and elegant, and lead

lead us back to the great hall by which we entered. All these improvements were begun in 1762, by the late Duke, under the direction of Robert Adam, Esq.

SLOUGH, a village, $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, and two from Windsor. Part of it is in the parish of Stoke, the other in that of Upton. Here the celebrated Dr. Herschel pursues his astronomical researches, assisted by a royal pension. His forty-feet telescope is a prodigious instrument. The length of the tube is 39 feet 4 inches: it measures 4 feet 10 inches in diameter; and every part of it is of rolled or sheet iron, which has been joined together, without rivets, by a kind of seaming, well known to those who make iron funnels for stoves. The concave face of the great mirror is 48 inches of polished surface in diameter. The thickness, which is equal in every part of it, is about three inches and a half; and its weight when it came from the cast, was 2118 pounds, of which it must have lost a small part in polishing. The method of observing by this telescope is by what Dr. Herschel calls the front view; the observer being placed in a seat, suspended at the end of it, with his back toward the object he views. There is no small speculum, but the magnifiers are applied immediately to the first focal image. From the opening of the telescope, near the place of the eyeglass, a speaking-pipe runs down to the bottom of the tube, where it goes into a turning joint; and, after several other inflexions, it at length divides into two branches, one going into the observatory, and the other into the workroom; and thus the communications of the observer are conveyed to the assistant in the observatory, and the workman is directed to perform the required motions. The foundation of the apparatus by which the telescope is suspended and moved, consists of two concentric circular brick walls, the outermost of which is 22 feet in diameter, and the inside one 21 feet. They are two feet six inches deep under ground, two feet three inches broad at the bottom, and one foot two inches at the top; and are capped with paving stones about three inches thick, and twelve and three quarters broad. The bottom frame of the whole rests upon these two walls by 20 concentric rollers, and is moveable upon a pivot, which gives a horizontal motion to the whole apparatus, as well as to the telescope.

scope. The description of the apparatus and telescope occupies 63 pages in the second part of the Philosophical Transactions for 1795, and the parts of it are illustrated by 19 plates. A good idea of the whole may be formed from a perspective view of it (as it now stands in the Doctor's garden) in the Universal Magazine for Feb. 1796.

SOPEWELL, near St. Alban's, was a nunnery, founded in 1142. In this house, Henry VIII. was privately married to Anne Boleyn, by Dr. Rowland Lee, afterward Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

SOPHIA FARM. See *St. Leonard's Hill*.

SOUTHFLEET, a village in Kent, contiguous to Northfleet. The Bishops of Rochester were possessed of the manor before the Conquest, and, as not unusual in ancient times, the court of Southfleet had a power of trying and executing felons. This jurisdiction extended not only to acts of felony done within the villa, but also over criminals apprehended there, though the fact had been committed in another county.

SOUTHGATE, a hamlet to the parish of Edmonton, situate on the skirts of Enfield Chase, eight miles from London. Among many handsome houses here, are Minchen-don House, the seat of the Dukes of Chandos; Cannon Grove, of Mr. Alderman Curtis; and Arnold's Grove, of Isaac Walker, Esq.

SOUTH LODGE, an elegant villa on Enfield Chase, was a seat of the first Earl of Chatham (when a commoner) to whom it was left by will, with 10,000*l*. On this bequest, he observed, that he should spend that sum in improvements, and then grow tired of the place in three or four years: nor was he mistaken. Yet here, for some time, this illustrious statesman occasionally enjoyed the sweets of rural retirement, and even indulged in some poetic effusions. In Mr. Seward's *Anecdotes of some Distinguished Persons*, Vol. III, is a long epistle from him to Richard Viscount Cobham, from which the following is an extract. It is an imitation of Horace, Book I, Ode 29, and is entitled "An Invitation to South Lodge."

From Norman princes sprung, their virtues' heir,

Cobham, for thee my vaults inclose

Tokai's smooth cask unpierc'd. Here purer air,

Breathing sweet pink and balmy rose,

Shall

Shall meet thy wish'd approach. Haste then away,
 Nor round and round for ever rove
 The magic Ranelagh, or nightly stray
 In gay Spring Gardens * glittering grove.

For sake the town's huge mafs, stretch'd long and wide.
 Pall'd with Profusion's sick'ning joys;
 Spurn the vain capital's insipid pride,
 Smoke, riches, politics, and noise.

Change points the blunted sense of sumptuous pleasure;
 And neat repasts in sylvan shed,
 Where Nature's simple boon is all the treasure,
 Care's brow with smiles have often spread.

When he parted with South Lodge, the succeeding proprietor greatly neglected it; but Mr. Alderman Skinner, who afterward purchased it, restored this delightful spot to its former beauty. The plantations, which are well wooded, are laid out with great taste, and are adorned with two fine pieces of water; the views across which, from different parts of the grounds, into Epping Forest, are rich and extensive. It was lately purchased by Mr. Gundry.

SOUTHWELD, a village near Brentwood, where is the handsome house of Christopher Tower, Esq. in whose park is a lofty building, upon an elevated point, that commands an extensive prospect.

SPENCER GROVE, the beautiful villa of Miss Hotham, delightfully situate on the Thames, at Twickenham. It was fitted up with great elegance by Lady Diana Beauclerk, who decorated several of the rooms herself, with her own paintings of flowers. It was afterward the residence of the late Lady Bridget Tollemache.

SPRING GROVE, at Smallberry Green, near Hounslow, the neat villa of Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.

STAINES, a market-town in Middlesex, 16½ miles from London. An elegant stone bridge has been built here, from a design by Thomas Sandby, Esq. R. A. It consists of three elliptic arches; that in the centre 60 feet wide; the others 52 feet each. One or two of the piers having sunk, the opening of this bridge is retarded for some time. At some distance, above this bridge, at Coln Ditch,

* Formerly the name of Vauxhall Gardens.

stands London Mark Stone, the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames. On a moulding round the upper part, is inscribed "God preserve the city of London. A. D. 1280."

STANMORE, GREAT, a village in Middlesex, ten miles from London, in the road to Watford. Here is the seat of James Forbes, Esq. built by the first Duke of Chandos, for the residence of his Duchess, in case she had survived him. Mr. Forbes enlarged it, and has greatly improved the gardens, in which he has erected a small octagon temple, containing various groups of figures, in Oriental sculpture, presented to him by the Brahmins of Hindoostan, as a grateful acknowledgment of his benevolent attention to their happiness, during a long residence among them. They are very ancient, and the only specimens of the Hindoo sculpture in this island. In the gardens is also an elegant structure, containing a cenotaph, inscribed to the memory of a deceased friend; and here is a rustic bridge, part of which is composed of a few fragments of a large Roman watch-tower, which once stood upon the hill.

The villa of George Heming, Esq. in this place, was originally a pavilion, consisting only of a noble banqueting-room, with proper culinary offices, and was built by the first Duke of Chandos, for the reception of such of his friends as were fond of bowling; a spacious green having been likewise formed for that amusement. See *Belmont and Bentley Priory*.

The church, rebuilt on the present more convenient spot, in 1632, is a brick structure; and the tower is covered by a remarkably large and beautiful stem of ivy. The situation of the old church is marked by a flat tomb-stone, which has been lately planted round with firs. The inhabitants had been long accustomed to fetch all their water from a large reservoir on the top of the hill: but a well was dug in the village, in 1791, and water was found at the depth of 150 feet. Upon this hill is Stanmore Common, which is so very elevated, that the ground-floor of one of the houses upon it is said to be on a level with the battlements of the tower of Harrow church; and some high trees on the Common are a landmark from the German Ocean.

STANMORE, LITTLE. See *Hitchurch*.

STANSTED ABBOTS, a village of Hertfordshire, once a flourishing borough, above two miles southeast of Ware, near the river Stort. Stansted Bury, in this parish, is the seat of Mr. Porter.

STANWELL, a village in Middlesex, two miles from Staines. In this parish is Stanwell Place, the seat of Sir William Gibbons, Bart. It is a flat situation, but commands plenty of wood and water.

STEPNEY, a village near London, whose parish was of such extent, and so increased in buildings, as to produce the parishes of St. Mary Stratford at Bow, St. Mary White-chapel, St. Anne Limehouse, St. John Wapping, St. Paul Shadwell, St. George in the East, Christ Church Spital-fields, and St. Matthew Bethnal Green; and it contains the hamlets of Mile-End Old Town, Mile-End New Town, Ratcliff, and Poplar.

On the east side of the portico of the church, leading up to the gallery, is a stone, with this inscription:

Of Carthage great I was a stone,
O mortals, read with pity!
Time consumes all, it spareth none,
Men, mountains, towns, nor city:
Therefore, O mortals! all bethink
You whereunto you must,
Since now such stately buildings
Lie buried in the dust.

The hamlet of Ratcliff, which lies in the western division of this parish, contained 1150 houses, of which 455, with 36 warehouses, were destroyed by a dreadful fire, on the 23d of July 1794. Tents were fixed in a walled field belonging to the Quakers, for the immediate accommodation of the poor inhabitants; and active subscriptions were set on foot for their more effectual relief. At the gate of the camp, and at the different avenues to the ruins, donations were received to the amount of 470*l.* nearly in half-pence only: including these, the whole amount of the subscriptions was nearly 17,000*l.*; and such was the liberality of the public, that the hand of charity was stopped long before it would have ceased to contribute, by an intimation from the managers, that this sum was fully adequate to the relief of the poor sufferers.

STOCKWELL,

STOCKWELL, a village in Surry, in the parish of Lambeth. Here is a neat chapel of ease, to which Abp. Secker contributed 500*l*. On the site of the ancient manor-house, a handsome villa has been erected by Bryant Barrett, Esq. one of the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens. Part of the ancient offices are still standing; but Mr. Lysons says, that the tradition of its having been the property of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, is without foundation, as, in his time, it belonged to Sir John Leigh, the younger.

STOKE, a village in Bucks, 21 miles from London, called also Stoke Poges, from its ancient lords, named Poges. Edward Lord Loughborough founded here an hospital, with a chapel in which he himself was interred. Henry third Earl of Huntingdon is supposed to have erected the mansion in Stoke Park, afterward the seat of Lord Chancellor Hatton. Sir Edward Coke next resided here, and was visited, in 1601, by Queen Elizabeth, whom he sumptuously entertained; presenting her with jewels, &c. to the value of 1000*l*.; and here, in 1634, he died. It became afterward the seat of Anne Viscountess Cobham, on whose death it was purchased by Mr. Penn, one of the late proprietors of Pennsylvania. John Penn, Esq. his representative, took down the ancient mansion, and has erected a noble seat, in a more elevated situation. He has likewise rebuilt Lord Loughborough's hospital, on a more convenient spot. In Lady Cobham's time, Mr. Gray, whose aunt resided in the village, often visited Stoke Park, and, in 1747, it was the scene of his poem called *A Long Story*; in which the style of building in Elizabeth's reign is admirably described, and the fantastic manners of her time delineated with equal truth and humour:

In Britain's isle, no matter where,
An ancient pile of building stands:
The Huntingdons and Hattons there
Employ'd the pow'r of fairy hands,

To raise the ceiling's fretted height,
Each pannel in atchievements clothing,
Rich windows that exclude the light,
And passages that lead to nothing.

Full oft within the spacious walls,
 When he had fifty winters o'er him,
 My grave lord keeper* led the brawls;†
 The seal and maces danc'd before him.

His bushy beard and shoe-strings green,
 His high-crown'd hat, and satin doublet,
 Mov'd the stout heart of England's queen,
 Though Pope and Spaniard could not trouble it.

The churchyard must ever be interesting, as the scene of our poet's celebrated elegy; and, at the east end of it, he is interred; but without even a stone to record his exit,

"And teach the rustic moralist to die."

In this parish is the handsome seat of Field-Marshal Sir George Howard, K. B. and, at the west end of the village, the neat residence of the Rev. Dr. Browning.

STOKE D'ABERNON, a village seated on the river Mole, near Cobham. Here is a spacious mansion, the property of Sir Francis Vincent, a minor, and residence of Admiral Sir Richard Hughes, Bart. In this parish is a mineral spring. *See Jessop's Well.*

STRATFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, the first village in Essex, on crossing the Lea, at Bow Bridge, is in the parish of West Ham. At Maryland Point, in this hamlet, is Stratford House, where Sir John Henniker, Bart. has extensive gardens, though the house itself makes no figure.

STRATFORD BOW. *See BOW.*

STRAWBERRY HILL, near Twickenham, the villa

* Sir Christopher Hatton, whose graceful person and fine dancing were his best qualifications, and the means of promoting him to be Lord Chancellor. Being in that high station, he became arrogant. The Queen thereupon told him, "that he was too much exalted by the indulgence of his fortune, which had placed him in a station for which he was unfit, he being ignorant of the chancery law, and needing the assistance of others to enable him to do his duty." This reproach struck him to the heart, and he resolved to admit no consolation. When he was almost half dead, the Queen repented of her severity, and went herself to comfort the dying Chancellor; but it was all to no purpose, for he was obstinately resolved to die. *Bokun's Character of Q. Eliz.*

† Brawls were a sort of figure-dance, then in vogue.

of the Earl of Orford (better known in the literary world, and often quoted in this work, as Mr. Horace Walpole) is situated on an eminence near the Thames. It was originally a small tenement, built, in 1698, by the Earl of Bradford's coachman, and let as a lodging-house. Colley Cibber was one of its first tenants, and there wrote his comedy, called *The Refusal*. It was afterward taken by the Marquis of Carnarvon, and other persons of consequence, as an occasional summer residence. In 1747, it was purchased by Mr. Walpole, by whom this beautiful structure, formed from select parts of Gothic architecture in cathedrals, &c. was wholly built, at different times. Great taste is displayed in the elegant embellishments of the edifice, and in the choice collection of pictures, sculptures, antiquities, and curiosities that adorn it; many of which have been purchased from some of the first cabinets in Europe. The approach to the house, through a grove of lofty trees; the embattled wall, overgrown with ivy; the spiry pinnacles, and gloomy cast of the buildings; give it the air of an ancient abbey, and fill the beholder with awe, especially on entering the gate, where a small oratory, inclosed with iron rails, and a cloister behind it, appear in the fore court.

On entering the house, we are led through a hall and passage, with painted glass windows, into the Great Parlour, in which are the portraits of Sir Robert Walpole, his two wives and children, and other family pictures; one of which, by Reynolds, contains the portraits of the three Ladies Waldegrave, daughters of the Duchess of Gloucester. Here is likewise a conversation in small life, by Reynolds, one of his early productions: it represents Richard second Lord Edgcumbe, G. A. Selwyn, and G. J. Williams, Esq. The window has many pieces of stained glass, as have all the windows in every room. These add a richness to the rooms, which, particularly on a bright day, have a very good effect. The Gothic screens, niches, or chimneypieces, with which each room is likewise adorned, were designed, for the most part, by Mr. Walpole himself, or Mr. Bentley, and adapted with great taste to their respective situations.

To enter into a minute description of the valuable collection in this villa, would much exceed our limits. Some

of the most valuable articles we shall endeavour to point out, in the order in which they are shewn.

The Little Parlour. The chimneypiece is taken from the tomb of Bishop Ruthall in Westminster Abbey. In this room is Mrs. Damer's much admired model of two dogs in *terra cotta*; a drawing in water-colours, by Miss Agnes Berry, from Mr. William Lock's Death of Wolfey; and a landscape with gipsies, by Lady Diana Beauclerk. The chairs are of ebony, as are several others in the house.

The Blue Breakfasting Room contains several exquisite miniatures of the Digby family, by Isaac and Peter Oliver, and others by Petitot, &c. Two other pictures here deserve attention: one represents Charles II in a garden, and his gardener on his knee, presenting the first pine-apple raised in England: the other, a charming portrait of Cowley, when young, as a shepherd, by Lely. In a closet, among other pictures, are a portrait by Hogarth, of Sarah Malcolm in Newgate; and a good view, by Scott, of the Thames at Twickenham. In this closet are two kittens, by Mrs. Damer, in white marble.

In a niche on the stairs, is the rich and valuable armour, of Francis I, of France. It is of steel, gilt; and near it is an ancient picture, on board, of Henry V and his family.

The Library. The chimneypiece is taken from the tomb of John Earl of Cornwall in Westminster Abbey; the stone-work from that of Thomas Duke of Clarence at Canterbury. The books, of which there is a very valuable collection, are ranged within Gothic arches of pierced wood. Among the most remarkable objects, are an ancient painting representing the marriage of Henry VI; a clock of silver, gilt, a present from Henry VIII to Anne Boleyn; a screen of the first tapestry made in England, being a map of Surry and Middlesex; a curfew, or cover-fire; and an osprey eagle in *terra cotta*, by Mrs. Damer.

The Star Chamber, a small anti-room, leading to the Holbein room and great gallery, contains the famous bust of Henry VII, done for his tomb by Torregiano. This room has its name from the ceiling being studded with stars in Mosaic.

The Holbein Chamber is adorned with pictures, chiefly by and after Holbein; particularly, the Triumph of Riches and

and Poverty, by Zuccherò; and Holbein's design for a magnificent chimneypiece for one of Henry VIIIth's palaces. There is a curious picture of the Duchess of Suffolk, and her husband Adrian Stokes, by Lucas de Heere. The chimneypiece is taken chiefly from the tomb of Abp. Warham at Canterbury. Part of this room is separated by a screen, behind which stands a bed, the canopy of which is crowned with a plume of red and white ostrich feathers. By the side of the bed hangs the red hat of Cardinal Wolsey.

The Gallery is 56 feet long, 17 high, and 13 wide. As we enter it out of the gloomy passage, which leads from the Holbein Chamber, the effect, particularly on a bright day, is very striking. The ceiling is copied from one of the side aisles in Henry VII's chapel, ornamented with fret-work, and gilt. The most remarkable pictures are Henry VII, Mabeuse: Sir Francis Walsingham, Zuccherò; Admiral Montague Earl of Sandwich, Lely; Sir George Villiers, Janssen; George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, Rubens; Sophia Countess of Granville, Rosalba; Men at Cards, Miel; a Landscape, Poussin; Anne Duchess of York, by Mrs. Beale; the Wife of Alderman Le Neve, Lely; Henry Jermyn Earl of St. Alban's; James second Earl Waldegrave, Reynolds; the Bashaw Bonneval, Liotard; Henry Lord Holland, Ditto; Alderman Le Neve, fine, Lely; John Lord Sheffield, More; Virgin and Child, by John Davis, Esq. Mr. Le Neve, Janssen; Margaret of Valois Duchess of Savoy, More; Maria Countess Waldegrave, Reynolds; Mr. Law, Rosalba; Earl of Hertford, Ditto; Frances Countess of Exeter, Vandyck; Sir Godfrey Kneller, by himself; Catharine Sedley Countess of Dorchester, Dahl; Madame de Sevigné; Girl sowing Pots, Watteau; Sevonyans, the Painter, by himself; Mary Queen of France and Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk; Tobit burying the Dead, fine, Castiglione; Catherine de Medicis and her Children, Janet; Griffiere, the Painter, Zouft; a Portrait, Giorgione; a Flower-piece, Old Baptist; Anne Countess of Dorset and Pembroke; Thomas Duke of Norfolk, More; Henry Carey Lord Falkland, whole length, Vansomer; Frances Duchess of Richmond, ditto, Mark Garrard; Ludowic Stuart Duke of Richmond, whole

whole length; Thomas Lord Howard of Bindon, ditto; several Landscapes and Sea-pieces, by Scott. In one of the recesses, on an antique pedestal, is a noble bust of Vespasian, in basalt. In the other recess, on an antique pedestal, adorned with satyrs' heads, and foliage, in relief, stands the famous Eagle, of Greek workmanship, one of the finest pieces of sculpture known: it was found in the Baths of Caracalla, at Rome. On, and under the tables, are other pieces of ancient sculpture, in busts and urns. On the japan cabinets are choice specimens of Roman earthen ware, finely painted and well preserved. In the windows, and other parts of the room, are some good bronzes.

The Round Room, a circular drawing-room at the end of the Gallery, the chimneypiece of which was designed from the tomb of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey. This room, which is lighted by a bow window of fine painted glass, is richly ornamented, and has a beautiful chimneypiece of marble, gilt, and inlaid with scagliola. In this room is the valuable antique bust, in basalt, of Jupiter Serapis, from the late Dukes of Portland's collection. The pictures are, Mrs. Lemon, the mistress of Vandyck, by himself; the Education of Jupiter, N. Poussin; Bianca Capella, Vafari; Jacob leaving Laban, S. Rosa; a Landscape, with Rocks, Gobbo Caracci; the Countesses of Leicester and Carlisle, Vandyck; a charming Landscape, Paul Brill.

The Tribune or Cabinet. This is a small square room, with a semicircular recess in the middle of each side. It is beyond conception splendid and enchanting. Entire windows of painted glass, in which are large heads of Christ and the Apostles, surrounded with beautiful mosaics; a large star of yellow stained glass in the centre of the dome; the carpet, imitating the mosaic of the windows and the star in the ceiling; and the gilt mouldings and ornaments; all conspire to throw such a golden gloom over the whole room, as to give it the solemn air of a Romish Chapel; especially when first viewed through the grated door. In this room is the cabinet of enamels and miniatures, containing a greater number of valuable portraits, by Petitot, Zincke, and Oliver, than are to be found in any other collection. Among the most beautiful are Cowley, by Zincke;

the

the Countess d'Olonne, Petitot; and Isaac Oliver, by himself. Catharine of Arragon and Catharine Parr, by Holbein, are very valuable. In the glass cases on each side of the cabinet are some exquisite specimens of art; particularly, a small bronze bust of Caligula, with silver eyes, found at Herculaneum; a magnificent missal with miniatures, by Raphael and his scholars; and a small silver bell, of the most exquisite workmanship, covered over with lizards, grasshoppers, &c. in the highest relief, (so as to bear the most minute inspection) by Benvenuto Cellini. Among the pictures, are the Countess of Somerset, Isaac Oliver; and a beautiful picture of Cornelius Polenburg, by himself.

In *The Great or North Bedchamber* are a state bed of French tapestry; and a chimneypiece of Portland stone, gilt, designed by Mr. Walpole, from the tomb of Bishop Dudley, in Westminster Abbey. Here are also, a glass closet, furnished with many curiosities and antiquities; and a beautiful ebony cabinet, inlaid with polished stones and medallions, and embellished with charming drawings by Lady Diana Beauclerk, of some of the most interesting scenes in Mr. Walpole's tragedy of *The Mysterious Mother*. The chief pictures in this room are, Philip Earl of Pembroke, whole length; Henry VIII and his Children, on board; Margaret Smith, whole length, Vandyck; the original portrait of Catharine of Braganza, sent to England previously to her marriage with Charles II; Henry VII, a fine portrait, on board; Rehearsal of an Opera, Marco Ricci; Ogleby, the Poet, in his Shirt; Sketch of the Beggar's Opera, Hogarth; Presentation in the Temple, Rembrandt; Countess of Grammont, after Lely; Duchess de Mazarine; Ninon l'Enclos, original; Richard I, Prisoner to the Archduke of Austria, Mieris; Duchess de la Valliere; Madame de Maintenon; Frances Duchess of Tyrconnel; a Landscape and Cattle, G. Pouffin; two Views of Venice, Marieski.

Library over the Circular Drawing Room. In this is a profile of Mrs. Barry, the celebrated actress in the reign of George I, Kneller; and Mrs. Clive, Davison. This library contains a valuable and extensive collection of prints; among

among which are a series of English engraved Portraits, bound in volumes.

The piers of the Garden gate are copied from the tomb of Bishop William de Luda, in Ely cathedral. The garden itself is laid out in the modern style; and, in the encircling wood, is a neat Gothic Chapel, erected on purpose to contain a curious mosaic shrine, (sent from Rome) the work of Peter Cavallini, who made the tomb of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey. In this chapel are four pannels of wood from the abbey of St. Edmundsbury, with the portraits of Cardinal Beaufort, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and Archbishop Kemp. The window in this chapel was brought from Fexhill in Sussex: the principal figures are Henry III and his Queen.

The Earl of Orford permits his villa to be seen by any respectable persons, on applying to him by letter or otherwise, and complying with certain rules which, on account of its situation so near London, he found it necessary to prescribe. These rules, which are printed on the tickets of admission, state, that the house is open to parties of four persons only, from the 1st of May to the 1st of October, between the hours of 12 and 3; and, as only one party can be admitted on each day, a ticket cannot be given on a day that is already engaged.

STREATHAM, a village, five miles from London, in the road to Croydon. The Duke of Bedford is Lord of the Manor, and his seat here is the residence of Lord William Russell. Here also is the villa of Gabriel Piozzi, Esq. who married the widow of Mr. Thrale. In the library, are the portraits of Lord Sandys, Lord Westcote, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Burke, Mr. Garrick, Mr. Goldsmith, Dr. Burney, Sir Robert Chambers, and Mr. Baretti, who all spent many social hours in the room where their portraits now hang, and which were painted for Mr. Thrale by Reynolds. During the lifetime of Mr. Thrale, Dr. Johnson frequently resided here, and experienced that sincere respect to which his virtues and talents were entitled, and those soothing attentions which his ill-health and melancholy demanded. On the Common, are the handsome villas of Mr. Alderman Newnham and Mr. Wilkinson.

font. A mineral water, of a cathartic quality, was discovered in this parish, in 1660, which is still held in considerable esteem; and the water is sent in quantities to some of the hospitals in London. In the chancel of the church is an epitaph on Rebecca, the wife of William Lyne, who died in 1653: it was written by her husband, who, after enumerating her various virtues, thus concludes:

Should I ten thousand years enjoy my life,
I could not praise enough so good a wife.

On the south wall is a monument to a woman of equal excellence:

Elizabeth, wife of Major General Hamilton, who was married near 47 years, and never did one thing to disoblige her husband. She died in 1746.

SUDBROOK, the seat and fine park of the late Lady Greenwich, now the residence of Lord Stopford, between Richmond and Kingston. The park extends to the Thames.

SUNDRIDGE, a village in Kent, between Westerham and Sevenoaks. *See Coombank.*

SUNDRIDGE HOUSE, late the elegant seat, beautiful park, and extensive pleasure-grounds of William Wilson, Esq. at Bromley, in Kent. This estate, including the manor, and a pretty villa in the occupation of Mr. Pinchbeck, is now the property of George Lynd, Esq.

SUNBURY, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from London, contains the fine seat of the late Earl of Pomfret, now of William Thomas St. Quintin, Esq. This seems to be an epitome of part of the *façade* to Hampton-Court, and has often borne the appellation of that palace in miniature. Here also are the villas of Mr. Boehm, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Crofier.

SUNNING HILL, a village in Windsor Forest, in the road to Reading, is noted for its fine situation, and its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic cases. Near the church is the seat of the Hon. John Yorke. In the neighbourhood, is the seat of James Tibbald, Esq. on Beggar's-Bush Heath; on the side of the heath, is Col. Eger-ton's; at Bucket's Hill, is that of Smyth Barwell, Esq. at Titneft

Titnest Wood, is General Crosby's; at Sunning-Hill Park, or, as it is sometimes called, Beaver Park, is that of Jeremiah Crutchley, Esq; and, near the New Mile Courſe, is that of Mr. Carter.

SWANSCOMBE, a village, two miles from Gravesend, has the remains of a camp, ſuppoſed to be Daniſh. This is ſaid to be the place where the Kentiſh men, with boughs in their hands, like a moving wood, ſurpriſed William the Conqueror, and, throwing down their boughs, threatened battle, if they had not their ancient cuſtoms and franchises granted to them; to which he immediately conſented. "But the fact," ſays Dr. Aikin, "is doubted; though it is certain, that many peculiar cuſtoms ſtill remain in Kent, one of the moſt remarkable of which is that of gavelkind." *See Ingreſs Park.*

SWINLEY LODGE, on the ſouthweſt ſide of Sunning Hill, the reſidence of the Maſter of the Buck Hounds. Here is always a number of deer kept for the royal chace, under his care and direction: he appoints the days of hunting, takes care of the foreſt deer, and his Maſtey's ſtag and buck hounds; and, for this purpoſe, has many inferior officers under him, who ſuperintend the ſeveral parts of the foreſt, divided into different walks, or appointments.

SYDENHAM, a village in Kent, on the declivity of a fine hill, eight miles from London, famous for its medicinal wells.

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TADWORTH COURT, the ſeat of Mr. Hudſon, on Walton Heath, near Gatton.

TAPLOE, a village near Maidenhead, in Buckinghamſhire, 25 miles from London. It is finely elevated above the Thames, is diſtinguiſhed by its noble woodlands and pictureſque appearance, and is adorned with many handſome houſes. Taploe Houſe, the ancient ſeat of the Earl of Inchiquin, ſtands on the ſummit of the hill. On a fine eminence in the park, is an oak, ſaid to have been planted by Queen Elizabeth, when in confinement here. "But I ſuſpect," ſays Mr. Ireland, "that it muſt, at that period, have been of ſufficient growth to afford ample ſhade to her majeſty,

majesty, which could not have been the case had she planted it herself. It is the noble remains of a very aged tree,

“ Whose antique root peeps out
“ Upon the brook that brawls along the wood.”

This delightful village is adorned with many handsome houses; particularly, the seats of Lady Moore, Lord Elibank, Lady Wynne, Sir Willoughby Aston, and the Rev. Mr. Packstone. Taploe Lodge, on Taploe Common, by the side of Cliefden Gardens, the seat of John Fryar, Esq. was lately the property of Sir John Lade, Bart. who much improved it, and sold it to Mr. Fryar, for 7000*l*. Mr. Fryar has made great additions to the house and gardens.

TEDDINGTON, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 12 miles from London. Some have supposed its name to denote the ending of the tide, which does not flow above this village—Tide-end-town, or, in the Saxon, Tyd-end-ton. Mr. Lysons observes, that there can be no other objection to this etymology than that the place is called *Totington* in all records, for several centuries after its name first occurs. On the banks of the Thames, are several good houses; particularly the Manor House, built by the celebrated Lord Buckhurst, in 1602. It is the property of George Peters, Esq. and in the occupation of Captain Smith and his Lady, the Dowager Lady Dudley and Ward. In one of the bed-chambers is a state-bed, given by the Emperor Charles VI to Sir George Rooke, and two portraits of that gallant Admiral; the one taken when he was a young man, the other after he became an admiral. Near Lord Orford's, is the handsome seat of John Walter, Esq. built about 30 years ago, by the late Moses Franks, Esq. after a design by Sir William Chambers, who likewise laid out the grounds with great taste. The house has a fine lawn in front, at an agreeable distance from the road, under which is a subterranean grotto, communicating with the Thames, and with a charming terrace, which has a fine view of the most pleasing objects along and across the river. Mr. Walter, who purchased this seat of the representatives of the late Mr. Franks, has made considerable improvements. The seat of Robert Udney, Esq. has a large and valuable collection of pictures, by the old masters, chiefly of the
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Italian school. In this parish is also a house, built and fitted up at a great expence, toward the close of the last century, by Sir Charles Duncombe, Lord Mayor of London in 1709. The ceilings were painted by Verrio, and the carving was executed by Gibbons. Two rooms thus ornamented still remain; and the house is now the residence of William Douglas, Esq. The church is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed 51 years by that good man and great philosopher, Dr. Stephen Hales, who lies buried under the tower of the church, which he had erected at his own expence.

THAMES, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rise from a copious spring, called *Thames Head*, two miles S.W. of Cirencester. It has been said, that its name is *Isis*, till it arrives at Dorchester, 15 miles below Oxford, when, being joined by the *Thame*, or *Tame*, it assumes the name of the *Thames*, which, it has been observed, is formed from a combination of the words *Thame* and *Isis*. What was the origin of this vulgar error, cannot now be traced. Poetical fiction, however, has perpetuated this error, and invested it with a kind of classical sanctity. "It plainly appears," says Camden, "that the river was always called *Thames* or *Tems*, before it came near the *Thame*; and in several ancient charters granted to the abbey of Malmesbury, as well as to that of Evesham, and, in the old deeds relating to Cricklade, it is never considered under any other name than that of *Thames*." He likewise says, that it occurs no where under the name of *Isis*. All the historians, who mention the incursions of Ethelwold into Wiltshire, in 905, or of Canute, in 1016, concur likewise in the same opinion, by declaring, "that they passed over the *Thames* at Cricklade in Wiltshire." It is not probable, moreover, that "*Thames Head*," an appellation by which the source has usually been distinguished, should give rise to a river of the name of *Isis*; which river, after having run half its course, should reassume the name of *Thames*, the appellation of its parent spring. "Under the name of *Thames*," says Dr. Aikin, "is included its principal branch, the *Isis*; for, in fact, the best writers assert, that *Isis* is a mere poetical name, not known by the inhabitants of its banks, who uniformly call the principal river
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the Thames, quite up to its head. Isis is the ancient name *Ouse*, common to so many rivers, latinized. The Tame, commonly supposed to give name to the Thames, is an inconsiderable rivulet, which, flowing by the town of Tame, bends round to meet the imaginary Isis above Wallingford." About a mile below the source of the river, is the first corn-mill, which is called Kemble Mill. Here the river may properly be said to form a constant current; which, though not more than nine feet wide in summer, yet, in winter, becomes such a torrent, as to overflow the meadows for many miles around. But, in summer, the Thames Head is so dry, as to appear nothing but a large dell, interspersed with stones and weeds. From Somersford the stream winds to Cricklade, where it unites with many other rivulets. Approaching Kemsford, it again enters its native county, dividing it from Berkshire at Inglesham. It widens considerably in its way to Lechlade; and, being there joined by the Lech and Coln, at the distance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 60 tons. At Ensham, in its course N. E. to Oxford, is the first bridge of stone; a handsome one, of three arches, built by the Earl of Abingdon. Passing by the ruins of Godstow Nunnery, the river reaches Oxford, in whose academic groves, its poetical name of Isis has been so often invoked. Being there joined by the Charwell, it proceeds S. E. to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame. Continuing its course S. E. by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surry, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, it washes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Laleham, Chertsey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, East and West Moulsey, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingston, Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond, Isleworth, Brentford, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, Hammersmith, Fulham, Putney, Wandsworth, Battersea, Chelsea, and Lambeth. Then, on the north bank of the river, are Westminster and London, and, on the opposite side, Southwark; forming together one continued city, extending to Limehouse and Deptford; and hence the river proceeds to Greenwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gray's Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, into the

ocean. It receives in its course from Dorchester, the rivers Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Wandle, Lea, Roding, and Darent.

It is impossible to describe the beauties which the banks of this noble river display from Windsor to London; the numerous villages, on each side, being adorned with magnificent seats, elegant villas, extensive pleasure-grounds, and beautiful gardens. Nor can any thing be more pleasingly picturesque than the great number of barges and boats, both for pleasure and burden, which are continually passing and repassing, above Westminster Bridge,

“ And where the silver stream first rural grows.”

And, below London Bridge, what an idea must a foreigner conceive of the commerce and opulence of the Metropolis, when he beholds the innumerable masts, which extend, like a forest, to Deptford and Limehouse! No wonder, then, that this fine river should be a favourite theme with some of our most distinguished poets.

O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme!
Tho' deep, yet clear; tho' gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full.

DENHAM.

Thou, too, great Father of the British Floods,
With joyful pride survey'st our lofty woods;
Where towering oaks their growing honours rear,
And future navies on thy shores appear.
Not Neptune's self from all the streams receives
A wealthier tribute than to thee he gives.
No seas so rich, so gay no banks appear,
No lake so gentle, and no spring so clear.

POPE.

The Lord Mayor's jurisdiction over the Thames extends from Coln Ditch, a little to the west of Staines, to Yendal or Yenleet, to the east, including part of the rivers Medway and Lea; and he has a deputy, named the Water Bailiff, who is to search for, and punish, all offenders against the laws for the preservation of the river and its fish. Eight times a year the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, hold courts of conservancy for the four counties of Surry, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent.

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Though the Thames is said to be navigable 138 miles above bridge, yet there are so many flats, that, in summer, the navigation westward would be entirely stopped, when the springs are low, were it not for a number of locks. But these are attended with considerable expence; for a barge from Lechlade to London pays for passing through them, 13l. 15s. 6d. and from Oxford to London 12l. 18s. This charge, however, is in summer only, when the water is low; and there is no lock from London Bridge to Bolter's Lock; that is, for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles above bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted in some places, to shorten and facilitate the navigation. There is one near Lechlade, which runs nearly parallel to the old river, and contiguous to St. John's Bridge; and there is another, a mile from Abingdon, which has rendered the old stream, toward Culham Bridge, useless.

Some of our poets have been fond to imagine (what perhaps they considered as merely imaginary) a junction between the Thames and the Severn. Pope suggested the idea in a letter to Mr. Digby, dated in 1722. And thus the Poet of the Fleece:

Trent and Severn's wave
By plains alone disparted, woo to join
Majestic Thamis. With their silver urns
The nimble-footed Naiads of the springs
Await, upon the dewy lawn, to speed
And celebrated the union.

DYER.

This poetical vision has been realized. A canal has been made, by virtue of an act of parliament, in 1730, from the Severn to Wall Bridge, near Stroud. A new canal ascends by Stroud, through the vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by means of 28 locks, and thence to the entrance of a tunnel near Sapperton, a distance of near eight miles. This canal is 42 feet in width at top, and 30 at the bottom. The tunnel (which is extended under Sapperton Hill, and under that part of Earl Bathurst's grounds, called Haley Wood, making a distance of two miles and three furlongs) is near 15 feet in width, and can navigate barges of 70 tons. The canal, descending hence 134 feet, by 14 locks, joins the Thames at Lechlade, a distance of $20\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

In the course of this vast undertaking, the canal, from the Severn at Froomlade, to Inglesham, where it joins the Thames, is a distance of more than 30 miles. The expence of it exceeded the sum of 200,000*l.* of which 3000*l.* is said to have been expended in gunpowder alone, used for the blowing up of the rock. This work was completed in 1789, in less than seven years from its commencement. A communication, not only with the Trent, but with the Mersey, has likewise been effected, by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; and a considerable progress is made in another canal from this, at Braunston, to the Thames at Brentford. This is called the Grand Junction Canal. On the extensive advantages resulting from these navigable communications from the Metropolis with the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, &c. and the principal manufacturing towns in the inland parts of the kingdom, it is needless to expatiate.

The tide flows up the Thames as high as Richmond, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The water is esteemed extremely wholesome, and fit for use in very long voyages, during which it will work itself perfectly fine.

THAMES DITTON, a village in Surry, between Kingston and Esher. Here are Boyle Farm, the villa of Lord Henry Fitzgerald, and the seats of Richard Joseph Sullivan, Esq. and Sir Francis Ford, Bart. To the last gentleman, as proprietor of Ember Court, belongs an almshouse here for six poor people. . *See Ember Court.*

THEOBALDS, a village on the New River, in the parish of Cheshunt, Herts. Here the great Lord Burleigh built a seat, and adorned it with magnificent gardens, in which he seems to have anticipated all the absurdities that are commonly ascribed to a taste, supposed to have been long after imported from Holland. "The garden," says Hentzner, "is encompassed by a ditch filled with water, and large enough to have the pleasure of rowing in a boat between the shrubs: it was adorned with a great variety of trees and plants, labyrinths made with much labour, a jet d'eau with its basin of white marble, and with columns and pyramids."

O how unlike the scene my fancy forms,
 Did Folly, heretofore, with Wealth conspire,
 To plan that formal, dull, disjointed scene,
 Which once was call'd a garden. Britain still
 Bears on her breast full many a hideous wound
 Given by the cruel pair, when, borrowing aid
 From geometric skill, they vainly strove
 By line, by plumber, and unfeeling sheers,
 To form with verdure what the builder form'd
 With stone. Egregious madness! yet pursu'd
 With pains unwearied, with expence unsumm'd,
 And science doating. Hence the sidelong walks
 Of shaven yew; the holly's prickly arms
 Trimm'd into high arcades; the tonfile box
 Wove, in mosaic mode of many a curl,
 Around the figur'd carpet of the lawn.
 Hence too deformities of harder cure:
 The terrace mound uplifted; the long line
 Deep-delv'd of flat canal; and all that Toil,
 Missed by tasteless Fashion, could atchieve
 To mar fair Nature's lineaments divine.

MASON.

But let it be remembered, to the honour of Lord Burleigh; that Botany, then in an infant state, was much indebted to him. He patronized that celebrated botanist John Gerard; and his garden contained the best collection of plants of any nobleman in the kingdom.

Queen Elizabeth was entertained in this house no less than twelve times; and each time it cost Burleigh 2000l. or 3000l. her majesty being there sometimes three weeks, a month, or even six weeks together. He gave this seat to his younger son, Sir Robert Cecil, (afterward Earl of Salisbury) in whose time James I, staying there for one night, in his way to take possession of the crown, was so delighted with the place, that he gave him the manor of Hatfield in exchange for Theobalds, and afterward enlarged the park, and encompassed it with a wall ten miles round. This palace he often visited, in order to enjoy the pleasure of hunting in Enfield Chase and Epping Forest; and here he died. In the civil war, it was plundered and defaced; it being the place whence Charles I set out to erect his standard at Nottingham. Charles II granted the manor to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle; but it reverting to the Crown, for want of heirs male, King William gave it to William Earl
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of Portland, from whom it descended to the present Duke, who sold it to George Prescott, Esq. The park has been converted into farms. The small remains of Theobalds, (such as the room where King James died) were demolished, in 1765, by Mr. Prescott, who leased out the site of it to a builder, and erected a handsome house for himself, about a mile to the south of it. It is now the seat of Sir George William Prescott, Bart.

THEYDON BOIS, a village in Essex, 14 miles from London, to the left of the road to Chipping Ongar.

THEYDON GERNON, between Theydon Bois and Theydon Mount, is frequently called Cooperale, from a capital seat of that name, two miles N. of the church. This, and some of the neighbouring parishes, may be called "The Garden of Essex," from the pleasing variety of hills and vales, the fertility of the soil, the number of villas interspersed, and the diversity of beautiful prospects.

THEYDON MOUNT, near 16 miles from London, on the left of the road to Chipping Ongar. The church, which had been burnt by lightning, was rebuilt by Sir William Smyth, Bart. In it are some monuments, the most ancient of which is that of Sir Thomas Smyth, an able statesman, one of the most learned men of his age, and a great promoter of the study of the Greek language. See *Hill Hall*.

THOBY PRIORY, so called from Tobias, the first Abbot, is situated in the parish of Mountnessing, 22 miles from London, on the road to Chelmsford. It was founded in the reign of Stephen, and was granted, by Henry VIII, to Cardinal Wolsey. It is now the property of Henry Prescott Blencowe, Esq. and in the occupation of John Prinsep, Esq. The house, though still a spacious edifice, has been considerably reduced, within a century past. Some arches are still standing, as monuments of its original destination.

THORNDON, or HORNDON, EAST and WEST, two parishes between Brentwood and Horndon-on-the-Hill. The churches of West Thorndon and Ingrave being both ruinous, the two parishes were united by act of parliament, and a new church was built, in 1734, by the father of the present Lord Petre.

THORNDON

THORNDON HALL, the magnificent seat of Lord Petre, in the parish of West Thorndon, Essex. The house, built by Paine, is situated on a fine eminence, at the termination of an avenue from Brentwood, two miles long. It is built of white brick, and consists of a centre and two wings, connected by circular corridors. The approach from Brentwood is to the west front, which is not adorned with any portico or columns; but the east front has a noble portico, with six fluted pillars of the Corinthian order. The lawn falls hence in a gentle slope; and the prospect over the Thames into Kent is very fine. The Hall is a noble room, 40 feet square; richly stuccoed, ornamented with fine marble, and containing a great number of portraits. The drawing-room, 38 feet by 26, is hung with green damask. Adjoining to this, is the library over one of the corridors; and this is terminated by the gallery in which the family sit, when attending divine service in the elegant chapel which occupies the right wing. The noblest apartment, whenever it is finished, will be the grand saloon, which is in the west front, and is 60 feet by 30. Among the paintings at Thorndon Hall, are Lewis Cornaro and his family, and Sir Thomas More and his family; the first said to be by Titian, and the second by Holbein; but the originality of the latter is disputed. *See Walpole's Anecd. of Painting, Vol. I. p. 143.*

The park is extensive, finely timbered, and very beautiful. The woods are large, and, for variety as well as rarity of trees, are supposed to be unequalled. The menagerie is a charming spot.

THORPE, a village in Surry, between Chertsey and Egham. At Ambrose's Barn, in this parish, resides Mr. Wapshot, a farmer, whose ancestors have lived on the same spot ever since the time of Alfred, by whom the farm was granted to Reginald Wapshot. Notwithstanding the antiquity of this family (and can the Howards or Percys ascend higher?) their situation in life has never been elevated or depressed by any vicissitude of fortune. In this parish are the seats of Sir Edward Blacket, Bart. John Manningham, Esq. and the Rev. Mr. Bennett; and, at Thorpe Lea, is the villa of Mr. Wyatt.

THUNDRIDGE, a village of Herts, two miles north-east

east of Ware, and on the south side of the river Rib. At Thundridgebury is the seat of William Hollingsworth, Esq.

TILBURY, EAST, on the Thames, below Tilbury Fort. "In this parish," says Morant, "was the ancient ferry over the Thames. The famous Higham Causeway from Rochester by Higham, yet visible, points out the place of the old ferry; and this is supposed to be the place where the Emperor Claudius crossed the Thames, in pursuit of the Britons, as related by Dion Cassius, i. 60." In this parish, is a field, called Cave Field, in which is an horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell. Of these Camden has given a sketch in his *Britannia*; and he describes them as in a chalky cliff, built very artificially of stone, to the height of ten fathoms. Dr. Derham measured three of the most considerable of them, and found the depth of one of them to be 50 feet, of another 70 feet, and of the third 80 feet. Their origin is too remote for investigation.

TILBURY, WEST, an ancient town in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames. Here the four Roman proconsular ways crossed each other, and, in the year 630, this was the see of Bishop Ceadda, or St. Chad, who converted the East Saxons. It is situated by the marshes, which are rented by the farmers, and grazing butchers of London, who generally stock them with Lincolnshire and Leicestershire weathers, which are sent hither from Smithfield in September and October, and fed here till Christmas or Candlemas; and this is what the butchers call right marsh mutton. In this parish is a celebrated spring of alterative water, discovered in 1717. When the Spanish armada was in the Channel, in 1588, Queen Elizabeth had a camp here, which was where the windmill now stands; and some traces of it are visible.

TILBURY FORT, in the parish of West Tilbury, opposite Gravesend, is a regular fortification, and may be termed the key to London. The plan was laid by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to Charles II. It has a double moat, the innermost of which is 180 feet broad; with a good counterscarp, a covered way, ravelins, and tenails. Its chief strength on the land side consists in its being able to lay the whole level under water. On the side next the
river

river is a strong curtain, with a noble gate, called the water-gate, in the middle; and the ditch is palisaded. Before this curtain is a platform in the place of a counterscarp, on which are planted 106 guns, from 24 to 46 pounders each, beside smaller ones planted between them; and the bastions and curtains are also planted with guns. Here is likewise a high tower, called the Block-house, said to have been built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

TITTENHANGER HOUSE, near St. Alban's, a seat of the Earl of Hardwicke's, the residence of Mrs. Crawley.

TOOTING, UPPER, a hamlet in the parish of Streatham, and in the road to Reigate, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London. Here is Grove House, the seat of Mr. Powell.

TOOTING, LOWER, six miles from London, on the same road, has also many good houses. The tower of the church is remarkable for being of a circular form, with a low spire.

TOTTENHAM, a village, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, in the road to Ware. In this parish is an ancient manor-house, called Bruce Castle, lately sold by Thomas Smith, Esq. to Mr. Ayton, the Banker, of whom it was purchased by his partner Mr. Lee. Here also is the elegant residence, called Mount Pleasant, of Rowland Stephenson, Esq. Grove House, the seat of Thomas Smith, Esq. Lord of the Manor, was several years the residence of that upright and excellent judge, Sir Michael Forster.

The church is situated on an eminence, almost surrounded by the Mosel, a rivulet, which rises on Muswell Hill. Over the porch is an apartment in which the parish business was formerly transacted. The vestry was erected in 1697, by Lord Coleraine, who made a vault in it for himself and his family. It has, indeed, the appearance of a mausoleum, having a dome leaded, and crowned with an obelisk.

At the end of Page Green, stands a remarkable circular clump of elms, called the Seven Sisters. In a field on the west side of the road, is St. Loy's well, which is said to be always full, and never to run over; and, in a field opposite the Vicarage House, rises a spring, called Bishop's Well, of which the common people report many strange cures.

In the town, has been a cross, from time immerorial. It was formerly a column of wood, raised upon a little hillock; whence the village took the name of High Cross. It was taken down about 200 years ago, and the present structure erected, in its stead. by Dean Wood.

In this parish are three alms-houses. Of one of them, for eight poor people, it is remarkable, that it was erected by Balthazar Zanchez, a Spaniard, who was confectioner to Philip II of Spain, with whom he came over to England, and was the first that exercised that art in this country. He became a Protestant, and died in 1602. It is said that he lived in the house, now the George and Vulture Inn; at the entrance of which are fixed the arms of England, within a garter, supported by a lion and griffin, and with the initials E. R: over another door is 1587. Here also is a free school, of which, at the end of the last century, that celebrated scholar and antiquary, Mr. William Baxter, was master.

There is a Quaker's Meeting at Tottenham: on which account, many families of that persuasion have their country houses here.

TOTTERIDGE, a village of Hertfordshire, near Barnet, ten miles from London. Among many other handsome houses, is the seat, with a fine park, of Mrs. Lee.

TRENT PLACE, a beautiful villa on Enfield Chase. When that part of the Chase, which was reserved to the Crown, in consequence of the act for disforesting it, was sold by auction in the duchy court of Lancaster, two of the lots were bought by Dr. Richard Jebb, who had successfully attended the Duke of Gloucester, when dangerously ill, at Trent, in the Tirol. Dr. Jebb converted his purchase into a delightful park, and erected this elegant villa, in imitation of an Italian loggia, with a music-room, &c. His Majesty, on conferring the dignity of Baronet on Dr. Jebb, gave the name of Trent Place to this villa, in grateful commemoration of the medical skill by which the Duke's life had been preserved. After the death of Sir Richard, the Earl of Cholmondeley purchased this place; but it is now the property of John Wigston, Esq.

TURNHAM GREEN, a village, five miles from London, in the parish of Chiswick. Here is the villa of the late

late Lord Heathfield, now the property of Dr. Mayerf-
bach ; and near this is the new-built house of James Arm-
strong, Esq.

TWICKENHAM, a village of Middlesex, 10½ miles
from London, situate on the Thames, and adorned with
many handsome seats. Proceeding along the river from
Teddington, is a delightful cottage, the retreat of the late
Mrs. Clive, which Mr. Walpole gave to her for her life ;
and in the gardens of which he has placed an urn, with this
inscription :

Ye Smiles and Jests, still hover round ;
This is Mirth's consecrated ground :
Here liv'd the laughter-loving Dame,
A matchless Actress, *Clive* her name.
The Comic Muse with her retir'd,
And shed a tear when she expir'd.

H. W.

This house adjoins the wood belonging to Strawberry Hill,
and is now the residence of Miss Mary and Miss Agnes
Berry. Next to Strawberry Hill is the house lately the
property of Sir Francis Bassett, Bart. now in the occupation
of the Ladies Murray. Below this, is Mr. May's beautiful
little house, built by Mr. Hudson, the painter, the master
of Sir Joshua Reynolds ; opposite the back of which is a
small house, with an elegant Gothic front, the property of
Mr. Lewen. Next is the celebrated villa of Pope, now of
Welbore Ellis Lord Mendip ; adjoining to whose gardens
is Colonel Crosby's. Near this is the seat of Countess
Dowager Poulett. Farther down is Richmonds House, the
seat of Mrs. Allanson. All these houses enjoy a pleasing
prospect up and down the river, perpetually enlivened by
the west-country navigation, and other moving pictures on
the surface of the water. Below the church is Yorke House,
the seat of Colonel Webber. On the site of the late Earl of
Stafford's house, Lady Anne Conolly has erected a noble
seat. Next to this is the house of George Pocock, Esq.
(son of the late Admiral Sir George Pocock, K. B.) the
additional octagon room to which was built to entertain
Queen Caroline at dinner, by the then proprietor James
Johnstone, Esq. In 1694, it was lent (by the then pro-
prietor Mrs. Davies) to the Princess Anne of Denmark ;
A a change

change of air being thought necessary for the Duke of Gloucester; and the Duke brought with him his regiment of boys, [*See Campden House*] which he used to exercise on the opposite ayte. Below this is Mr. Hardinge's pretty box, called Ragman's Castle. Near this are Marble Hill and Spencer Grove; below which is the seat of Richard Owen Cambridge, Esq. who has a good collection of pictures by the old masters, and some valuable portraits; particularly, a fine portrait of Secretary Thurloe, by Dobson; Mary Davis, a celebrated actress in the last century; Angelica Kauffman, by herself; and a large group of the late Nabob of Arcot and his family, Kettle. The view of Richmond Hill, by Tilliemans, is particularly interesting, so near the spot whence it was taken. Next this is Twickenham Park, the seat of Lord Frederick Cavendish. Here the great Sir Francis Bacon, (whom Voltaire calls the father of experimental philosophy) spent much of the early part of his life, in studious retirement; and here he entertained Queen Elizabeth, to whom he then presented a sonnet in praise of the Earl of Essex. In this house are two fine portraits, said to be of General Monk and General Lambert; Edward Earl of Orford, and two other Admirals, in a conversation piece; a frame, with sketches of six heads, in Lely's manner; a Spanish bullfight, &c. These, with all the furniture, were left as heirlooms by the Countess of Mountrath, from whom Lord Frederick inherits the estate. Part of the house is in the parish of Isleworth. In the meadows between this house and the river, was originally the site of Sion nunnery.

We now return to Pope's house and gardens. In his lifetime, the house was humble and confined. Veneration for his memory has since enlarged its dimensions. The centre building only was the residence of Pope. Sir William Stanhope, who purchased it on his death, added the two wings, and enlarged the gardens. Over an arched way, leading to the new gardens, is a bust of Pope in white marble, under which are these lines by Earl Nugent:

The humble roof, the garden's scanty line,
 Ill suit the genius of the bard divine:
 But fancy now displays a fairer scope,
 And Stanhope's plans unfold the soul of Pope.

Lord

Lord Mendip, who married the daughter of Sir William Stanhope, stuccoed the front of the house, and adorned it in an elegant style. The lawn was enlarged; and, toward the margin of the river, propped with uncommon care, stand the two weeping willows planted by Pope himself. They who can cherish each memorial upon classic ground, will rejoice to find that these trees (one of which, is one of the finest of its kind, a vegetable curiosity) are as flourishing as ever. Not only the present proprietor preserves inviolate the memory of Pope, but slips of this tree are annually transmitted to different parts; and, in 1789, the Empress of Russia had some planted in her own garden at Petersburg.

The once celebrated grotto is no longer remarkable but for having been erected under the immediate direction of our bard. The dilapidations of time, and the *pious thefts* of visitors, who select the spars, ores, and even the common flints, as so many *sacred relics*, have almost brought it to ruin. It no longer forms a "camera obscura;" nor does "the thin alabaster lamp of an orbicular form" now "irradiate the star of looking-glass" placed in the centre of it. Even the "perpetual rill that echoed through the cavern day and night," is no longer in existence. See Pope's Letter to E. Blount, Esq. June 2, 1725.

In two adjoining apertures in the rock are placed a Ceres and a Bacchus, an excellent bust of Pope, and some other figures. In the right cavity, which opens to the river, by a small window latticed with iron bars, our bard sat, it is said, when he composed some of his happiest verses. At the extremity next the garden, is this inscription, from Horace, on white marble:

Secretum iter & fallentis semita vitæ.

In another grotto, which passes under a road to the stables, and connects the pleasure-grounds, are two busts, in Italian marble, of Sir William Stanhope and the Earl of Chesterfield. In a niche, opposite each, is a Roman urn of exquisite workmanship. Masses of stone are scattered round, in imitation of rocks; and wild plants and hardy forest trees are planted on each side, to give a sylvan rudeness to the

scene. From this spot, after visiting the orangery, &c. you are led to a small obelisk, erected by the filial piety of our poet, with this tender and pathetic inscription :

Ah! EDITHA,
MATRUM OPTIMA,
MULIERUM AMANTISSIMA,
VALE!

In this parish is a house, belonging to Mrs. Duane, which was the residence of the witty, profligate, and eccentric Duke of Wharton, whose infamy, more than one of our poets has immortalized.

Some folks are drunk one day, and some for ever,
And some, like Wharton, but twelve years together. PITT.

Wharton, the scorn and wonder of our days,
Whose ruling passion was the lust of praise :
Born with whate'er could win it from the wise,
Women and fools must like him, or he dies :
Tho' wond'ring senates hung on all he spoke,
The club must hail him master of the joke.
Shall parts so various aim at nothing new ?
He'll shine a Tully and a Wilmot too.
Then turns repentant, and his God adores
With the same spirit that he drinks and whores ;
Enough if all around him but admire,
And now the punk applaud, and now the liar.
Thus with each gift of nature and of art,
And wanting nothing but an honest heart ;
Grown all to all, from no one vice exempt ;
And most contemptible, to shun contempt ;
His passion still, to covet general praise ;
His life, to forfeit it a thousand ways ;
A constant bounty, which no friend has made ;
An angel tongue, which no man can persuade ;
A fool, with more of wit than half mankind,
Too rash for thought, for action too refin'd ;
A tyrant to the wife his heart approves ;
A rebel to the very king he loves ;
He dies, sad outcast of each church and state,
And, harder still ! flagitious, yet not great.

POPE.

Lady Mary Wortley Montague lived several years in the house, which was the late Dr. Morton's .

In the church of Twickenham, Pope and his parents are interred.

interred. To their memory, he himself erected a monument: to his own, the gratitude of Warburton erected another. On the outside of the church, on a marble table, are the following lines, by Miss Pope, to the memory of Mrs. Clive.

Clive's blameless life this tablet shall proclaim,
 Her moral virtues and her well earn'd fame.
 In comic scenes the stage she early trod,
 "Nor sought the critic's praise, nor fear'd his rod."
 In real life, was equal praise her due,
 Open to pity and to friendship too;
 In wit still pleasing, as in converse free
 From all that could afflict humanity:
 Her gen'rous heart to all her friends was known,
 And ev'n the stranger's sorrows were her own.
 Content with fame, ev'n affluence she wav'd,
 To share with others what by toil she sav'd;
 And, nobly bounteous, from her slender store,
 She bade two dear relations not be poor!
 Such deeds on life's short scenes true glory shed,
 And heav'nly plaudits hail the virtuous dead.

On the small river Crane (which enters the Thames at Isleworth) are Mr. Hill's gunpowder and Mr. Winslow's oil-mills. See *Marble Hill, Ragman's Castle, Richmond's House, Spencer Grove, Strawberry Hill, Whitton, and Yerke House.*

TYBOURN, anciently a village, west of London, on the rivulet Tybourn, whence it took its name. It is situated in the parish of Paddington. Here the city had nine ancient conduits. Close to Tybourn Bridge stood the Lord Mayor's Banqueting House, to which his Lordship used to repair, with the Aldermen and their ladies, in waggons, to view the conduits; after which they had an entertainment at the Banqueting House. This edifice was taken down in 1737. Tybourn was, till 1783, the place of execution for London and Middlesex..

V.

VALENTINE HOUSE, the seat of the late Sir Charles Raymond, Bart. and now of Donald Cameron, Esq.

at Ilford, in Essex. In a hot-house, here, Mr. Cameron has a vine, which is almost incredibly productive.*

VAUXHALL, one of the six precincts of the parish of Lambeth. There is a tradition, that Guy Faukes resided in the manor-house of Vauxhall or Fauxhall, the site of which is now occupied by Marble Hall and the Cumberland Tea Gardens. But there appears no ground for this tradition, except the coincidence of names. Here is an almshouse for seven poor women, founded in 1612, by Sir Noel Caron, who was Ambassador from Holland to this country. Over the gate is a Latin inscription, importing, that it was founded in the 32nd year of his embassy, "as an insignificant monument of what he owed to the glory of God, in gratitude to the nation, and in munificence to the poor." The present income of these houses is 28l. per annum, payable out of Caron Park, the villa of Charles Blicke, Esq. (exclusive of a legacy of 1,100l. bequeathed to

* The following account of this vine is taken from Mr. Gilpin's *Reflections on Forest Scenery*: "This vine was planted, a cutting, in 1758, of the black Hamburgh sort; and as this species will not easily bear the open air, it was planted in the hot-house; though without any preparation of soil, which in those grounds is a stiff loam, or rather clay. The hot-house is 70 feet in the front; and the vine, which is not pruned in the common way, extends 200 feet, part of it running along the south wall on the outside of the hot-house. In the common mode of pruning, this species of vine is no great bearer; but managed as it is, it produces wonderfully. Sir Charles Raymond, on the death of his lady, in 1781, left Valentine House; at which time the gardener had the profits of the vine. It annually produces about 400 weight of grapes; which used formerly (when the hot-house, I suppose, was kept warmer) to ripen in March; though lately they have not ripened till June, when they sell at 4s. a pound, which produces about 80l. This account I had from Mr. Eden himself, the gardener, who planted the vine. With regard to the profits of it, I think it probable, from the accounts I have had from other hands, that when the grapes ripened earlier, they produced much more than 80l. A gentleman of character informed me, that he had it from Sir Charles Raymond himself, that, after supplying his own table, he made 120l. a year of the grapes; and the same gentleman, who was curious, enquired of the fruit-dealers, who told him, that in some years, they supposed the profits have not amounted to less than 300l. This does not contradict Mr. Eden's account, who said, that the utmost he ever made of it (that is, I suppose, when the grapes sold for 4s. per pound in June) was 84l. The stem of this vine was, in 1789, 13 inches in circumference.

the alms-people, in 1773, by the Dowager Countess Gower. These women must be parishioners of Lambeth, and upward of 60 years old. They are allowed to get an addition to their income, by the exertions of industry. On the right hand of the road to Wandsworth, is a fine spring called Vauxhall Well; which, in the hardest winter, is never known to freeze. *See Lambeth, South.*

VAUXHALL GARDENS, the most celebrated public gardens in Europe, situate near the Thames, in the parish of Lambeth. The time when this enchanting place was first opened for the entertainment of the public is not easy to be ascertained. In the reign of Queen Anne, it appears to have been a place of great public resort; for in the *Spectator*, No. 383, dated May 20, 1712, Mr. Addison has introduced his favourite character, Sir Roger de Coverley, as accompanying him in a voyage from the Temple Stairs to Vauxhall. Long after we find in the *Connoisseur*, No. 68, a very humorous description of the behaviour of an old citizen, who, notwithstanding his penurious disposition, had treated his family here with a handsome supper. The gardens appear to have been originally planted with trees, and laid out into walks, for the pleasure of a private gentleman.* Mr. Jonathan Tyers having taken a lease of the premises in 1730, opened Vauxhall (then called Spring Gardens) with an advertisement of a Ridotto al Fresco. The novelty of this term attracted great numbers: and Mr. Tyers was so successful in occasional repetitions of the same entertainments, as to be induced to open the gardens every evening during the summer. To this end, he was at a great expence in decorating the gardens with paintings, in which he was assisted by the humorous pencil of Hogarth. He likewise erected an orchestra, engaged a band of music, and placed a fine statue of Handel, by Roubiliac, in a conspicuous part of the gardens.

The season for opening the gardens commences some time in May, and continues till toward the end of August. Every evening (Sunday and Friday excepted) they are opened at half past six.

* Sir Samuel Morland, Knight, who displayed in his house and gardens, many whimsical proofs of his skill in mechanics.

On entering the great gate, to which you are conducted by a short avenue from the road, you pay two shillings for admittance. The first scene that salutes the eye, is a noble gravel walk, 900 feet long, planted on each side with a row of stately elms, which form a fine vista, terminated by the representation of a temple, in which is a transparency, emblematic of gratitude to the public.

Advancing a few steps, we behold, to the right, a quadrangle, called the Grove. In the centre, is a magnificent Gothic orchestra, ornamented with carvings, niches, &c. The ornaments are plastic, a composition something like plaster of Paris, but known only to the ingenious architect who designed this beautiful object. In fine weather, the musical entertainments are performed here by a band of vocal and instrumental performers. At the upper extremity of this orchestra, is a fine organ; and, at the foot of it, are the seats and desks for the musicians, placed in a semicircular form, leaving a vacancy at the front for the vocal performers. The concert is opened with instrumental music at eight o'clock, after which the company are entertained with a song; and in this manner other songs are performed, with concertos between each, till the close of the entertainment, which is at eleven.

In the front of a large timber building, which you approach from the middle of the great room, is a painted landscape, called the Day Scene. At the end of the first act, this is drawn up, to exhibit the scene of a cascade, with a very natural representation of a water-mill, and a bridge, with a mail coach, a Greenwich long stage, &c. In ten minutes, it is down again, and the company return to hear the remaining part of the concert. A glee and catch, in three or four parts, are performed in the middle and at the end of the musical bill of fare, which always consists of sixteen pieces.

In the grove, fronting the orchestra, tables and benches are placed for the company, and, still further from the orchestra, is a pavilion of the Composite order, built for the late Prince of Wales. The ascent is by a double flight of steps. Behind it, is a drawing-room; to which is an entrance, from the outside of the gardens, for the admittance of any of the royal family.

The

The grove is illuminated by about 2000 glass lamps, and a great number of variegated lamps are interspersed, which produce a fine effect.

In cold or rainy weather the musical performance is in a rotundo. This is 70 feet in diameter, and nearly opposite the grand orchestra. Along the front, next the grove, is a colonnade, formed by a range of pillars, under which is the entrance from the grove. Within this room, is the little orchestra. In the centre of the rotundo hangs a glass chandelier. The roof is a dome, slated on the outside. It is so contrived, that sounds never vibrate under it; and thus the music is heard to the greatest advantage. It is now made to represent a magnificent tent; the roof of which is of blue and yellow silk in alternate stripes: it seems to be supported by 20 pillars, representing Roman fasces gilt, and bound together by deep rose-coloured ribbands, with military trophies in the intervals. The sides of the tent being drawn up, and hanging in the form of festoons, the rotundo has the beautiful appearance of a flower garden; the upper part being painted all round like a sky, and the lower part, above the seats, with shrubs, flowers, and other rural decorations. At the extremity of this rotundo, opposite the orchestra, is a saloon, the entrance of which is formed by columns of the Ionic order, painted in imitation of scagliola. In the roof, which is arched and elliptic, are two little cupolas in a peculiar taste; and, from the centre of each, descends a large glass chandelier. Adjoining to the walls are ten three-quarter columns for the support of the roof: they are of the Ionic order, painted in imitation of scagliola. Between these columns are four pictures, (in magnificent gilt frames) by the masterly pencil of Mr. Hayman.

The first represents the surrender of Montreal, in Canada, to General (now Lord) Amherst. On a stone, at one corner of the picture, is this inscription:

POWER EXERTED,
CONQUEST OBTAINED,
MERCY SHEWN!
MDCCLX.

The second represents Britannia, holding a medallion of his present Majesty, and sitting on the right hand of Neptune, in his chariot drawn by seahorses. In the background is the defeat of the French fleet by Sir Edward Hawke, in 1759. Round the chariot of Neptune are attendant sea-nymphs, holding medallions of the most distinguished Admirals in that glorious war. For that of Lord Hawke, his Lordship sat to the painter. The third represents Lord Clive receiving the homage of the Nabob of Bengal. The fourth represents Britannia distributing laurels to the principal officers who served in that war; as the Marquis of Granby, the Earl of Albemarle, General (now Marquis) Townshend, Colonels Monckton, Coote, &c.

The entrance into this saloon, from the gardens, is through a Gothic portal, on each side of which, on the inside, are the pictures of their Majesties, in their coronation robes.

A few years ago, a new room, 100 feet by 40, was added to the rotundo. It is now opened as a supper room. In a recess, at the end of it, is the beautiful marble statue of Handel, formerly in the open gardens. He is represented, like Orpheus, playing on the lyre. This was the first display of the wonderful abilities of Roubiliac. Although not so large as the life, it is very like the original. The excellence of the sculpture exhibits a model of perfection, both in the design and execution. In fine, this combination of rare talents in the person represented, and the happy idea of the sculptor, gave rise to the following well-turned compliment:

Drawn by the fame of these embower'd retreats,
See Orpheus risen from th' Elysian seats!
Lost to th' admiring world thousand years,
Beneath great Handel's form he re-appears.

The grove is bounded by gravel-walks, and a number of pavilions, ornamented with paintings designed by Hayman and Hogarth; and each pavilion has a table that will hold six or eight persons. To give a list of the paintings in these pavilions, we must begin with our entrance into the garden. The first is on the left hand, under a Gothic piazza and colonnade, formed by a range of pillars, which stretch

stretch along the front of the great room. It represents two Mahometans gazing in astonishment at the beauties of the place; 2. A shepherd playing on his pipe, and decoying a shepherdess into a wood; 3. New River Head, at Islington; 4. Quadrille, and the tea-equipage; 5. Music and singing; 6. Building houses with cards; 7. A scene in the Mock Doctor; 8. An Archer; 9. Dances round the Maypole; 10. Thread my needle; 11. Flying the kite; 12. Pamela revealing to Mr. B's house-keeper her wishes to return home; 13. A scene in the Devil to Pay; 14. Shuttlecock; 15. Hunting the whistle; 16. Pamela flying from Lady Davers; 17. A scene in the Merry Wives of Windsor; 18. A sea engagement between the Spaniards and Moors.

The pavilions continue in a sweep which leads to a beautiful piazza and a colonnade 500 feet in length, in the form of a semicircle, of Gothic architecture, embellished with rays. In this semicircle of pavilions are three large ones, called temples; one in the middle, and the others at each end, adorned with a dome; but the two latter are now converted into portals, (one as an entrance into the great room, and the other as a passage to view the cascade) which are directly opposite to each other: the middle temple, however, is still a place for the reception of company, and is painted, in the Chinese taste, by Risquet, with the story of Vulcan catching Mars and Venus in a net. On each side of this temple the adjoining pavilion is decorated with a painting; that on the right represents the entrance into Vauxhall; and that on the left, Friendship on the grass, drinking. The paintings in the other pavilions of this sweep are landscapes.

Having traversed this semicircle, we come to a sweep of pavilions that lead into the great walk: the last of these is a painting of Black-eyed Susan returning to shore.

Returning to the grove, where we shall find the remainder of the boxes and paintings better than those heretofore seen, and beginning at the east end, which is behind the orchestra, and opposite the semicircle above mentioned, the pavilions are decorated with the following pieces: 1. Difficult to please; 2. Sliding on the ice; 3. Bagpipes and hautboys; 4. A bonfire at Charing Cross, the Salisbury

bury stage overturned, &c. 5. Blindman's buff; 6. Leap frog; 7. The Wapping landlady, and the tars just come ashore; 8. Skittles.

Proceeding forward we see another range of pavilions, in a different style, adorned with paintings, and forming another side of the quadrangle. These are, 1. The taking of Porto Bello; 2. Mademoiselle Catherine, the dwarf; 3. Ladies angling; 4. Bird-nesting; 5. The play at bob-cherry; 6. Falstaff's cowardice detected; 7. The bad family; 8. The good family; 9. The taking of a Spanish register-ship, in 1742.

Next is a semicircle of pavilions, with a temple and dome at each end. In the centre, is the entrance of an anti-room, leading to the Prince's Gallery, which was built in 1791, and is opened on masquerade and gala nights only. It is near 400 feet long, and is adorned, on each side, by landscapes in compartments, between paintings of double columns, encircled in a spiral form by festoons of flowers. At one end, is a fine transparency, representing the Prince of Wales in armour, leaning against his horse, which is held by Britannia, while Minerva is holding the helmet, and Prudence fixing the spurs; and Fame appears above, with her trumpet, and a wreath of laurel. The anti-room, erected in 1792, is fitted up all round with arabesque ornaments, on pannels of a white ground, between fluted pilasters.

The remainder of the paintings in this range are, 1. Bird-catching; 2. See-saw; 3. Fairies dancing by moonlight; 4. The milk-maid's garland; 5. The kiss stolen.

Here ends the boundary of the grove on this side; but, turning on the left, we come to a walk that runs along the bottom of the gardens: on each side of this walk are pavilions, and those on the left hand are decorated with the following paintings: 1. A prince and princess in a traineau; 2. Hot cockles; 3. A gypsy telling fortunes by the coffee-cups; 4. A Christmas gambol; 5. Cricket.

On the opposite side is a row of pavilions; and, at the extremity of this walk, is another entrance into the gardens immediately from the great road. At the other end of the walk, adjoining to the Prince's pavilion, is a semicircle of pavilions ornamented with three Gothic temples.

From

From the upper end of this walk, where we concluded the list of the paintings, is a narrow vista that runs to the top of the gardens: this is called the Druid's or Lover's Walk: on both sides of it are rows of lofty trees, which, meeting at the top, and interchanging their boughs, form a fine verdant canopy. In these trees build a number of nightingales, blackbirds, thrushes, &c. whose sweet harmony adds to the peculiar pleasure which these shades afford. The anti-room runs across one part of this walk.

Returning to the spot where once stood the statue of Handel, we may, by looking up the garden, behold a noble vista, which is called the grand south walk, of the same size as that seen at our first entrance, and parallel with it. It is terminated by a Gothic temple, which is opened on gala nights, and exhibits four illuminated vertical columns, in motion, and, in the centre, an artificial fountain: all which is effected by very ingenious machinery.

In the centre of the cross gravel walk, is a temple, the largest of the kind in England, built in 1786, by Mr. Smith of Knightsbridge, and brought here in three pieces only, though the diameter is 44 feet, and the dome is supported by eight lofty pillars. On the right, this walk is terminated by a fine statue of Apollo; and, at the extremity on the left, is a painting of a stone quarry in the vicinity of Bristol.

From our situation to view this painting is another gravel walk that leads up the gardens, formed on the right side by a wilderness, and on the left by rural downs, as they are termed, in the form of a long square, fenced by a net, with little eminences in it after the manner of a Roman camp. There are likewise several bushes, from under which, a few years ago, subterraneous musical sounds were heard, called by some the fairy music; which put many people in mind of the vocal forest, or that imaginary being called the genius of the wood; but the damp of the earth being found prejudicial to the instruments, this romantic entertainment ceased. The downs are covered with turf, and interspersed with cypress, fir, yew, cedar, and tulip trees. On one of the eminences, is a statue of Milton, cast in lead by Roubiliac, but painted of a stone colour. He is seated on a rock, listening to subterraneous harmony:

Sweet music breathe
 Above, around, or underneath,
 Sent by some spirit to mortals good
 Or th' unseen genius of the wood.

IL PENSOROSO.

Most of the walks form the boundaries of wildernesses composed of trees which shoot to a great height, and are all inclosed by a rude, but suitable fence, somewhat in the Chinese taste.

A few years ago, a colonnade, which forms a square, was erected in the walks round the orchestra. It is an admirable shelter from a shower of rain. It cost 2000*l.* the expense of which was defrayed by a Ridotto al Fresco. The roof, &c. are richly illuminated, particularly on a gala night, when upward of 14,000 lamps have been used in the gardens at one time.

In a dark night the illuminations are very beautiful, and cannot fail to please every susceptible spectator; but in a moon-light night there is something which so strongly affects the imagination, that any one who has read the Arabian Nights' Entertainment, can hardly fail to recollect the magic representations in that book.

When the music is finished, numbers of the company retire to the pavilions to supper. To detain their visitors, the proprietors have engaged a band of wind music to continue playing in the grand orchestra, while, at intervals, a band of Savoyards, in a small moveable orchestra, contribute also to enliven the scene. Not one of these performers is permitted to take money, or any refreshment, from the company. On gala nights, the band of the Duke of York's regiment of guards, dressed in full uniform, adds to the splendour of the gardens by the magnificence of military harmony.

About one hundred nights make the season of Vauxhall; and the average of one thousand persons a night is supposed to make a good season to the proprietors. More than 11,000 persons have been assembled in these gardens at once; and of these, not less than 7000 were accommodated with provisions and refreshments.

Beside the covered walks, all paved with composition, instead of clinkers or gravel, almost all the pavilions have colonnades in front, seven feet broad, which effectually shelter

shelter them from rain; and there is a handsome waiting-room, 30 feet by 20, near the coach entrance into the gardens.

Here it may not be improper to subjoin an account of the provisions and wines as they are sold in the gardens.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Champagne —	—	13 0	A plate of collared beef	1	0
Frontinac —	—	7 6	A lettuce —	—	0 6
Burgundy —	—	10 0	A cruet of oil —	—	0 4
Claret —	—	7 6	A lemon —	—	0 3
Old Hock —	—	10 0	A slice of bread —	—	0 1
Rhenish —	—	5 6	A biscuit —	—	0 1
Madeira —	—	6 0	A pat of butter —	—	0 2
Sherry —	—	4 6	A slice of cheese —	—	0 2
Calcavella —	—	4 0	A tart —	—	1 0
Mountain —	—	3 6	A custard —	—	0 6
Lisbon —	—	3 6	A cheese-cake —	—	0 4
O'd Port —	—	3 6	A heart-cake —	—	0 2
Arrack, per quart	—	8 0	A Shrewsbury cake —	—	0 2
Table-beer, quart mug	—	0 6	A plate of anchovies	—	1 0
A chicken —	—	3 0	A plate of olives —	—	1 0
A pulled chicken —	—	4 0	A cucumber —	—	0 6
A dish of ham —	—	2 0	A jelly —	—	0 6
A plate of ham —	—	1 0	Wax lights —	—	1 6
A plate of beef —	—	1 0			

VERULAM, a once celebrated town, situate close by St. Alban's. In the time of Nero it was a *municipium*, or town, the inhabitants of which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. After the departure of the Romans, it was entirely ruined by the wars between the Britons and Saxons; and nothing remains of ancient Verulam, but the ruins of walls, tessellated pavements, and Roman coins, which are sometimes dug up. The site of it has been long converted into corn-fields. *Seges est ubi Troja fuit.*

VETERINARY COLLEGE, an excellent institution, established in 1791, under the auspices of persons of the first rank and fortune, at Camden Town, in the parish of Pancras. The design is principally to promote a reformation in that particular branch of veterinary science, called Farriery; and to rescue the management and cure of disorders incident to horses, and frequently the lives of those truly valuable animals, from the hands of the unskilful and

illiterate. It is calculated also to render that a respectable profession, which had hitherto been considered as beneath the study and attention of men of liberal education.

The Duke of Northumberland was the first President of the College. There are, 11 Vice-Presidents, 24 Directors, a Treasurer, Professor, Secretary, and Collector. The President, Vice-Presidents, and ten of the Directors, the Treasurer, and Collector, are chosen annually, by ballot. The entire management of the College is in the Council, which consists of the President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors; subject to the control of four quarterly general meetings of the subscribers. A house in the road to Highgate serves, at present, for a temporary college. The new building is to extend in front 270 feet, and to consist of a house for the Professor and Secretary, apartments for the Pupils, committee-rooms, &c. In the plan, likewise, is included a theatre, a museum, a laboratory, a room for pharmacy, an operating room, a forge, commodious stabling for 500 horses, a spacious riding-house, a botanical garden, &c. The depth of the building is to be 650 feet. The whole is designed by Mr. James Burton, Architect, of New Bridge Street. A school for the instruction of Pupils in the Veterinary Science is to be under the direction of the Professor; and diseased horses of any description, are to be admitted, upon certain terms, into the infirmary. A volume of the transactions of the society is to be published annually, and presented to each subscriber gratis. Two guineas is a qualification for an annual member, and a subscription of 20 guineas constitutes a perpetual member. The theatre and stabling are already erected; and such is thought to be the importance of this institution, that the assistance of Parliament has been applied for and obtained.

UNDERCOMBE, near Dorney, on the left of the road to Maidenhead, the pleasant seat of Thomas Eyre, Esq. now the residence of Sir William Young. Adjoining to it, is the ancient abbey of Burnham.

UPMINSTER, a village in Essex, 15 miles from London, in the road to Tilbury Fort, called Upminster, from its lofty situation. Dr. Derham, author of two excellent works, *Astro-Theology*, and *Physico-Theology*, was Rector here from 1689 to 1735. In this parish is a spring, which

which he mentions in the latter-work, as a proof that springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours. This spring, in the greatest droughts, was little, if at all diminished, after an observation of above twenty years, although the ponds all over the country, and an adjoining brook, had been dry for many months.

Upminster Hall, the ancient seat of Mr. Branfill, was granted by King Harold to the Abbey of Waltham Holy Cross, and was the hunting-seat of the Abbots. The house is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry VI., and to be the same house that was inhabited by some of the Abbots. The situation is beautiful, the grounds being well wooded, and falling in a fine slope from the house, the back front of which commands a delightful view of Laindon Hills, and of the high hills of Kent. Here Mr. Esdaile has a beautiful seat, called Gaines.

UXBRIDGE, a market-town in Middlesex, 15 miles from London, in the road to Oxford. Though it is independent, and governed by two bailiffs, &c. it is only a hamlet to Great Hillingdon. The river Coln runs through it in two streams; and, over the main stream, is a stone bridge. The chapel was built in the reign of Henry VI. This town is distinguished by the whiteness of the bread. A treaty was carried on here between Charles I and the Parliament, in 1644. The house in which the plenipotentiaries met is still called "The Treaty House," and is situated at the lower end of the town, on the left hand. Having been lately purchased by Mr. William Anthony, it is shortly to be pulled down, and the extensive gardens are to be converted into a timber and coal wharf. The Grand Junction Canal is completed from Brentford to this town, and will be extended to Braunston, near Daventry. Near Uxbridge are the remains of an ancient camp.

W.

WALTHAM GREEN, a village of Middlesex, in the parish of Fulham. Here is a curious garden, planted since the year 1756, by its present possessor John Ord, Esq. Within that short space, it has produced trees, which are now the finest of their respective kinds in the

kingdom; particularly, the *Sophora Japonica*, planted in 1756, now eight feet in girth, and 40 high; a standard *Ginkgo-tree*, planted in 1767, two feet three inches in girth; and an Illinois walnut, sown in 1760, two feet two inches in girth. Among other trees also, remarkable for their growth, though not the largest of their kind, are a black walnut-tree, sown in 1757, about 40 feet high, and five feet four inches in girth; a cedar of Libanus, planted in 1756, eight feet eight inches in girth; a willow-leaved oak, sown in 1757, four feet in girth; the *Rhus Vernix*, or varnish sumach, four feet in girth; and a stone pine, of very singular growth. The girth of this last, at one foot from the ground, is six feet four inches: at that height, it immediately begins to branch out, and spreads at least 21 feet on each side, forming a large bush, of about 14 yards in diameter.

WALLINGTON, a hamlet to Beddington, in Surry; situate on the banks of the Wandle. It is more populous than the village to which it is a hamlet. Here is a considerable calico-printing manufactory. In a field, near the road, is an ancient chapel, built of flint and stone, now used as a cart-house and stable. Its origin cannot be traced. The present proprietor would have pulled it down, but was opposed in his intention by the parishioners.

WALTHAM ABBEY, or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS, a market-town, in Essex, $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles from London, had its second appellation from a holy cross, said to have been miraculously conveyed here: its first name it received from a magnificent abbey founded here, in honour of this cross, by King Harold. This abbey was so much distinguished by a series of royal and noble benefactors, that it was one of the most opulent in the kingdom. Henry III, to avoid the expences of a court, used frequently to reside in it; in consideration of which he granted to the town of Waltham a market and fair. The present proprietor is Sir William Wake, Bart. who had, on the site of it, a modern-built seat, called "The Abbey House." This he sold to James Barwick, Esq. who pulled it down, in 1770, and has let the site, and the grounds belonging to it, to a gardener.

The tower of the church was erected in the time of Queen Mary; but the inside of the church is a beautiful specimen

specimen of the Saxon architecture. This, however, is only the nave of the original church; the cross aisles having extended beyond what is now the chancel; and the old tower, which fell down after the Dissolution, rose, in course, as the centre of a cross. A few beautiful fragments of the abbey still remain, in a style of architecture much later than that of the church; particularly, a Gothic arch, which formed the entrance, and terminated a noble vista of tall trees which no longer exist; and, adjoining to this gateway, is still standing the porter's lodge. Within the precinct of the abbey is also a celebrated tulip tree, said to be one of the largest in England.

King Harold, and his two brothers, after the battle of Hastings, in which they were slain, were interred at the east end of the ancient church, at the distance of 40 yards from the extent of the present structure. A plain stone is said to have been laid over him, with this expressive epitaph, "Harold Infelix;" and a stone coffin, said to have been his, was discovered, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the gardener of Sir Edward Denny: the bones, upon the touch, mouldered into dust. About three years ago, another coffin was found, nearly on the same spot, which contained an entire skeleton inclosed in lead. If this were not the skeleton of one of Harold's brothers, it is in vain to form any other conjecture.

At Waltham Abbey, are some powder-mills, in the hands of Government; some manufactories for printed linens, and some newly-erected buildings for the manufacture of pins. The river Lea here forms several islands.

WALTHAM CROSS, or WEST WALTHAM, a village in Herts, on the west side of the river Lea, is situated on the road to Ware, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London. It takes its first appellation from the cross erected here by Edward I, in honour of his Queen Eleanor. It was a noble structure, and round it were several effigies, with the arms of England, Castile, Leon, Poitou, &c. which are now greatly defaced. It is situated near the entrance into the parish of Cheshunt. In 1795, preparations were made for taking down this cross, in order to remove it into the grounds of Sir William George Prescott, Bart. Lord of the Manor; for its better preservation; but, after removing the upper

upper tier of stone, finding it too hazardous an undertaking, on account of the decayed state of the ornamental parts, the scaffold was removed; and proper measures were taken to repair this ancient memorial of conjugal affection.

WALTHAMSTOW, a village in Essex, five miles from London, on the road from Lea Bridge to Epping, has many handsome houses; particularly, Higham Hall, late the property of Governor Hornby, situate on the side of the road, in a line between the houses of Mr. Goddard and Mr. Moxon at Woodford. It has been lately sold to Mr. Harman. Near Marsh Street, is the ancient seat of the late Thomas Greenor, Esq; and here are the seat and pleasure-grounds of Sir Charles Pole, Bart.

WALTON, a village in Surry, on the Thames, between Weybridge and Moulsey. Here are the remains of an ancient camp, supposed to have been Roman; and from this village runs a rampart of earth, with a trench, as far as St. George's Hill, in the same parish. A curious bridge over the Thames, erected, in 1750, by Mr. Decker, has since been taken down, and a new one erected in its stead. In this parish is Apps Court, the seat of Jeremiah Hodges, Esq; Ashley Park, the seat of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. Paine's Hill, the seat of the late Mr. Hopkins; Burwood, the seat of Mrs. Currie; Burwood Hill, the residence of Mr. Tynte; Burwood Park, the seat of Sir John Frederick, Bart. and the mansion of the Earl of Tankerville. *See Oatlands and Paine's Hill.*

WALWORTH, a village in the parish of Newington Butts, in Surry. It was probably the birthplace of the celebrated Sir William Walworth, the story of whose exploit in Smithfield, in killing the rebel Wat Tyler, is handsomely painted on the sign of one of the public-houses here.

WANDLE, or **VANDAL**, a river, which rises near Carshalton in Surry, and passing by Croydon and Merton, falls into the Thames at Wandsworth. It is a fine trout stream; but more celebrated for the consequence which Pope has given it in his "Windfor Forest:"

"The blue transparent Vandalis appears."

WANDSWORTH, a village in Surry, five miles from London, situate in the road to Kingston, near the confluence

ence of the Wandle with the Thames, and between two hills called East Hill and West Hill. At the close of the last century many French refugees settled here, and established a French church, which is now used as a meeting by the methodists. The art of dying cloth has been practised at this place, for more than a century, and there are two dyers here, Mr. Barchard and Mr. Williamson; the former a scarlet dyer. There are likewise several considerable manufactories here: namely, one for bolting cloth; Mr. Henschell's iron-mills; the calico-printing manufactories of Mr. Gardiner and of Messrs. Lawrence and Harris; Mr. Rigby's manufactory for printing kerseys; Mr. Dibble's for whitening and pressing stuffs; Mr. Were's linseed oil and white lead mills; Mr. Shepley's oil mills; Messrs. Gattey's vinegar works; and the distilleries of Messrs. Bush and Co.

The tower of the church is ancient; but the church itself is a modern edifice. Beside the small cemetery contiguous to this, there is a more spacious one on East Hill.

On East Hill, on the right, are the houses of Thomas Tatlock, and Richard Bush, Esquires. Farther on, to the left, fronted by fine tall elms, is the mansion, formerly of the family of Porter, and afterward the residence of the Hon. Edward Digby, whose sons, Henry, now Earl of Digby, and Admiral Robert Digby, were born here. It is now in the possession of Sir James Sanderson, Bart. Next is the handsome house of Mr. Barchard; and opposite this the elegant villa of John Webster, Esq. All these houses have a delightful view of the Thames, between the bridges of Putney and Battersea. The two churches of Fulham and Putney to the left, embosomed, as it were, in woods, form, with the bridge, a picturesque appearance; and the prospect is greatly improved by a view of Harrow-on-the-Hill in the front, and of Hampstead and Highgate to the right.

On West Hill, to the left, is Down Lodge, the excellent new house of Henry Gardiner, Esq. To the right, is West Hill House, the residence of Henry Goodwin, Esq. Farther on, is the capital mansion, erected by John Anthony Rucker, Esq. whose pleasure-grounds are contiguous to Lord Spencer's Park at Wimbledon, and seem to be part

of it, and whose fine situation commands a view of the Thames toward London, as well as of the delightful country toward Merton, Tooting, Dulwich, Sydenham, and Shooter's Hill. A little farther, to the right, facing Putney Heath, is the villa of Philip De Visme, Esq. In Love Lane, near the gate leading to Putney, is the house late of John Wilmot, Esq. now in the occupation of Frederick Hahn, Esq.

In Wandsworth, is a Quaker's meeting-house, and two schools for children of that persuasion; at one of which, that excellent citizen, senator, and magistrate, Sir John Barnard, received his education.

In Garret Lane, between this village and Tooting, was formerly a mock election, after every general election, of a *Mayor of Garret*, to which Mr. Foote's dramatic piece of that name gave no small celebrity.

WANSTED, a village, six miles from London, on the skirts of Epping Forest, is adorned with several villas; among which, that of George Bowles, Esq. is distinguished for extensive pleasure-grounds. But these are all eclipsed by the magnificence of Wansted House.

The church a new and beautiful structure, was finished in 1790. Simplicity and neatness were aimed at in this rural temple, by the architect Mr. Thomas Hardwick. The portico is of the Doric order, and the cupola supported by eight Ionic columns. The whole of the external part is faced with Portland stone. The internal order is Corinthian. The pavement of the church, remarkable for its beauty and neatness, was brought from Painswick: that of the chancel is of the same kind of stone, intermixed with black marble dots. The window of the chancel is of stained glass; the subject, Our Saviour bearing the Cross: this, and the circular window, at the east end of each gallery (which are also of stained glass) were executed by Mr. Eginton of Birmingham. In the chancel is a monument of white marble (removed from the old church) to the memory of Sir Josiah Child. The site of the church was given to the parish, by Sir J. T. Long, out of his own Park, that the remains of the persons interred in the old church and churchyard might not be disturbed, and that
divine

divine service might continue, without interruption, while the new structure was erecting.

WANSTED HOUSE, the magnificent seat and extensive park and gardens of the late Sir James Tylney Long, Baronet. The ancient manor was granted, by Edward VI, to Robert Lord Rich. He sold it to the Earl of Leicester, who, in 1578, entertained Queen Elizabeth here. Reverting to the Crown, King James gave it to Sir Henry Midmay, who having been one of the Judges of Charles I, it was forfeited. Charles II gave it to the Duke of York, who sold it to Sir Robert Brooks. Of the representatives of this gentleman it was purchased by Sir Josiah Child, Bart. grandfather to the late Earl Tylney, from whom it descended to his nephew, the late proprietor, whose son is a minor.

Sir Josiah Child planted a great number of trees in avenues leading to the site of the old mansion. His son laid out some extensive grounds in gardens; and, after these were finished, he employed the celebrated Colin Campbell, to build the present structure, which is cased with Portland stone, and is upward of 260 feet in length, and 70 in depth. It is one of the noblest houses in Europe; and its grand front is thought to be as fine a piece of architecture as any that may be seen in Italy. It consists of two stories, the basement and the state story, and is adorned by a noble portico of six Corinthian columns. In the tympanum of this portico (which we ascend by a double flight of steps) are the family arms; and, over the door which leads into the Great Hall, is a medallion of the architect.

The Great Hall is 53 feet by 45. On the ceiling are Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night, by Kent. The pictures are, Mr. Kent, the Painter; and three by Casali, the subjects Coriolanus, Porfenna, and Pompey taking leave of his Family. In this hall, are antique statues of Agrippina and Domitian; four statues of Poetry, Painting, Music, and Architecture: and four vases. We then enter

A Dining Room, 27 feet square; the pictures, St. Francis; a Madonna; a Ruin; and six Family Portraits.

A Drawing Room, 27 feet square; the pictures, a Magdalen; Herodias; and a Madonna.

A Bed

A Bed Chamber, 24 feet by 20: it has five Views, and a beautiful chest inlaid with mother of pearl.

In a *Light Closet* adjoining are three Madonnas; and in another light closet, two pictures.

These rooms form the front line to the left of the Hall; returning to which we enter the suite of apartments to the right. First,

A Dining Room, 25 feet square. On the ceiling are painted the Seasons; and the pictures are, Lord Chief Justice Glyn and his Family, Lely; a Holy Family; three Landscapes; and two Ruins.

A Drawing Room, 30 feet by 25; the ceiling painted with the story of Jupiter and Semele: the pictures, three flower-pieces, by Baptist. The chimneypiece is elegant: an eagle taking up a snake, in white marble, is let into the centre of it: this is the family crest.

A Bed Chamber, 25 feet by 22: the pictures, Apollo and Narcissus; Satyrs; Cupids; a Madonna; and St. John and the Infant Jesus.

The Ball Room, 75 feet by 27, extends the whole depth of the house: it is splendidly fitted up with gilt ornaments of all kinds, in the taste of that period. It is hung with tapestry, in two compartments; the subjects, Telemachus and Calypso, and one of the Battles of Alexander. Over the chimney, is Portia, by Scalken. From this room we enter the suite of apartments in the back front. First,

A Bed Chamber, 27 feet by 22: the pictures, Venus sleeping; Adonis sleeping; Venus and Pysche; and Diana and Endymion.

A Dressing Room, 27 feet by 25: it has four Landscapes.

Anti-Chamber, 40 feet by 27: it has seven pictures of Ruins, and is ornamented with a curious cabinet, a chimneypiece of white marble, and marble tables.

A Saloon, 30 feet square: over the white marble chimneypiece, is a picture of Pandora, by Nollkens, father of the present sculptor of that name: and this room is adorned with three statues; namely, Apollo, antique; Flora, Wilton; and Bacchus, Ditto.

A Dining Room, 40 feet by 27: the pictures, Alexander directing Apelles to paint Campaspe, Casali; the Continnence

nence of Scipio, Cafali; Sophonisba taking Poison, Ditto; two Landscapes; and three Ruins.

A Drawing Room, 27 feet square: it is adorned with the picture of Angelica and Medora, by Cafali.

A Bed Chamber, 27 feet by 21: it is hung with rich figured velvet: the bed the same, and lined with a white Indian satin, trailed with coloured flowers and Chinese figures. In this room is a picture of Ruins.

A Dressing Room, 26 feet by 18; it has a picture by Nollkens.

Under the Great Hall is a noble arcade, from which we enter a common Dining Parlour, 40 feet by 35, and hence into a Breakfast Room, 32 feet by 25, ornamented with prints by the most eminent masters, pasted on a straw-coloured paper, with engraved borders.

In the avenue leading from the grand front of the house to Laytonstone, is a circular piece of water, which seems equal to the length of the front. There are no wings to the house, although they were included in the original design. On each side, as we approach the house, is a marble statue.; that on the left, Hercules, and the other Omphale; and hence, to compensate, as it were, for the defect of wings, obelisks and vases extend alternately to the house. The garden front has no portico, but a pediment, enriched with a bas-relief, and supported by six three-quarter columns. From this front is an easy descent, through a fine vista, to the river Roding, which is formed into canals; and, beyond it, the walks and wildernesses rise up the hill, as they sloped downward before. 'Highland House, the elegant seat of Isaac Currie, Esq. built of stone, forms a beautiful termination to the vista. Among other decorations of the gardens is a curious grotto.

Mr. Young, in his "Six Weeks Tour," observes, that "Wansted, upon the whole, is one of the noblest houses in England. The magnificence of having four state-bed chambers, with complete apartments to them, and the ball-room, are superior to any thing of the kind in Houghton, Holkam, Blenheim, and Wilton. But each of these houses is superior to this in other particulars; and, to form a complete palace, something must be taken from all. In respect to elegance of architecture, Wansted is second to Holkam.

What a building would it be, were the wings added, according to the first design!"

WARE, a market-town in Herts, on the great north road, and on the river Lea, 21 miles from London. In 1408, the town was destroyed by a great inundation; and sluices and weirs being made in the river to preserve it from future floods, Camden supposes, that it hence acquired the name of Ware. The church is large, in the form of a cross, and has a gallery erected by the Governors of Christ Hospital in London; but the school, which was for the younger children of that hospital, is removed to Hertford. Here is a considerable market for corn; and 5000 quarters of malt and other corn are frequently sent in a week to London, by the barges, which return with coals.

In the vicinity of Ware are several good seats; of which the principal are Fanham Hall, the seat of John Currie, Esq; Amwell Bury, the villa of Capt. Brown, lately Mr. Franco's; Cold Harbour, the seat and park of T. Caswell, Esq; Blakefware and Gilston Park, the seats of William Plumer, Esq. who resides in the latter; and New Hall, the seat of William Leake, Esq. *See Amwell, Stansted, Abbots, Thundridgebury, Ware Park, Watton Wood Hall, and Youngsbury.*

WARE PARK, the seat of T. Hope Byde, Esq. beautifully situate on a hill, rising above the rich vale, terminated by Ware and Hertford. The park has all the advantages which result from inequality of ground, abundance of water, fine plantations, and a rich circumjacent country. In the beginning of the last century, it was the seat of Sir Henry Fanshawe, whose garden Sir Henry Wotton calls "a delicate and diligent curiosity, without parallel among foreign nations."

WARLEYS, the beautiful seat and park of Mr. Urquhart, two miles N. E. of Waltham Abbey.

WATFORD, a market-town in Herts, 14 miles from London, upon the Coln, where it has two streams that run separately to Rickmansworth.

WATTON WOOD HALL, an elegant seat, five miles from Hertford, built by the late Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. The park is planted with great taste; and a beautiful rivulet, called the Rib, which runs through it, is formed into

into a spacious canal, with islands for the haunts of swans. It is now the seat of Paul Benfield, Esq.

WELWYN, a village in Herts, 25 miles from London, in the road to Bedford. Of this place, the celebrated Dr. Young was Rector; and here was the scene of his melancholy, but pleasing effusions, "The Night Thoughts."

WESTBOURN PLACE, the seat of Mrs. Coulson, at Westbourn Green, in the parish of Paddington, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from London. This green is one of those beautifully rural spots, for which that parish, though contiguous to the metropolis, is distinguished. The estate was the property of Mr. Isaac Ware, who, having quitted the ignoble profession of a chimney-sweeper, studied architecture, commenced the man of taste and science, and became the editor of the works of Palladio, and of other professional publications. With materials brought from the Earl of Chesterfield's house in May-Fair (which he was employed to rebuild) he erected the present mansion. It was sold by his executors to Sir William Yorke, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, who resided in it for some time, and afterward let it to a Venetian Ambassador. In 1768, he sold it to the late Jewkes Coulson, Esq. who expended a considerable sum in enlarging the house, and laying out the grounds. The library, which he added to the house, is said to have cost 1500l. The house is situated on a rising ground, which commands a pleasing view of Hampstead and Highgate: the village of Paddington, with its elegant new church, produces a pretty effect, when viewed from hence; and as no part of London can be seen, a person disposed to enjoy the pleasures of rural retirement, may here forget his proximity to "the busy hum of men."—Very near this handsome villa is a farm-house, occupied by the Marquis of Buckingham, as an occasional country residence.

WESTCOMB PARK, in the parish of Greenwich, was the manor of Mr. Lambard, author of the "Perambulation through Kent." It came, after a succession of different proprietors, into the possession of the late Earl of Pembroke. This nobleman, whose fine taste and skill in architecture have been justly celebrated, pulled down the old house, which stood on the spot now occupied by the stables,

and rebuilt it in its present situation, about the year 1732. Of Lord Pembroke it was purchased by Charles third Duke of Bolton, who resided here, upward of twenty years, with Miss Lavinia Fenton, (the celebrated Polly Peachum) whom he married in 1751; and who continued here, as Duchess Dowager of Bolton, from 1754, till her death in 1760, when this seat became the property of her son, the Rev. Mr. Powlett. After her death it was successively occupied by Lord Clive, the Marquis of Lothian, the Duchess of Athol, and Mr. Halliday, and is now the residence of William Petrie, Esq. The house is highly finished with carving and rich ceilings. The wainscot and chimneypieces appear to be of an older date, and were probably brought from the ancient mansion. The principal beauty of Westcomb Park is the terrace, near the house. The prospect it commands of Shooter's Hill, from the summit to the base, and of a long extent of the river, which terminates in several windings under Charlton Wood, is beautiful and magnificent.

WESTERHAM, a market-town, $21\frac{1}{4}$ miles from London; in the road to East Grinstead. Near this place is the noble seat of John Ward, Esq. called Squirries. It stands on a small eminence with respect to the front; but, on the back of the edifice, the ground rises very high, and is divided into several steep slopes. Near the house are some woods, through which are cut several ridings. On the other side of the hill, behind the house, arise nine springs, which, uniting their streams, form the river Darent. Near this place also is Hill Park, the seat of John Cotton, Esq. famous for its fine cascades, formed by the Darent.

Westerham is celebrated as the birthplace of that eminent defender of civil and religious liberty, Dr. Hoadly, Bp. of Winchester. Here also General Wolfe was born: he is buried in the church; and on a tablet to his memory are the following lines:

While George in sorrow bows his laurel'd head,
And bids the artist grace the soldier dead;
We raise no sculptur'd trophy to thy name,
Brave youth, the fairest in the lists of fame:
Proud of thy birth, we boast th' auspicious year;
Struck with thy fall, we shed the generous tear;

With

With humble grief inscribe one artless stone,
And with thy matchless honours date our own.

WEXHAM GREEN, adjoining to Stoke Green, on which is the pleasant seat of Randal Ford, Esq.

WEY, the principal river in Surry, rises in Hampshire, and, after passing Guilford, flows to the Thames, which it joins near Chertsey. Pope has characterized this river, as

The chalky Wey, that rolls a milky wave.

WEYBRIDGE, a village in Surry, four miles from Hampton Court, took its name from a bridge formerly erected here over the Wey. In this parish are Say's Place, and Brooklands, the seats of George Payne, Esq. The latter is a very charming place; and if it were not in the vicinity of Paine's Hill and Oatlands, might be held in the highest estimation; for, with respect to natural beauties, it is, in the opinion of good judges, superior to both those places. *See Oatlands, Ham Farm, and Woburn Farm.*

WHITCHURCH, or LITTLE STANMORE, near Edgware, is celebrated for the magnificent seat built here by James first Duke of Chandos. The church, which is an elegant little structure, contains all that now remains of the magnificence of Canons. The body of it was built by the Duke, who would have erected a new tower also; but the parishioners having sold their bells, in expectation that this munificent nobleman would provide a new set, his Grace took such offence at this circumstance, that he would proceed no farther in his design, than decorating the inside. The organ is placed at the east end of the church, in a recess behind the altar, and not much elevated above it: it is viewed through an arch, supported by Corinthian columns, and forming an opening over the communion-table, which produces a fine effect. The ceiling and walls are painted, by Laguerre, with various subjects from the Old and New Testament; the Nativity, and a Dead Christ, on each side of the altar, are by Belluchi; and, at the west end of the chapel, is a gallery, which was erected for the use of the Duke and his family. There is likewise an elegant chamber, containing monuments of the Brydges family. Passing through an antichamber, which communicates immediately

with the church, it is approached by a flight of steps, and immediately in view, at the entrance, appears the costly monument of "The Grand Duke" and his first two wives.
See Canons.

WHITTON, a hamlet of the parish of Twickenham, adjoining to Hounslow Heath. Here Sir Godfrey Kneller, the celebrated painter, built a handsome house, adorned with extensive plantations, which have been much enlarged and improved by the present proprietor, Samuel Prime, Esq. In this house Sir Godfrey acted as a Justice of the Peace; and here he died in 1717. The staircase was painted by Sir Godfrey himself, assisted by Laguerre. In this hamlet also are the villas of Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Aylmer, and George Gostling, Esq. respectively called, Whitton Dean, Whitton Farm, and Whitton House. *See the next Article.*

WHITTON PLACE, the seat of the late Sir William Chambers, Knight of the Swedish Order of the Polar Star, was built by Archibald third Duke of Argyle. The spot now occupied by the pleasure-grounds consisted partly of corn-fields, and partly of land taken from Hounslow Heath. To this nobleman, we are principally indebted for the introduction of foreign trees and plants, that contribute so essentially to the richness of colouring so peculiar to our modern landscape; and, in forming his plantations at Whitton, he displayed great elegance of taste, although the modern art of gardening was, at that time, in a state of infancy. He planted a great number of cedars, firs, and other evergreens, which now make a majestic and venerable appearance, and are some of the finest to be found in this country. Many of the cedars are in Mr. Gostling's grounds, as well as the tower built by the Duke, which commands a prospect of great extent. The cedars were planted in 1724. The girth of the largest is 10 feet 6 inches. He likewise built a noble conservatory, in which he formed one of the best collections of exotics in England. These are no longer to be seen; but of their number and value, some idea may be conceived, when it is considered that this very conservatory was sufficiently large to be converted into an elegant villa, now the property of Mr. Gostling. After the death of the Duke, this place had many proprietors.

proprietors. At last, it came into the possession of Mr. Gostling's father, who converted the conservatory into a villa for himself; and, having divided the pleasure-grounds into two parts, sold the principal house, with the grounds allotted to it, to Sir William Chambers.

In his improvements of this delightful spot, Sir William appears to have had in view the decorations of an Italian villa. Temples, statues, ruins, and antiques, are interspersed. In one part appears the imitation of an ancient Roman bath; and, in another, a modern temple of Æsculapius, erected in compliment to the Rev. Dr. Willis, to whose skill, under the Divine Blessing, we are indebted for the happy restoration of our beloved Sovereign, in 1789. Over the door, is the following inscription:

ÆSCVLAPIO SALV. AVG. RESTITVIT SACR.
MDCCLXXXIX.

WHITE PLACE, near Cookham, in Berks, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Leycester, is situated on the side of the Thames, commanding the most picturesque views of woodland scenery, along the opposite side of the river; enriched with the noble seats of Taploe and Hedfor. This house is singularly built of chalk, dug near the spot; not a single brick having been used in the whole structure, except in the chimnies. It has been built more than fifteen years, during which time the various changes of weather do not appear to have affected it in any material degree.

WICKHAM, WEST, a parish in Kent, between Croydon and Bromley, containing two villages: the one, at a small distance after having passed Wickham Green from Beckenham; and the other, about a mile farther to the south. In the former is the seat of Richard Jones, Esq. In the latter are the church, and the ancient manor-house, called West Wickham Court, the property of John Farnaby, Esq. In this house lived the celebrated Gilbert West, author of "Observations on the Resurrection of Christ." Here he devoted himself to learning and piety; and, "here," says Dr. Johnson, "he was very often visited by Lyttelton and Pitt, who, when they were weary of faction

tion and debates, used, at Wickham, to find books and quiet, a decent table, and literary conversation." There is at Wickham a walk made by Pitt; and, what is of more importance, at Wickham Lyttelton received that conviction, that produced his "Dissertation on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul." In a summer-house, Mr. West placed the following inscription, in imitation of Ausonius "Ad Villam:"

Not wrapt in smoky London's sulphurous clouds,
And not far distant, stands my rural cot;
Neither obnoxious to intruding crowds,
Nor for the good and friendly too remote.

And when too much repose brings on the spleen,
Or the gay city's idle pleasures cloy;
Swift as my changing wish, I change the scene,
And now the country, now the town enjoy.

WICKHAM, EAST, a village in Kent, ten miles from London, to the left of the road to Dover. Here is the handsome seat of J. Jones, Esq.

WIDBURY HILL, near Ware, celebrated by Mr. Scott, for the prospect it commands, which, on a fine evening, he observes, is beautiful beyond description.

My roving sight
Pursues its pleasing course o'er Widbury's mount,
With that fair crescent crown'd of lofty elms,
Its own peculiar boast.

AMWELL.

WIDFORD, a village in Herts, near Hoddesdon. In this parish, on a hill to the west of the river Lea, are two burrows, supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes, in memory of some battle.

WILDERNESS, near Sevenoaks, the small seat and park of John Jeffries Earl Camden.

WILLINGALE DOE and **WILLINGALE SPAIN**, two parishes in Essex, between Chelmsford and Fifeild; of which it is remarkable, that they have each a church, almost close together, in one churchyard.

WILLOWS, THE, in the hamlet of Dedworth, in the parish of Windsor, the seat of Henry Townley Ward, Esq. on the side of the Thames, two miles from Windsor, in the
road

road to Maidenhead. It was built by Mr. Kimberley, by whom it is let to Mr. Ward, who has the option to purchase it, at a given price, at any time within his term. The house is small, and has but little ground attached to it; but it has been very much improved by Mr. Ward. What was formerly a moorish swamp, or oser beds, now forms a beautiful lawn. At a small distance from this, is Bullock's Hatch, another seat, the property of Mr. Ward, with a small farm, which is connected with the pleasure-grounds belonging to The Willows, by a subterraneous passage under the high road.

WILTON PARK, the elegant seat of Mrs. Dupré, near Beaconsfield in Bucks. It is built of Portland stone, in a very beautiful situation.

WIMBLEDON, a village in Surry, on a fine heath, seven miles S. W. of London. The manor here, which included that of Mortlake, belonged formerly to the see of Canterbury, and was exchanged by Abp. Cranmer, for other lands, with Henry VIII. We find it afterward successively, by grant, settlement, purchase, or inheritance, the property or residence of Thomas Cromwell Earl of Essex, Queen Catharine Parr, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir Thomas Cecil, afterward Earl of Exeter; of his father, the great Lord Burleigh, when Sir William Cecil; Edward Cecil Viscount Wimbledon, Queen Henrietta Maria; General Lambert, the famous parliamentary General; Queen Henrietta Maria, after the Restoration; George Digby Earl of Bristol; the Duke of Leeds, Sir Theodore Janssen, Bart. and Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. Her Grace pulled down the old mansion house (a magnificent ancient edifice, built in 1588, by Sir Thomas Cecil) and rebuilt it on the old site, after a design of the Earl of Pembroke's. She left it to her grandson John Spencer, Esq. whose son, the late Earl Spencer, formed here one of the finest parks in England. It contains 1,200 acres, and is adorned with fine plantations, beautiful declivities, and a sheet of water, containing 50 acres. The eminences in this park present many varied and delightful points of view—Harrow-on-the-Hill, Highgate, the Metropolis (in which may be distinguished his Lordship's house in the Green Park), Norwood, and Epsom Downs. No less than 19 churches may be counted in this

this prospect, exclusive of those of London and Westminster. The house was burnt down in 1785; but some of the offices, that were at a distance from the house, serve for the occasional residence of his Lordship.

On the east side of Wimbledon Common, is a seat, lately the property of M. de Calonne, Comptroller General of the Finances of France, before the Revolution in 1789. The plantations, which contain upward of 70 acres, join Lord Spencer's; and M. de Calonne, when he purchased this place of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. laid the foundation of a ball-room and two tea-rooms; but he sold the estate, in September, 1792, for 15,000*l.* to Earl Gower Sutherland.

Near the church, is the elegant villa of William Beaumaris Rush, Esq. which has likewise fine pleasure-grounds, commanding some extensive views. On the south side of the Common, is a neat villa, the residence of the Countess Dowager of Bristol; and, next to this, is Wimbledon Lodge, a new and elegant house, built by Gerard De Visme, Esq. On the west side, are two good houses, both in the occupation of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, and the pretty villa of Abraham Aguelar, Esq. In the lane leading to Kingston is Prospect Place, the seat of James Meyrick, Esq. adjoining to which is the handsome villa of Samuel Castell, Esq. Both these have beautiful pleasure-grounds, commanding delightful views of Epsom Downs and all the country adjacent. There are several other good houses on the Common; particularly, those of John Horne Tooke, Esq. and Counsellor Bray.

The church was rebuilt (the chancel excepted) in 1788, and fitted up in the Grecian style. The contributions of the inhabitants, on this occasion, were so liberal, that the whole was completed, without the necessity of recurring to Parliament, or to a brief; and it ought to be recorded, to his honour, that Mr. Levi, the Jew, then of Prospect Place, was one of the most considerable subscribers. At one corner of the churchyard, is a sepulchre of brick and stone, for the family of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. The entrance, which is on the outside of the churchyard, is by a flight of steps into a sunk area, fenced in by iron rails. We then enter an apartment, illuminated by the door, and a small window

window on each side, which are all grated; and opposite the door are four rows of horizontal niches, above each other, being 16 niches in the whole. Five of these are filled with each a relation of Mr. Hopkins'; and the entrance, of course, is closed up with marble, on which is inscribed the name, &c. In the churchyard is the tomb of John Hopkins, Esq. celebrated by Pope as Vulture Hopkins: he died in 1732. *See Page 192, Note.*

At the S. W. angle of Wimbledon Common, is a circular encampment with a single ditch, including a surface of seven acres; the trench very deep and perfect. Camden is of opinion, that this was the site of a battle, in 568, between Ceaulin, King of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert, King of Kent, in which the latter was defeated. On the same common, near the village, is a well, the water of which is never known to freeze.

At Wimbledon are the copper-mines of Mess. Henckell, Mr. Coleman's calico-printing manufactory, and Messrs. Wall's manufactory of japan-ware.

WINDSOR, NEW, a borough and market-town, in Berks, 22 miles from London, situate on the Thames. In the grant of it to the monks of Westminster, by Edward the Confessor, it is called Windleshora, which signifies a winding shore; and hence the derivation of its present name. The Abbot of Westminster exchanged it with William I, for other lands. Edward I, in 1276, made it a free borough, and resided here. Windsor soon became a place of great resort. The corporation consists of a Mayor and 30 Brethren, 13 of whom are styled Benchers; and 10 of these Benchers have the title of Aldermen, out of whom the Mayor is annually chosen. The town is well paved and lighted, an act of parliament, for that purpose, having been obtained in 1769. The Guildhall is a brick structure, with arcades of Portland stone, erected in 1686. In a niche, is the statue of Queen Anne, with an adulatory Latin inscription, in which the sculptor is told, that "a resemblance of Anna is not to be given by his art; and that if he would exhibit her likeness, he must attempt a *godless*." In another niche, is a statue of her consort, Prince George of Denmark, with a Latin inscription, in which he is styled
"a hero,

“ a hero, whom future ages must revere.” The parish church is a large ancient structure.

WINDSOR CASTLE; the most delightful palace of our Sovereigns, was built by William the Conqueror, on account of its pleasant situation, and as a place of security. It was enlarged by Henry I. Our succeeding monarchs resided in the same castle, till Edward III, who was born in it, caused the ancient building to be taken down (except the three towers at the west end of the lower ward) erected the present stately castle, and St. George's chapel; inclosed the whole with a rampart of stone; and instituted the order of the Garter. The rebuilding of the castle was principally under the direction of William of Wykeham, afterward Bp. of Winchester. Great additions were made to it by Edward IV, Henry VII, Henry VIII, Elizabeth, and Charles II. The last entirely changed the face of the upper court; enlarged the windows, and made them regular; richly furnished the royal apartments; decorated them with paintings; and erected a magazine of arms. He likewise enlarged the terrace walk, made by Queen Elizabeth on the north side of the castle, and carried another terrace round the east and south sides of the upper courts. His present Majesty also has made many fine improvements.

This castle is divided into two courts or wards, with a large round tower between them, called the middle ward; the whole containing about twelve acres of land; and it has many towers and batteries. It is situated upon a high hill, which rises by a gentle ascent. On the declivity of this hill is the fine terrace, faced with a rampart of free stone, 1870 feet in length. It is one of the noblest walks in Europe, with respect to strength and grandeur, and the extensive prospect of the Thames and the adjacent country, enriched with a variety of beautiful villas.

From the terrace we enter the Little Park, (*See Windsor Little Park.*) adjoining which, and opposite the south-east side of the Castle, are two neat modern-built mansions; the one named “ The Queen's Lodge,” which is the royal residence; the other called “ The Lower Lodge,” for the accommodation of the younger branches of the royal family.

Both

Both these buildings are of brick faced with stucco, with an embattled coping. The garden is elegant.

But to return to the Castle. The upper court is a spacious quadrangle, containing, on the north side, the royal apartments, and St. George's chapel and hall: on the south and east sides, are the royal apartments, those of the Prince of Wales, and the great officers of state: and, in the centre of the area, is the statue of Charles II, with an inscription, celebrating as *the best of Kings*, the tyrant in whose reign a Ruffel and a Sidney suffered!

The Round Tower, which forms the west side of this upper court, contains the Governor's apartments. It is built on the highest part of the mount, and there is an ascent to it by a flight of stone steps. This mount is neatly laid out in sloping walks round the hill, covered with verdure, and planted with shrubs. The apartments command an extensive view to London, and into the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Herts, Bucks, Berks, Oxfordshire, Wilts, Hants, Surry, Sussex, Kent, and Bedfordshire. In the guard-chamber is shewn the coats of mail of King John of France and David King of Scotland, both prisoners here at the same time; and here is the room in which Marshal de Belleisle resided, when a prisoner, in 1744.

The lower court is larger than the other, and is, in a manner, divided into two parts, by St. George's Chapel, which stands in the centre. On the north, or inner side, are the houses and apartments of the Dean and Canons of St. George's Chapel, with those of the Minor Canons, Clerks, and other officers; and, on the south and west sides of the outer part, are the houses of the Poor Knights of Windsor. In this court are also several towers belonging to the officers of the Crown, when the Court is at Windsor, and to the officers of the order of the Garter.

The royal apartments are on the north side of the upper court, and are termed the Star Building, from a star and garter in the middle of the structure, on the outside next the terrace.

The entrance into the apartments is through a vestibule, supported by Ionic columns, with some antique bustos in niches, to the great staircase, finely painted by Thornhill with subjects from Ovid. In the dome, Phaeton is repre-

sented desiring Apollo to grant him leave to drive the chariot of the sun. In large compartments, on the staircase, are the transformation of Phaeton's sisters into poplars, and of Cygnus into a swan. In several parts of the ceiling are the signs of the zodiac supported by the winds; with baskets of flowers beautifully disposed: at the corners are the four elements, each expressed by a variety of figures. Aurora is represented with her nymphs in waiting, giving water to her horses. In several parts of the staircase are the figures of Music, Painting, and other sciences. The whole is beautifully disposed, and heightened with gold; and from this staircase is a view of the backstairs, painted with the story of Meleager and Atalanta. We proceed through the apartments in the following order:

The Queen's Guard Chamber, furnished with guns, pistols, &c. beautifully disposed in various forms. On the ceiling is Britannia in the person of Catharine, consort to Charles II, seated on a globe, bearing the arms of England and Portugal; with Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, attended by deities, making their respective offerings. On the outer part of this group are the signs of the zodiac; and, in different parts of the ceiling, are Minerva, Mars, Venus, &c. Over the chimney is a portrait of Prince George of Denmark, on horseback, by Dahl; with a view of shipping, by Vandervelde.

The Queen's Presence Chamber. Here Queen Catharine is represented attended by Religion, Prudence, Fortitude, and other virtues: she is under a curtain spread by Time, and supported by Zephyrs, while Fame sounds the happiness of Britain: below; Justice is driving away Envy, Sedition, &c. The room is hung with tapestry, representing the beheading of St. Paul, and the persecution of the primitive Christians; and it is adorned with the pictures of Edward III and the Black Prince, both by Belcamp; and of James I, by Vandyck. In this room also are three of the cartoons of Raphael.

“ Give me, fair Fancy, to pervade
Chambers in pictur'd pomp array'd!
Peopling whose stately walls I view
The godlike forms that Raffaele drew;

I seem

I seem to see his magic hand
 Wield the wond'rous pencil-wand,
 Whose touches animation give,
 And bid th' insensate canvass live;
 Glowing with many a deed divine
 Achiev'd in holy Palestine,
 The Passions feel its potent charm,
 And round the mighty master swarm."

The first of these celebrated cartoons is the Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, at Lystra; the second, the Miraculous Draught of Fishes; the third, the Healing of the Cripple at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple.

The Queen's Audience Chamber. The ceiling is painted with Britannia in the person of Queen Catharine, in a car drawn by swans to the temple of Virtue, attended by Flora, Ceres, &c. The canopy is of fine English velvet, set up by Queen Anne; and the tapestry was made at Coblenz, and presented to Henry VIII. The pictures are, William and Frederic Henry, Princes of Orange, Honthorst; and the Queen of James I, Vansomer.

The Ball Room. On the ceiling Charles II is represented giving freedom to Europe, by the figures of Perseus and Andromeda: on the shield of Perseus is inscribed *Perseus Britannicus*, and over the head of Andromeda is written *Europa Liberata!* Mars, attended by the celestial deities, offers the olive branch. The tapestry, which was made at Brussels, and set up by Charles II, represents the twelve months of the year; and the room is adorned with the following pictures: William Earl of Pembroke, Vansomer; St. John, after Corregio; Countess of Dorset, after Vandyck; Duchess of Richmond, Vandyck; a Madonna; and the Duchess of Hamilton, Haanenian.

The Queen's Drawing Room. On the ceiling is painted the Assembly of the gods and goddesses. The room is hung with tapestry, representing the seasons of the year: and adorned with the pictures of Judith and Holofernes, Guido; a Magdalen, Lely; Henrietta Duchess of Orleans, in the character of Minerva; Lady Digby, wife of Sir Kenelm Digby, Vandyck; De Bray and his family, by himself; Killegrew and Carew, Vandyck. In this room is a beautiful clock by Vulliamy: the case, and figures of Time clipping Cupid's wings, are in an elegant taste.

The Queen's Bed Chamber. The bed of state in this room was put up by the Queen: the inside, counterpane, and curtains, are of white satin, embroidered with flowers, in the most exquisite taste, by Mrs. Wright and her assistants. It is said to have cost 14,000*l.* The ceiling is painted with the story of Diana and Endymion; and the room is adorned with the picture of her Majesty at full length, with all her children in miniature, West; six landscapes, Zucarelli; and two Flower-Pieces.

The Room of Beauties, so named from the original portraits of fourteen of the most celebrated beauties in the reign of Charles II; viz. Mrs. Knot and Mrs. Lawson, Wissing; Lady Sunderland, Lady Rochester, Lady Denham and her sister, and Mrs. Middleton, Lely; Lady Byron, Housenian; Duchesses of Richmond, Countess of Northumberland, Lady Grammont, Duchesses of Cleveland, and Duchesses of Somerset, Lely; and Lady Ossory, Wissing; with thirteen portraits of ladies, after Vandyck, by Ruffel.

The Queen's Dressing Room. Here is Anne, Queen to James I; and, in a closet, is the banner of France, annually delivered on the second of August by the Duke of Marlborough; the tenure by which he holds Blenheim House.

Queen Elizabeth's, or the *Picture Gallery*, is adorned with the following paintings: James I, Vanfomer; the Holy Family, after Raphael; Charles V, after Titian; the Offering of the Wise Men, Paul Veronese; the Misers, Quintin Matsys; Perseus and Andromeda, Schiavone; Titian and a Senator of Venice, by Titian; Henry VIII, Holbein; the Battle of Spurs; two Italian Markets, Bomboccio; a Conversation, Teniers; Sir John Lawson, Sir Christopher Minnes, Earl of Sandwich; Sir Thomas Allen, Sir William Penn, Sir George Ayscough, Sir Thomas Tiddyman, Anne Duchesses of York, Prince Rupert, Sir Jeremiah Smith, Sir Joseph Jordan, Sir William Berkeley, Duke of Albemarle, and Sir John Harman, Lely; a Boy with Puppies, Murillo; our Saviour and St. John, Vandyck; Expedition of Henry VIII, to Boulogne; St. Joseph, Fetti; a Man's Head, Carlo Cignani; a Boy paring Fruit, Michael Angelo; Men playing at Bowls, Teniers; Ascension of the Virgin, Bassan; Boors drinking, Teniers; St. Charles de Borromeo, Fetti; Angel and

and Shepherds, N. Pouffin; Interview between Henry VIII and Francis I; our Saviour in the Garden, N. Pouffin; Emmanuel Phillibert Duke of Savoy, More; Angel and St. Peter, Steenwyck; Indian Market, Post; Marquis del Guasto and Family, after Titian; and Rinaldo and Armida, Romanelli.

Queen Caroline's China Closet, filled with a great variety of curious china, elegantly disposed; and the whole room finely gilt and ornamented: the pictures are, Prince Arthur, and his two Sisters, Children of Henry VII, Mabuse; a Woman with a Kitten; and a Woman squeezing Blood out of a Sponge. In this closet is also a fine amber cabinet, presented to Queen Anne by Dr. Robinson, Bp. of London.

The King's Closet: the ceiling is painted with the story of Jupiter and Leda. The pictures are, Anne Duchess of York, the Princess Mary, and Mary Duchess of York, Lely; a Man's Head, Raphael; St. Catharine, Guido; a Woman's Head, Parmegiano; two Landscapes, Brueghel; a Landscape, Teniers; Thomas third Duke of Norfolk, Holbein; Holy Family, Vanuden; Luther, Holbein; Erasmus, Pens; Queen Henrietta, Vandyck; the Creation, Brueghel.

The King's Dressing Room. On the ceiling is the story of Jupiter and Danae. The pictures are Prince George of Denmark, Kneller; a Magdalen, Dolci; two Views of Windsor Castle, Wosterman; a Man's Head, Da Vinci; a Landscape, Wouvermans; Nero depositing the ashes of Britannicus, Le Sueur; Countess of Desmond, who lived 150 years, wanting a few days, Rembrandt; a Farrier's Shop, Wouvermans; a Youth's Head, Holbein; Charles II, Ruffel; Herodias' Daughter, Dolci; an Old Man's Head, Holbein; James Duke of York, Ruffel; Queen of Charles II, Lely.

The King's Bed Chamber is hung with tapestry, representing the story of Hero and Leander: the state-bed is of rich flowered velvet, made in Spitalfields, by order of Queen Anne; and, on the ceiling, Charles II is represented in the robes of the Garter, under a canopy supported by Time, Jupiter, and Neptune, with a wreath of laurel over his head; and attended by Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The

paintings are, Charles II, when a boy, in armour, Vandyck; and Henry Duke of Gloucester.

The King's Drawing Room. The ceiling is painted with Charles II, riding in a triumphal car, drawn by the horses of the Sun, attended by Fame, Peace, and the polite arts; Hercules driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and Ignorance; Britannia and Neptune paying obedience to the Monarch as he passes. In the other parts of the ceiling are painted the Labours of Hercules. The pictures are, a converted Chinese, Kneller; a Magdalen, Young Palma; the Roman Charity; St. John; St. Stephen stoned; St. Peter, St. James, and St. John, Mich. Angelo Caravage; Cupid and Psyche, Dahl; Endymion and Diana, Genario; Harvest, Bassan; our Saviour before Pilate, Schiavone; Martha and Mary, from Bassan; a Shepherd and Shepherdess, Genario; Danae, Ditto; and Venus turned Painter, a Copy.

The King's Public Dining Room. The ceiling represents the Banquet of the Gods. The pictures are, Hercules and Omphale, Cephalus and Procris, the Birth of Venus, and Venus and Adonis, Genario; a Naval Triumph of Charles II, Verrio; the Marriage of St. Catharine, Danckers; Nymphs and Satyrs, by Rubens and Snyders; Hunting the Wild Boar, Snyders; Still Life, Kalf; the Taking of Bears, Bassan; a Bohemian Family, by Purdinoni; Divine Love, Baglioni; Lacy, a Comedian, in three Characters, Wright; a Sea Piece; Diana; a Family Singing by candle-light, Honthorst; a Japan Peacock; the Cocoa Tree; Architecture and Figures. The beautiful carving of this chamber is by Gibbons.

The King's Audience Chamber. On the ceiling is represented the re-establishment of the Church of England at the Restoration, in the characters of England, Scotland, and Ireland, attended by Faith, Hope, Charity, and the cardinal virtues; Religion triumphing over Superstition and Hypocrisy, who are driven by Cupids from before the church. This room is decorated by the masterly hand of West. The picture, over the door, is the Surrender of Calais. The companion to this is the Entertainment given by Edward to his Prisoners, in which the brave Eustace de Ribau mont, who engaged the King, unknown, in single combat, during the siege of Calais, is introduced. The King makes him-
self

self known, and is in the act of nobly rewarding the valour of his enemy with a crown of pearls, and, at the same instant, granting him his liberty.

Under this picture is the third, representing the Passage of the Somme, near Abbeville, in which Edward is opposed by Godemar de Faye, General of King Philip.

The fourth is the Interview between the King and his victorious son, the Black Prince, after the battle of Crecy. The monarch is tenderly embracing his son, who looks with attention on the slain King of Bohemia, lying at his feet. The conduct of this monarch (who was almost blind with age) and of his noble attendants, was truly heroic. They agreed, to prevent being separated, to tie their horses' bridles together, and to conquer or die; and, in this situation, the attendants were found, the next morning, near the body of their brave old King.

The fifth is the victory of Poitiers, in which the Black Prince is represented receiving as captives the French King John, and his youngest son Philip.

The sixth is the first Installation of the Garter, in St. George's Chapel. The Bps. of Winchester and Salisbury are performing the service, and the King, Queen, and Knights, kneeling round the altar. In the gallery appear the King's children, the captive King of Scotland, the Bp. of St. Andrews, French prisoners, and spectators. In the fore ground are two of the Poor Knights of Windsor, kneeling; behind them two Foreign Ambassadors; and, behind these, is the portrait of Mr. West, himself, &c.

The seventh, over the other door, is the Battle of Nevil's Cross, near Durham, where Queen Philippa, in the absence of the King, takes the command of the army, and defeats, and makes prisoner, David King of Scotland.

Over the chimney is the History of St. George.

The ingenious poet, already quoted, after a fine eulogy of Raphael, and a beautiful compliment to his Majesty, and to the late Sir Joshua Reynolds, introduces the panegyric of Mr. West, and of these paintings:

Artist supreme! by nature taught
To clothe with life each glowing thought,
Too soon the Destinies conspire
To quench thy pencil's glorious fire;

Too soon the soul that warm'd thy clay
 Aspir'd to realms of endless day,
 On wings of ecstasy to join
 Sages and saints, a band divine,
 Whose awful forms (ere death withdrew
 The veil that darkens mortal view)
 Heav'n bade thy penetrative eye
 Amid her dazzling courts desire;
 Thence bade thee trace the faultless line,
 Th' expressive grace, the chaste design,
 The mien that love and awe inspires,
 And wakes Devotion's purest fires.
 Thy mem'ry still, to genius dear,
 Britain's enlighten'd sons revere;
 And grateful hail the monarch's name,
 Whose lib'ral care thy labours claim:
 To heights impervious heretofore
 Who bids immortal Science soar;
 Far seen in venerable pride,
 Whose regal seat, expanding wide,
 Its portals, at his high behest,
 Hails ev'ry Art an honour'd guest;
 Beneath whose mild, auspicious reign
 The Genius of old Greece again,
 Awaken'd from his deep repose,
 In Reynolds' living canvass glows,
 Where grace and energy divine
 With beauty truly blest combine;
 And braids his deathless bays around
 The British Raffaele's brows renown'd.
 Lo! by his daring hand portray'd,
 The sanguinary scene display'd,
 Where martial peers, in glitt'ring mail,
 Unfold their pennons to the gale;
 O'er Normandy's dismantled plains
 Where iron-clad Contention reigns;
 And Hayock waits (his tresses wet
 With gore) thy nod, Plantagenet!
 Wasted from Albion's Isle afar,
 Where wake her sons the storm of war;
 Where, ravish'd from the parent-stem,
 To grace the victor's diadem,
 Thy lilics, France, no more assume
 The splendour of their wonted bloom,
 No more with peerless lustre glow,
 But soil with blood their native snow.

This is, unquestionably, fine poetry and exquisite painting; but the philosopher can derive no pleasure from the
 contemplation

contemplation of victories, obtained by enforcing the most unjust and impolitic pretensions; which perpetuated, for ages, the most fatal antipathy between two neighbouring nations; and which, had their object been attained, might have rendered this island a province of France. The loss of Calais, in the reign of Queen Mary, was a far happier event than the glorious, but mischievous victories of Crecy, Poitiers, and Agincourt.

The King's Presence Chamber is hung with tapestry, containing the History of Queen Athaliah. On the ceiling, Mercury is represented with an original portrait of Charles II, which he shews to the four quarters of the world, introduced by Neptune; Fame declaring the glory of that Prince, and Time driving away Rebellion, Sedition, &c. Over the canopy is Justice, shewing the arms of Britain to Thames and the river nymphs. At the lower end is Venus in a marine car, drawn by tritons and sea-nymphs. The paintings are, Duns Scotus, Spagnolet; Peter I, of Russia, Kneller; Prometheus, Young Palma; and the other four Cartoons of Raphael. The first is the Death of Ananias; the second, St. Paul preaching to the Athenians; the third, Christ delivering the Keys to Peter; the fourth, Elymas, the Sorcerer, struck with Blindness.

These inestimable cartoons had remained in Flanders, from the time that Pope Leo X sent them thither to be copied in tapestry; the money for the tapestry having never been paid. They were purchased by Charles I, at the recommendation of Rubens. At the sale of the royal pictures, in 1653, they were purchased, for 300l. by Cromwell, against whom no one would bid. He pawned them to the Dutch court for upward of 50,000l; and, after the revolution, King William brought them again to England, and built a gallery for their reception in Hampton Court.

The King's Guard Chamber, a noble room, in which are thousands of pikes, pistols, guns, bayonets, &c. disposed in colonnades, pillars, and other devices, by Mr. Harris, then master-gunner of this castle; the person who invented this beautiful arrangement of arms, and placed those in the armory in the Tower of London. The ceiling is finely painted in water colours: in one circle is Mars and Minerva, and in the other Peace and Plenty. In the dome is
also

also a representation of Mars. The pictures are, Charles XI of Sweden, on horseback, Wyck; and eight paintings of battles and sieges, Rugendas. At an installation, the Knights of the Garter dine here in great state, in the absence of the Sovereign.

St. George's Hall is set apart to the honour of the Order of the Garter; and is one of the noblest rooms in Europe. In the ceiling, Charles II is represented in the habit of the Order, attended by England, Scotland, and Ireland; Religion and Plenty hold the crown over his head; Mars and Mercury, with the emblems of war and peace, stand on each side. Regal Government is upheld by Religion and Eternity, with Justice attended by Fortitude, Temperance, and Prudence, beating down Rebellion and Faction. Toward the throne is represented, in an octagon, St. George's cross encircled with the Garter, within a glory supported by Cupids, with the motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; the Muses attending in full concert.

On the back of the throne, is a large drapery, on which is painted St. George and the dragon, as large as the life; and on the lower border of the drapery is inscribed *Veniendo restituit rem*, in allusion to William III, who is painted in the habit of the Order, sitting under a royal canopy, by Kneller. To the throne is an ascent of five marble steps, to which the painter has added five more, done with such perfection as to deceive the sight.

This noble room is 108 feet long; and the whole north side is taken up with the triumph of Edward the Black Prince, after the manner of the Romans. At the upper part of the hall is Edward III, the founder of the Order, seated on a throne, receiving the Kings of France and Scotland prisoners; the Black Prince is seated in the middle of the procession, crowned with laurel, and carried by slaves, preceded by captives, and attended by the emblems of Victory, Liberty, and other *insignia* of the Romans, with the banners of France and Scotland displayed. The painter has indulged his fancy, by closing the procession with the fiction of the Countess of Salisbury, in the person of a fine lady making garlands for the Prince, and the representation of the Merry Wives of Windsor. In this last,
he

he has humorously introduced himself in a black hood and scarlet cloak.

At the lower end of the hall is a noble music-gallery, supported by slaves larger than the life, in proper attitudes, said to represent a father and his three sons, taken prisoners by the Black Prince. Over this gallery, on the lower compartment of the ceiling, is the collar of the Order of the Garter fully displayed. The painting of this room was by Verrio.

St. George's, or the King's Chapel. On the ceiling is represented the Ascension; and the altarpiece is adorned with a painting of the Last Supper. On the north side of the chapel is the representation of the Resurrection of Lazarus, and other miracles, by Verrio; and, in a group of spectators, the painter has introduced his own effigy, with those of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Mr. Cooper, who assisted him in these paintings. The east end of the chapel is taken up with the closets belonging to his Majesty and the Royal Family. The carved work is done by Gibbons, in lime-tree.

From this chapel we are conducted to the *Queen's Guard Chamber*, the first room we entered; for this is the last of the state apartments at present shewn to the public, the others being only opened when the court resides at Windsor. They consist of many beautiful chambers, adorned with paintings by the greatest masters.

In passing hence, we look into the inner or horn court, so called from a pair of stag's horns of a very extraordinary size, taken in the forest, and set up in that court, which is painted in bronze and stone colour. On one side is represented a Roman battle, and on the opposite side a sea-fight, with the images of Jupiter, Neptune, Mercury, and Pallas; and in the gallery is a representation of David playing before the ark.

From this court a flight of stone steps leads to the *King's Guard Chamber*; and, in the cavity under these steps, and fronting this court, is a figure of Hercules also in a stone colour. On a dome over the steps is painted the Battle of the Gods; and, on the sides of the staircase, is a representation of the Four Ages of the World, and two Battles of the Greeks and Romans in fresco.

St. George's Chapel, or the Collegiate Church, already mentioned as situate in the middle of the lower court of the Castle, must not be confounded with *St. George's*, or the *King's Chapel*, in the Castle. It is a beautiful structure, in the purest style of Gothic architecture, and was first erected, by Edward III, in 1377, for the honour of the Order of the Garter. But however noble the first design, Edward IV not finding it entirely completed, designed and undertook the present structure. The work was carried on by Henry VII, who finished the body of the chapel; and Sir Reginald Bray, K. G. assisted in ornamenting the chapel and completing the roof. The architecture of the inside has ever been esteemed for its great beauty; and, in particular, the stone roof is reckoned an excellent piece of workmanship. It is an ellipsis supported by Gothic pillars, whose ribs and groins sustain the whole roof, every part of which has some different device well finished, as the arms of several of our kings, great families, &c. On each side of the choir, are the stalls of the Sovereign and Knights of the Garter, with the helmet, mantling, crest, and sword of each Knight, set up over his stall, on a canopy of ancient carving curiously wrought. Over the canopy is affixed the banner of each Knight blazoned on silk, and on the back of the stalls are the titles of the Knights, with their arms neatly engraved and blazoned on copper. The Sovereign's stall, on the right hand of the entrance into the choir, is distinguished by rich ornaments. The Prince's stall is on the left, and has no distinction from those of the rest of the Knights; the whole society, according to the statutes of the institution, being companions, equal in honour and power.

In a vault under this choir are interred Henry VIII, his Queen Jane Seymour, Charles I, and a daughter of Queen Anne. In the S. aisle, near the door of the choir, is buried Henry VI; and Edward IV is interred in the N. aisle.

Let softer strains ill-fated Henry mourn,
And palms eternal flourish round his urn.
Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,
And, fast beside him, once-fear'd Edward sleeps.
Whom not th' extended Albion could contain,
From old Belerium to the northern main,

The

The grave unites; where ev'n the Great find rest,
And blended lie th' oppressor and th' oppress'd. POPE.

In 1789, the workmen employed in repairing the church, discovered the vault of King Edward. The body, inclosed in a leaden and wooden coffin, measuring six feet three inches in length, appeared reduced to a skeleton. The bottom of the coffin was covered with a muddy liquor, about three inches deep, of a strong saline taste. Near this was a wooden coffin, supposed to have contained the body of his Queen, who died three years after the King, in confinement, at Bermondsey Abbey, and is supposed to have been secretly interred. On the sides of this vault were inscribed, in characters resembling those of the times, "Edward IV," with some names, probably those of the workmen employed at the funeral. The tomb of this king is fronted with touchstone: over it is a beautiful monument of steel, said to have been the work of Quintin Matsys.

There are several chapels in this church, in which are the monuments of many illustrious persons; particularly, of Edward Earl of Lincoln, a renowned naval warrior; George Manners Lord Roos, and Anne, his consort, niece of Edward IV; Anne Duchess of Exeter, mother of that lady, and sister to the King; Sir Reginald Bray, before-mentioned; and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who married the sister of King Henry VIII.

This church was completely repaired and beautified, in 1790. The altar now consists of the most curious and delicate workmanship, in various carved devices, surrounding West's picture of the Last Supper. Over this altar is a noble painted window. The subject is the Resurrection; and it is divided into three compartments. In the centre is our Saviour ascending from the sepulchre, preceded by the Angel, above whom, in the clouds, are Cherubims and Seraphims, and among these is a portrait of their Majesties' son, Octavius. In the front ground are the Roman soldiers, thrown into various postures with terror and astonishment. In the right-hand compartment are represented Mary Magdalen, Mary the mother of James, and Salome, approaching the sepulchre with unguents and spices, in order to anoint the body of their Lord. In the left-hand division,

division, are Peter and John, who are supposed to have been informed by Mary Magdalen, that the body of Christ was missing, and are running with the greatest anxiety, astonishment, and speed, toward the sepulchre. This masterly performance was designed by Mr. West, in 1785, and executed by Mr. Jarvis, assisted by Mr. Forest, between that period and 1788.

The organ, of Gothic exterior construction, built by Green, is a noble production of genius. It is supposed to be superior to any in the kingdom, particularly in the swell. The organ case was built by Mr. Emlyn. The carved work to this erection is very curious and costly. The ascent to the choir, from the west door, is by a flight of steps, under an arcade of artificial stone, extending the whole width of the choir.

The improvements in the choir are general, and particularly the stalls of the Knights of the Garter, which have received great embellishments; the most conspicuous of which is the King's stall. It was erected, in 1788, under the direction of Mr. Emlyn, and is carved in a neat Gothic style. In the centre are the arms of the Sovereign, encircled with laurel, and crowned with the royal diadem; the whole surrounded with flower-de-luces, and the star of the order, with G. R. III. properly disposed. The curtains and cushions are of blue velvet fringed with gold. The old banners of the Knights that have been installed are taken down, and beautiful new silk ones substituted, with helmets, crests, and swords. Vacancies are left for the new-elected Knights. No part of the church appears to have been neglected. Taste, as well as convenience, has been consulted; a great degree of airiness pervades the whole, and the effect of the stone-work, with the neatness of the finishing, strikes the spectator with wonder. The *tout ensemble* is one of the most magnificent ever seen in a place of divine worship.

At the east end of St. George's Chapel, is a free-stone edifice, built by Henry VII, as a burialplace for himself and his successors; but afterward altering his purpose, he began the more noble structure at Westminster; and this remained neglected until Cardinal Wolsey obtained a grant of it from Henry VIII, and, with a profusion of expence, began here a sumptuous monument for himself, whence this building obtained the name of Wolsey's Tomb House.

This

This monument was so magnificently built, that it far exceeded that of Henry VII, in Westminster Abbey; and, at the time of the Cardinal's disgrace, the tomb was so far executed, that Benedetto, a statuary of Florence, received 4250 ducats, for what he had already done; and 380l. 18s. had been paid for gilding only half of this monument. The Cardinal dying soon after his disgrace, was buried in the cathedral at York, and the monument remained unfinished. In 1646, the statues and figures of gilt copper, of exquisite workmanship, were sold. James II converted this building into a popish chapel, and mass was publicly performed here. The ceiling was painted by Verrio, and the walls were finely ornamented and painted; but the whole having been neglected since the reign of James II, is now in a state of decay, and being no appendage to the college, waits the royal favour, to retrieve it from the disgrace of its present appearance.

The royal foundations in this Castle are, the most noble Order of the Garter, which consists of the Sovereign and 25 Knights Companion; the Royal College of St. George, consisting of a Dean, 12 Canons, seven Minor Canons, 11 Clerks, an Organist, a Verger, and two Sacrists; and the Alms Knights, who are 18 in number, viz. 13 of the royal foundation, and five of the foundation of Sir Peter le Maire, in the reign of James I. The Order of the Garter was instituted by Edward III, in 1349. It is also called the Order of St. George, the patron of England, under whose banner the English always went to war, and St. George's Cross was made the Ensign of the Order. The Garter was at the same time appointed to be worn by the Knights on the left leg, as a principal mark of distinction; not from any regard to a lady's garter, "but as a tie or band of association in honour and military virtue, to bind the Knights Companion, strictly to himself, and to each other, in friendship and true agreement, and as an ensign or badge of unity or combination, to promote the honour of God, and the glory and interest of their Sovereign." At that time, King Edward, being engaged in prosecuting, by arms, his right to the crown of France, caused the French motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, to be wrought in gold letters round the garter; meaning to declare thereby the equity of his in-

tion, and, at the same time, retorting shame and defiance upon him who should dare to think ill of the *just* enterprise in which he had engaged.

WINDSOR LITTLE PARK, a fine inclosure, which embraces the north and east sides of Windsor Castle, and is about four miles in circumference, declining gently from the terrace to the Thames. It is a charming spot, pleasantly wooded; and there is a row of ancient trees, near the Queen's Lodge, which is said to have been planted by order of Queen Elizabeth, and still retains her name.

Here also an old oak is said to exist still, by the name of Herne's Oak. The admirer of natural antiquity, who would wish to investigate the subject, will find an ample account of it in Mr. Gilpin's "Remarks on Forest Scenery." It is thus celebrated by Shakspeare:

There is an old tale goes, that Herne, the hunter,
Sometime a keeper here in Windsor Forest,
Doth all the winter-time, at still midnight,
Walk round about an oak, with great ragg'd horns;
And there he blasts the tree, and takes the cattle,
And makes milch-kine yield blood, and shakes a chain,
In a most hideous and dreadful manner.

Merry Wives of Windsor, Act IV. Sc. 4.

Formerly, numerous herds of deer were kept in this park; but since the year 1785, it has been stocked with sheep and cattle of various denominations; yet there are still some deer remaining, and plenty of hares, which frequently afford his Majesty the diversion of coursing.

WINDSOR GREAT PARK, an extensive park, adjoining to the south side of the town of Windsor. A noble road, near three miles in length, called the Long Walk, and adorned, on each side, with a double plantation of stately trees, leads to the summit of a delightful hill, near the Ranger's Lodge, whence there is a very luxuriant prospect of the Castle, Eton College, and the country beyond. This park possesses a circuit of 14 miles; and, since the death of the late Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, his Majesty has taken it under his own immediate care, and amuses himself in giving it every advantage which the united efforts of good husbandry, and landscape improvement, can bestow. It consists of near 4000 acres, beautifully

fully diversified in hill and dale; many parts of it nobly planted with venerable bodies of wood, varied with wild and romantic scenery. While this extent of domain remained in the hands of a Ranger, he employed it as a temporary advantage, and never thought of bestowing upon it any permanent improvement: but his Majesty having taken that office upon himself, every rational experiment which can add beauty, or produce advantage, is brought forward; and persons of the first eminence and skill are employed in the execution of a magnificent plan of embellishment in the park; as well as to hold forth an example of improved husbandry to the imitation of the surrounding country. The principal outlines of this plan embrace a vast compass of draining, which is completed, without deformity, after the mode adopted in Essex; an extensive scene of planting upon the high grounds and eminences; where a grandeur of effect can be produced; a delicate opening of the bottom parts, in order to throw the vales into beautiful savannas; a selection of the fine sylvan parts into harbours for game; with sheep-walks for large flocks; and the formation of two contrasted farms at the opposite ends of the park. The one, from the lightness of the soil, is established on the Norfolk system of husbandry, under a rotation of six-course cropping, with all the advantages of turnip cultivation; and the other, which consists of a loamy soil, is carried on in due conformity to the agricultural practice of Flanders, where the course of husbandry almost invariably consists of an alternate crop for man and beast; one of the most productive dispositions to which land can be applied.

WINDSOR FOREST, a forest, which, according to Roque, forms a circuit of 56 miles, abounding with deer and game; and it is a magnificent appendage to Windsor Castle. It was originally formed and preserved for the exercises of the chase, by our ancient sovereigns, and is still employed in those recreations by his present Majesty. This extensive tract of land contains one market-town, and many pleasant villages. The town, named Oakingham, or Wokingham, is nine miles from Windsor. Among the villages are East Hamsted, the birthplace of Fenton, the poet, celebrated as a valuable coadjutor of Pope's, in his

translation of Homer. Near this, is a Roman camp, called Cæsar's Camp. East of this is Sunning Hill, noted for its mineral waters. But the glory of Windsor Forest is Binfield, near Okingham, where Pope spent his youthful days, and where he composed his Windsor Forest. On one of the trees, in a wood, in this parish, is cut this inscription:

HERE POPE SUNG.

Although much of the soil in Windsor Forest is barren and uncultivated, it is finely diversified with hills, vales, and woods, interspersed with charming seats and elegant villas; and it may be truly said to possess those sylvan beauties which invited Pope to make it the subject of his youthful muse. See *St. Leonard's Hill, New Lodge, and Sophia Farm.*

WINDSOR, OLD, a village on the Thames, between New Windsor and Egham, adorned with several handsome villas; particularly, Lord Walsingham's, at the foot of Priest's Hill; The White House, the property of William Pitt, Esq. of Eton, and residence of Rice James, Esq; Pelling Place, the seat of James Bonnell, Esq; the elegant house and grounds of Mrs. Hammersley; Crawley House, the seat of Henry Isherwood, Esq; and Clay Hall, the neat cottage of Mrs. Keppel, and residence of Sir Henry W. Dashwood, Bart. See *Beaumont Lodge and Grove House.*

WOBURN FARM, the seat and beautifully ornamented farm of the Hon. Mr. Petre, near Weybridge in Surry, is in the occupation of Lord Loughborough. It contains 150 acres, of which 35 are adorned to the highest degree; of the rest, two thirds are in pasture, and the remainder in tillage. The decorations are communicated, however, to every part; for they are disposed along the sides of a walk, which, with its appendages, forms a broad belt round the grazing grounds, and is continued, though on a more contracted scale, through the arable. This walk is properly a garden; all within it is a farm. These enchanting scenes were formed by the late Philip Southcote, Esq. and exhibit a beautiful specimen of the *ferme ornée*, of which he was the introducer, or rather inventor; and him, therefore, the Poetical Preceptor of English Gardening thus apostrophizes:

On

On thee too, Southcote, shall the Muse bestow
 No vulgar praise; for thou to humblest things
 Couldst give ennobling beauties: deck'd by thee,
 The simple farm eclips'd the garden's pride,
 Ev'n as the virgin blush of innocence
 The harlotry of art.

MASON.

WOODCOTE, now only a single farm-house, in the parish of Beddington, is supposed to have been a Roman station, from many remains of antiquity found here. Camden, and other antiquaries, contend, that it was the city of Noviomagus, mentioned by Ptolemy; which others maintain to have been in Kent.

WOODFORD, a village, eight miles from London, in the road to Epping, has some agreeable villas on each side of the road, which command fine prospects over a beautiful country. The most worthy of notice are, Woodford Hall, close to the church, the seat of John Goddard, Esq; Prospect House, the property of J. Proctor, Esq; and the houses of Job Mathew, and Robert Preston, Esqrs. Higham Hall, the elegant seat, late of Governor Hornby, but now of John Harman, Esq. is situated between Woodford Hall and Prospect House, but is in the parish of Walthamstow. A mineral spring, which rises in the forest, at a little distance from the Horse and Groom, was formerly in great repute, and much company resorted to drink the waters, at a house of public entertainment called Woodford Wells; but the waters have long lost their reputation; and the house, converted into a private one, is now the property of Henry Eggers, Esq.

In the churchyard is an elegant monument to the memory of some of the family of Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey, whose murder excited such agitation in the reign of Charles II, (*See Primrose Hill*) and of whom it ought to be recorded, that in the great plague, in 1665, he endangered his life, for the good of his fellow-citizens, by remaining in London, and faithfully discharging his duty as a magistrate. This monument was designed by Sir Robert Taylor. It is a Corinthian column: the shaft, of coloured marble, was brought from Italy: the base and capital are of white marble; and the whole cost 1500*l*. In the churchyard is a yew-tree, supposed to be the finest in England. *See Hearts.*

WOODFORD-

WOODFORD-BRIDGE, a village in the same parish, nine miles from London, in the road to Chipping Ongar, is situated on an eminence, forming a picturesque appearance. Near the bridge, over the Roding, is a pump of excellent water, brought hither, in 1776, at a great expence, by the proprietor of the estate, for the accommodation of the poor inhabitants; and not far from this is a manufactory of artificial stone. In this village is Ray House, the seat of Sir James Wright, Bart. and a pretty villa, built by Cæsar Corfellis, Esq.

WOODLAND HOUSE, the villa of John Julius Angerstein, Esq. on the northside of Blackheath, toward Charlton. It is faced with a beautiful stucco. The front, which has a handsome portico, is enriched by a niche on each side, containing elegant statues, representing the young Apollo and the Dancing Faun. Immediately over each niche is a circular basso-relievo, with a semicircular window in the centre. The gardens communicate with a paddock, and command the same beautiful prospect as Westcomb Park, of Shooter's Hill and the Thames.

WOOLWICH, a market-town in Kent, nine miles from London, is situated on the Thames, and is famous for its fine docks and yards, (where men of war are built, and the largest have, at all times, sufficient depth of water) as also for its vast magazines of guns, mortars, bombs, cannonballs, and other military stores. In the lower part of the town, is the Warren, where upward of 7000 pieces of ordnance have been laid up at one time. Here also is the house where bombs, carcasses, and grenades are prepared. In this town is a royal military academy, in which young officers, called Cadets, are instructed in fortification. The church was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Anne, as one of the 50 new churches.

For some years past, two or three hulks have been moored off this town, for the reception of convicts, to the number, sometimes, of 400. It is remarkable, that part of this parish is on the Essex side of the Thames (where there was once a chapel, and where now stands a house called "The Devil's House,") and is included in Kent.

WORMLEY-BURY, the seat of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. in the parish of Wormley, near Chesshunt.

WOTTON,

WOTTON, a village in Surry, to the S. W. of Darking. Here is the seat of the family of Evelyn, ever since the reign of Elizabeth. It was the favourite retreat of that great philosopher John Evelyn, Esq. till he went to Says Court, in Deptford. It is now the seat of his great-great-grandson, Sir Frederick Evelyn, Bart.

WRAYSBURY, a village of Buckinghamshire, seated on the Thames, opposite Egham. In this parish is Charter Island, in which Magna Charta was signed. *See Ankerwyke House and Runny Mead.*

WROTHAM, a market-town in Kent, $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, has a large church, in which are 16 stalls, supposed to have been made for the clergy, who attended the Archbishops of Canterbury, to whom the manor formerly belonged, and who had a palace here, till Abp. Islip, in the fourteenth century, pulled it down, and built another at Maidstone. Several pieces of antiquity have been dug up here, particularly some military weapons.

WROTHAM PARK, in the parish of Hadley, in Middlesex, the magnificent seat of George Byng, Esq. was built by his great uncle, Admiral John Byng. The views from the house and park are very fine. The estate probably took its name from the town of Wrotham, in Kent, where the family had been settled upward of 200 years, before John Byng, Esq. father of George first Viscount Torrington, disposed of the family estate in that place.

Y.

YORKE HOUSE, the seat of Lieut. Col. Webber, at Twickenham. It was for many years the property and summer residence of Lord Chancellor Clarendon.

YOUNGSBURY, the seat, late of David Barclay, Esq. and now of Robert Child, Esq. near Wade's Mill, to the north of Ware.

ADDITIONS and CORRECTIONS.

ADDISCOMBE PLACE, line 2 and 3, for *Lord Hawkeſbury* read *the Earl of Liverpool*.

AMWELL. For *F. Franco, Eſq.* read *Captain Brown*.

BECKENHAM, line 2, for *Sir Peter Burrell, Bart.* read *Lord Gwyder*.

BRAY. For *Cannon Hall* read *Cannon Hill*.

BRUCE CASTLE. For *Thomas Smith, Eſq.* read *Richard Lee, Eſq.*

BYFLEET. For *Mole* read *Wey*. Here is a fine ſeat, the property of George Chamberlaine, Eſq. and reſidence of Lady Young. Near Byfleet is Brooklands, the ſeat of George Payne, Eſq. See *Walton*.

CHESHUNT. After *village* read *in Hertfordſhire*. At Cheshunt is a college, for the education of young men for the miniſtry, in that denomination of Chriſtians, called Methodiſts.

CLAPHAM, line 16, for *William* read *Samuel*.

COBHAM. After *reſidence* read, It is now in the occupation of Mr. Perry. Cobham abounds in ſweet places. Mr. Page, Lord of the Manor, has a good houſe on the banks of the Mole; and near this ſtands Hatchford Houſe, the ſeat of Mr. Kerr. At Down Place, on the ſame river, are the houſe, and iron and copper works, of Alexander Raby, Eſq. which afford employment for the poor of this and the adjoining villages; particularly, for the women and children. This pariſh was incloſed by act of parliament in 1795; which will greatly add to its beauty, as it conſiſted chiefly of black heath, already rendered fertile corn-fields and young plantations.

HAREFIELD, line 7. for *ſon, and the reſidence of Lady Charlotte Finch*, read *grandſon, and in the joint occupation of three daughters of the late Earl of Wincheſea, Lady Eſſex, Lady Hatton, and Lady Auſta Finch*.

HOLLAND HOUSE, p. 137, line 6, for *devoted* read *devolved*.

HORDON-ON-THE-HILL, read *Herndon-on-the-Hill*.

HOUNSLOW,

HOUNSLOW, line 9, for *in* read *on*.

HUNSDON HOUSE, line 3, for *Hunfden* read *Hunfdon*.

HYDE HALL, line 2, for *Ingateslon* read *Ingatestone*.

INGRESS PARK, for *Sanscombe* read *Swanscombe*.

IVER, lines 4 and 8, for *Cleves* read *Clewes*.

KENSINGTON, line 3, for the *Gravels* read the *Gravel Pits*.

KENTISH TOWN, line 4, for *Batemans* read *Bateman*.

LEE, line 9, for *Fluyder* read *Fludyer*.

NATCHFORD HOUSE, read *Hatchford House*.

OTFORD, page 203, line 1, for *See Page 19* read *See Page 29*.

PAINE'S HILL. At the end of the article add, The premises, which consist of 98 acres and three roods, are situated in the parishes of Cobham, Walton, and Wisley. They were vested, by the last will of Mr. Hopkins, in trust, in George Chamberlaine, Esq. George Bond, Esq. and Sir Samuel Hayes, Bart. by whom the whole, under certain provisions, was to be sold. This estate, however, consisting partly of freehold land, and partly of detached parcels held by lease under the crown, and the boundaries of which could not be ascertained, the trustees obtained an act of parliament in 1795, to enable his Majesty to grant to them all the said parcels of leasehold ground in fee.

PUTNEY, page 213, line 2, for *D. Aranda* read *D'Aranda*; line 26, dele *James Macpherson, Esq*; and line last but one, for *Godsball* read *Godschall*.

FINIS.

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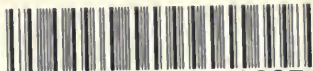
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